

NEW LEADER

*With Which
Is Combined*

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

*Founded by
Eugene V. Debs*

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THEY HAVE GIVEN THEIR ALL



Drawn in West Virginia by Gen Kolski.

IN THE NEW LEADER THIS WEEK

HOOVER'S PANIC MESSAGE

The Case For Disarmament
by Harry W. Laidler

Milwaukee's Financial 'Miracle'
by Daniel W. Hoan

A New Estimate of the National Wealth . . . by Louis Stanley

TIMELY TOPICS

**A Review of
the Week by**

NORMAN THOMAS

NEW LEADER

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

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Our New Leader

IN its desire to make The New Leader the best Socialist weekly published in this country the Board of Management has changed its form. Like all changes this one is an experiment with the view of trying to increase its value as a propaganda organ of Socialism. The new form has some advantage over the old one but whether it is more satisfactory to our readers than the old form it is for them to say and we are hearing from them from day to day.

The change was made with the new year and we hope that it is suggestive of the renewed confidence of Socialists who have carried on for years despite all difficulties. It will be a year of great responsibilities, of hard work, and possibly of trials as grave as any that we have faced in the post-war years. To the extent that we can make The New Leader more effective in serving the working class in general and the Socialist party in particular the staff and its readers will feel satisfied with their mutual cooperation.

We urge all our friends who appreciate the new and difficult times that face us to take advantage of every opportunity to advertise The New Leader and to extend its circulation. Every new reader is a potential party worker and a soldier in the army of working class emancipation. The times are ripe for Socialist education; use The New Leader as an agency in this work.

Those Bombs

LAST week readers of the press were startled to read of the explosion of a number of infernal machines sent through the mails to various Italians in a number of states. The furore continued for a few days and then there was silence. Fascists claimed that this was a terror campaign of anti-Fascists but not a shred of evidence was presented in support of this theory. The New York Times last Saturday included among the items of terror a dynamite fuse found under the porch of a Japanese in Seattle, the destruction of an Italian grocery in Colorado and the discovery of eight sticks of dynamite and two batteries in the rear of a Cincinnati commission house. Citing these incidents the Times declared that "the authorities were confronted with an organized attempt at terrorism."

We are suspicious of all this. The only organized terrorism we have had in this country by Italians has been by the Fascists themselves. They have extended the power of Fascism to this country and have carried on a systematic terror against Italians who refused to swear allegiance to his highness, the Castor Oil Dictator. When his representative, Grandi, was here a few weeks ago that worthy was the target of protests. It is likely that explosives sent to any Italians were sent by Fascists themselves. If lives were endangered that would count little. Fascism has something of the bloody vendetta in it and it maintains itself in power by organized and systematic cruelty. If it is capable of this at home its vandals here are capable of anything.

"All the People"

THE "reform" crusade that usually follows the tilting of the Tammany lid is in process of organization for the city election in 1933. W. J. ... who heads the Committee of One Thousand ... Union, announces the pro- ... being signed up who pledge to ... in ticket and "a city govern- ... not for any political party

and its favored friends." The movement also favors the city manager form of government for the city.

Men and women are being signed up, bankers and workers, landlords and tenants, capitalists and wage workers, and so on, and if this movement is successful it will represent "all the people." It is going to oust Tammany and then we will have "clean government." Over and over again this political drama has been played in this and other cities.

The "reform" movement promises a little magic. It will enlist the classes mentioned above and yet at the same time represent "all the people." How that is possible is not stated. It is a secret within the keeping of those in charge of the movement.

Socialists are not interested. We are frankly devoted to the job of winning the city for the working masses and to use the public powers for their welfare. We want power for the workers. We would frankly enact their interests into legislation. No "reform" bankers, capitalists and landlords would be satisfied with a Socialist administration. On the contrary, they would accept Tammany with all of its sins in preference to us. The "reform" crowd on the other hand, want cheaper government for the top hats and to get it they appeal to "all the people."

Making a Record

SOCIALIST votes are never thrown away. They often have a powerful influence upon the actions of a Democrat or Republican who is elected to office in a district where the Socialist vote is menacing. This has happened in Milwaukee as well as in New York City where Tammany Congressmen fear a Socialist vote.

Congressman Sirovich, Tammany politician, is an example. He has spoken in favor of the abolition of child labor, a shorter work day, guaranty of bank deposits, social insurance, recognition of Russia and a few other items. He passes beyond the frontiers of the Democratic platform and on child labor and the shorter work day, he offends Democratic labor exploiters in the South.

And yet while this shows the influence of the Socialist vote it does not necessarily mean that the Congressman will fight for these measures. He has "made the record" and obtained publicity which he needs in the political game. It is another matter if this is followed up with an uncompromising fight by introducing bills, fighting for them in committee and for them on the floor should they ever reach this stage.

In this case he fights the two-party machine that controls the House. The opposition is carried into his district and he is likely to be defeated for a nomination. The point is that politicians are generally permitted to "make a record" but that is all. Genuine working class politics is necessary to elect a Socialist who will fight beyond the stage of a "record."

IN A NUTSHELL

Parties and Classes

Political parties represent group or class interests. They always have and always will so long as conflicting groups and classes exist. The objector may answer that a reading of Republican and Democratic platforms does not reveal this. Of course not. The leaders are not stupid enough to say that they and their parties represent certain class interests. They must so define who they represent that they will receive funds from the groups they represent and be supported by the workers they do not represent.

The ruling classes are a minority of the voting population. For this reason they cannot frankly state that they represent a minority. To do so would be for them to drive all their working class voters into opposition. They are compelled to resort to a strategy of deceit. They must promise the working class what they will not give and give the ruling classes what they do not openly promise.

For these reasons Republican and Democratic platforms are vague and mean one thing for the possessing classes and another for the workers. Both stand for a tariff policy of nursing capitalist investments in great corporation enterprises but they do not say so clearly. They say that they stand for protection of "industry and maintenance of high wages." The joker is found after elections. When workers strike for those high wages in protected industry Democratic and Republican officials are ready with injunctions and police power. The capitalist class get the legislation and the workers get the injunctions and clubs.

So political parties represent economic interests no matter how much they may profess otherwise. In order to rule, the capitalist parties must practice deceit. The Socialist party, in order to win power, must be as frank as the capitalist parties are deceitful. The Socialist party primarily represents the working class. The useful workers are the majority. To win them we must frankly represent their claims and interests. For capitalist parties to be clear on this would be weakness; for us to be frank about it is strength. Moreover, the overthrow of the capitalist system implies a clear class vision by the workers who have an interest in its overthrow and this clear vision cannot be acquired by other than frank representation of our views.

The Jobless and Socialism

By Donald M. Smith

LAST year when the depression was in its infancy, the national executive committee of the Socialist party dispatched a suggestion to all local secretaries urging formation of "unemployed councils." Enclosed was an ill-prepared outline of procedure and a list of demands which such bodies could present to the city for action. Had that challenge to action been taken up, we might be leading the workers instead of following them during the third year of American starvation. The only branches of the Socialist party to adopt the suggestions of the N. E. C. are Hopewell, Va., Lewiston, Me., and New York. Progress has been made by a council of colored workers in Boston, although it has not made itself politically expressive. Reports of the unemployed council organized in Chicago do not credit it with a working class character.

The success which has attended the projects in Lewiston and Hopewell may point the way for others. Trade union or "liberal support" is not needed, all that is necessary is a few individuals willing to do active work. Make the first step a bold one and success is sure to follow. Cover the city with handbills summoning all those out of work or working only part time, to meet in the largest and best known hall available for a discussion of unemployment relief and ways of forcing the city to action. Organization can start as non-partisan, but later it will follow the Socialist lead. Be prepared for a crowd. A council should be selected from the floor to represent the interests of the main body of unemployed. The speakers can deal with the cause and cure of unemployment after Socialist literature has been widely distributed in the crowd. Advantage should be taken of the criticisms of unemployment relief to press charges against the city government.

The unemployed council will meet separately and draw up a list of proposals and demands for presentation to the city government. Measures that may be included are municipal housing, public works program, establishment of a municipal labor and employment bureau, protection of jobless workers from house evictions, care of inadequately clothed and underfed school children, \$4 a day for all city work, ownership of public utilities, a dole for all those involuntarily idle, reduction of city hall expenses, reassessment of taxes or a rearrangement of the tax rate so the burden falls on those best able to bear it. These proposals should be presented to another mass meeting of the unemployed before action is requested of the city government.

The final card will not have been played when the demands are presented to the city's governing body. Opportunities for guarding the interests of the unemployed against graft-ridden city administrations will be opened. Advantage can be taken of them to charge the city officials with mismanagement and corruption. In Lewiston

an investigation of the poor relief department was requested of the Governor.

Since most of the members of the unemployed council will join the party, this body can continue as a permanent branch of party activity, protesting wage cuts and demonstrating against them, protecting abused workers and jobless, insisting on adequate relief without discrimination, and educating the unemployed. The jobless can be employed selling the magazine, "Unemployed," bringing a fair profit to themselves and propagandizing the public. Meetings of the council can be made entertaining by developing artistic talent with labor plays, singing and writing. Side by side with the activities of the council should develop a workers' education class using as a text "Your Job and Your Pay." The latter can grow with trade union support. As a final result of all our activity we will have built a well-rounded program about the unemployment problem. Membership ought to increase 50 per cent.

If the formation of unemployed councils can be started in other localities it would be wise to inquire into the possibility of a state-wide hook-up. Effective pressure might be brought to bear on the Governor for an extra session of the Legislature to consider unemployment. When the Socialist party in every section of the country gets behind an unemployment relief program it will surely be a real challenge to the indifference of the average citizen to economic suffering.

Cincinnati Has Simple Idea to End Panic

CINCINNATI—(FP)—Cincinnati has a plan to end the panic. It comes from the inner sanctum of the Cincinnati Club, formerly the Business Men's Club, and represents the best brains of Cincinnati capitalism.

Here's the plan: Issue buttons bearing the slogan, "I'm sold on America, I won't talk depression." Get everyone to wear it. Already 10,000 in Cincinnati are wearing the buttons. The minister of the New Thought Temple preached against thinking, seeing or recognizing the depression. The idea has swept the community.

As one good lady said, "It is a splendid idea and it is so simple."

1,000 in N. Y. Demand U. S. Aid for Jobless

More than 1,000 people gathered in a mass meeting in New York to back the program of the Joint Committee on Unemployment and to demand that Congress and Pres. Hoover, who were branded "unemployment slackers," take immediate action to relieve distress.

The program adopted calls for increasing income taxes and inheritance taxes; that the government initiate a major construction program to include highways, grain elevators, schools and homes for workers; that the hours of labor be decreased with no drop in weekly pay; unemployment insurance; prohibition of child labor for those under 16 and old age pensions.

LOS ANGELES BOOSTERS

"THE NEW LEADER is excellent and we all like to see it grow," writes Mary C. Eay, secretary of the Socialist Party County Central Committee of Los Angeles. "We have recommended that all branches place an order for a weekly bundle of the paper throughout the coming year. The Jewish Branch reports that it has sent in over 50 subs to THE NEW LEADER recently."

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

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HOOVER'S PANIC MESSAGE

Capitalism's Deflated Miracle Man Finally Sees Cause For Alarm

THE Miracle Man of the New Capitalism, President Hoover, has again reported the condition of the patient now lying in a hospital. He is aware that it is a very grave case. For months he denied that there was any cause for alarm.

When the New Capitalism was stricken on October 24, 1929, Hoover the next day declared that "The fundamental business of the country is on a sound and prosperous basis."

Six months passed and on May 1, 1930, Hoover addressed the ruling kings of capital and finance at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He said: "While the crash took place only six months ago, I am convinced we have now passed the worst and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover."

Late in the following October he summoned Colonel Arthur Woods to "place 2,500,000 persons back to work this winter," according to a Washington press dispatch. But the patient continued to sink and that winter passed with more recruits added to the jobless army.

Props for a Failing System

As the old year, 1931, was passing, early in December Hoover sent a gloomy message to Congress regarding the patient. The New Capitalism had not "passed the worst." In fact its condition was grave. On Monday of this week came another gloomy message, the "panic message" as it is called by some insiders at Washington.

And now the Miracle Man speaks of the industrial crisis in terms of a war. "Combating a depression is indeed like a great war in that it is not a battle upon a single front but upon many fronts," said Hoover. So at last he recognizes that the capitalist system is in a bad way.

He wants early action on the formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to save the tottering structure of big capital and finance. He wants greater privileges for the railroad corporations to restore the market value of their bonds, more props for the Federal Land Bank System, action on his pet scheme for a Home Loan Discount Bank, more drastic economies in Federal expenditure.

All this means fighting the depression on "many fronts." The woes of the millionaire class give him much concern. To his Finance Corporation and proposed help for the railroad barons must be added his grief for the great holders of government securities. "The recent depreciation in prices of government securities is a serious warning which reflects the fear of further large and unnecessary issues of such securities," says Hoover.

The President's False Boasts

And what of the starving millions of workers in agriculture and industry? He offers the same smug ideas that have made him the laughing stock of all who have any modern ideas of economics and economic history. "Our people through voluntary measures and through state and local action are providing for distress," says Hoover.

If there is anything that is obvious today it is that this universal dole system which he recommends is not



Drawn by Jerger.

"providing for distress." From hundreds of cities and states comes a panic cry that state and local action is incapable of providing for the bare needs of jobless men and hungry women and children.

"Through the organized action of employers they are securing distribution of employment and thus mitigating the hardships of the depression," says Hoover. This simply is not true. There are no reliable figures indicating that any such action has reduced the total of unemployed workers in this country.

He speaks of the "mobilization of national credit associations" as "aiding the country greatly" and that it is "our duty so to supplement these steps as to make their efforts more fruitful." That is, the universal dole must be supplemented by other measures but just what those other measures should be he does not say.

The Hoover Philosophy

A study of this message reveals a man who is primarily interested in aiding the capitalist and banking classes, to protect them against losses and the employment of Federal power to guard against a general capitalist collapse.

In the case of the ruling classes Hoover has specific recommendations to offer. In the case of the wretched working farmers and the wage slaves of industry he approves the collection plate: Legislative gifts to the capitalist class and sweet words to the working class. If a little charity drips down from the fat overlords

of capitalism to the wretches in the social pit Hoover is satisfied.

This is the philosophy of the man who, since last March, kept Congress out of Washington. He was going to restore capitalism, get it out of the hospital, and send it on its way to recovery. Now he is frightened by the rickety thing that is threatened with convulsions.

Congress: Capitalism's Soviet

And what of this Congress that assembles to solemnly deliberate on the wreck that faces it? Except for a handful, its members display no comprehension of the problem and no knowledge of the underlying laws of capitalist production and distribution. A few favor the LaFollette bill providing for a bond issue of \$5,500,000,000 to employ men on emergency public works. This is in the right direction but even the advocates of this measure have no comprehensive ideas of the necessity for the reconstruction of capitalism on a basis that will avert a return of another frightful disaster. They think in terms of a capitalism which must be treated for a temporary ailment although the system itself is a chronic disease.

In other words, the Congress meets with an executive who has a mind adapted to serving big capitalist corporations. The majority of the members of the House and Senate represent commodities, capital, finance, business. They are agents of steel, railroads, oil, copper, banks and other enterprises. Sitting with them are a handful of distressed "progressives," holding on to jobs in the capitalist parties, timid in action, and attempting to cure smallpox by whitewashing a pimple.

The laboring millions do not have a single representative in either house to fight the good fight for liberation. The halls of Congress do not ring with the clarion challenge of the ballot-armed working class. The Socialist movement, the advance courier of social democracy and emancipation of the masses from inhuman exploitation, is not heard in the halls of Congress.

The Rulers of the Future

In that temple of the law a landed class has had its day. The slave owner once ruled there. The commercial class of New England once made the law and then passed the privilege on to manufacturing magnates. With the dawn of the present century the corporation kings assumed the role of sovereignty. Then came the banking barons at the head of the great mergers.

Many classes have ruled at Washington but the workers have never ruled.

It is time that the working masses should organize for power, power in industry, in the cities, the states and the nation. The old order of capitalism is sick unto death; the Hoovers are mainly concerned with its revival on the old basis with the masses subjected to the same hazards and sufferings that afflict them today.

Socialism is a receivership for our bankrupt capitalism. Join the Socialist Party and be a factor in taking over the powers, political and economic, that are essential to organizing the nation for human welfare and happiness.

"Work And Earn" Is Brilliant Program of Bankers To End Depression; National Thrift Week Is Threatened

"Work and earn" is the first of the tenets laid down by the National Thrift Committee to bring back prosperity. Sponsored by the American Bankers' Assn. and about 50 other national bodies of the same sort, a National Thrift Week is to be inaugurated by the committee on Jan. 17, with the objectives of getting workers who have any money left to give it to the capitalists and of fighting social and unemployment insurance.

"This country does not want a 'dole,'" Adolph Lewisohn, financier

and one of the initiators, said, speaking without authorization for the entire nation.

Other of "the ten rules for prosperity" are: Have a bank account and shares in a building and loan association, own your own home, make a will, pay your bills promptly, maintain your credit. The eighth in the list is "Prepare now for prosperity. Invest in sound American industry and participate in the profit from inevitable recovery," and the tenth, "Share with others."

Socialists Hit Pinchot On Jobless

Hoopes Exposes Special Session of Legislature in Satiric Resolution

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The special session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly met Nov. 9th and adjourned Dec. 30th after a ten-day Christmas recess. Only the most shambling approach was made to the problem for which the session was ostensibly called, about eighteen dollars of direct and indirect relief being legislated per head for the state's million unemployed. The only flurry of the closing day was a biting piece of irony by Rep. Darlington Hoopes, one of the two Socialist members. The Socialist members introduced House Resolution 25 which would have the legislature admit their own and the Governor's preoccupation with political advantage at the cost of the unemployed. The resolution read:

"Whereas, The General Assembly has been called in an extraordinary session avowedly for the sole purpose of providing relief for the nearly one million unemployed workers in this Commonwealth, and

"Whereas, the efforts of the Governor and the leaders of the General Assembly to put each other in the hole have produced seven weeks of political football, with the result that the total appropriations for unemployment relief amount to less than twenty dollars for each unemployed worker, the bulk of which will be tied up by litigation in the courts so that it will not be available for this winter, and

Now Up to Jobless

"Whereas, during this session no serious consideration has been given to income taxes, unemployment insurance or other means of raising funds for out-of-work relief, from those who are able to pay and their distribution to the unemployed without the self-respect destroying taint of charity, although several measures have been introduced and killed in committee, and

"Whereas, Although this is the last session of the General Assembly at which it will be possible to propose constitutional amendments for adoption before 1938, this body has refused to propose an amendment permitting the levying of a graduated state income tax, and

"Whereas, After seven weeks of fiddling while the people starved, the General Assembly has decided to adjourn without doing the work for which it convened; now therefore be it

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That we publicly admit, announce, and confess to the people of Pennsylvania that the Governor and the General Assembly are willing to sacrifice the human rights of the unemployed in order to protect the wealthy receivers of large incomes."

Although the Socialist legislator did not call the resolution up for action the anger of the majority of the Assembly was sufficiently evident to demonstrate the essential truth of the thrust. Further developments will lie largely with the unemployed themselves.

BROWN ON "ROOTS OF SOCIALISM"

"The Roots of American Socialism" will be the subject of Heywood Brown's address at the West Socialist Forum, 100 West Friday night,

Reading Reactionaries Force Socialist Forum To Give Up Proposed Use of School Auditorium

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

READING, Pa.—After knowing for more than two months that a committee of Reading Socialists had secured the use of the Southern Junior High School for a series of Open Forum Discussion Lectures, the right to use the school has been challenged by the Board.

The Socialists blocked an effort to revoke the consent to use the building, which had been given by Supt. of Schools Amanda E. Stoldt, with the approval of Eugene F. Hendricks when the latter was still president of the Board. The permit was retained only because one non-Socialist member was absent from the meeting, thus creating a tie vote on the motion to bar the Socialists.

Supported by the local Women's Club, by the Ku Klux Klan and by various other jingo elements, there was no doubt that the anti-Socialist opposition would again be brought up at the next meeting of the Board when, with a full non-Socialist representation, the permission to use the school building would be withdrawn.

Seeing what was about to happen, and in order to avoid bringing unjust criticism upon the Supt. of Schools, the Socialist Committee has surrendered its right to use the building. Odd Fellows' hall a Eighth and Franklin streets has been rented and the series of eight weekly lectures, beginning Wednesday, January 13, will be held there.

Student Trend to Socialism Stressed at L. I. D. Sessions

Senior Hits Progressives — Conferences Held in N. Y. C. and Chicago

By PAUL PORTER

THE Socialist movement has for years gained occasional valuable recruits in the colleges. That influx is no longer sporadic. It has become a steady and significant source of Socialist strength, as was strikingly evident in the sessions of the L. I. D. conference on "Guiding the Revolution" in New York last week.

There was for instance the story told by Donald M. Smith of Bates College. Last year Smith, along with Elredge Brewster now an active Philadelphia Socialist, attempted to organize a college chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy. The college administration said "No." So Smith turned his efforts toward organizing a Socialist local in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, which adjoin the campus. The local now numbers some 70 members, consisting of approximately an equal number of industrial workers and students. Smith took the lead in organizing an unemployed council along the lines of the one formed in Hopewell, Va., last summer. The first mass meeting, held at the city hall, was attended by more than fifteen hundred jobless. For the first time the municipal council became aware of unemployment and began to provide relief.

A measure of the effectiveness of the Bates student Socialists is to be found in the heated denunciation of the college as "a hotbed of radicals" by former Governor Percy Baxter and by an Insull power company propagandist. During the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike Smith and William Montgomery, a Socialist student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were arrested for picketing.

Many Recruits in Mass.

Yeoman strike service in Lawrence was also rendered by Socialist students from Boston University who made almost daily trips from Boston, forty miles away. The Lawrence local has recently received applications from 113 persons as "a direct result of the strike and the activities of our party members there," according to Alfred Baker Lewis, New England district secretary. Eighteen students at Boston University School of Theology have joined the party, and under the leadership of Glen Trimble have been active in organizing new branches. John Hall of the Harvard Socialist Club has likewise been an active party worker.

In Tompkins County, New York,

the Socialist Party doubled its vote in the last election, thanks mainly to the efforts of James Withrow of Cornell, and Monroe Sweetland, of Syracuse University. Conference delegates applauded vigorously, too, the work of Joel Seidman and other members of the Johns Hopkins Liberal Club, who sold 8,000 copies of "The Unemployed," in Baltimore last winter; the magnificent support of the West Virginia miners by the Vassar chapter; the work of Arnold Johnson of Union Theological Seminary in Harlan County; and the participation of Columbia and Union Seminary students in the Brooklyn Edison struggle.

Straws in the wind are these ventures, none of them great gains for Socialism but significant nevertheless as marking the trend toward Socialism in American colleges. The L. I. D. now has chapters and affiliated clubs in nearly 150 colleges and universities. Many young persons now becoming known in the Socialist movement trace their start back to the league. Best known of all is Clarence Senior, national secretary of the party, who five years ago was the L. I. D. representative at the University of Kansas. With him in the national office is another Kansas graduate, Harold Kelso. Many cities boast one or more like them.

Approximately 250 students from 53 colleges attended the New York conference. Speakers at the sessions included Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Paul Blanshard, Paul Porter, Jack Herling, Mary W. Hillyer, Mary Fox and Jean Benson of the L. I. D.; Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin of Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C.; J. B. Matthews of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Riva Stocker of Vassar, Albert Arent of Cornell, John Hall of Harvard, Naomi Weinberg of Smith, Carrie Glasser of Brooklyn College, Jerry Ingersoll of Amherst, and Donald M. Smith of Bates.

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—A militant, class conscious group, as determined in their cause as the capitalists are in theirs, was the principal key to "New Tactics in Social Conflict" seen by speakers at the Midwest conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. Nearly 200 students attended.

Discussing politics and the pitfalls of progressivism, Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist party, said:

"A white heat of activity on the part of a working class, conscious of its political power, is the only thing that will overthrow the old political machine. The progressives are about the most pitiful group in American politics. They run back to their home in the

Hahn Barred From Talk on Station WGR

Buffalo Station Refuses to Broadcast Socialist Minister on "Jesus" Way Out

BUFFALO.—While various proposals for economic planning have been discussed over radio stations, the Buffalo Broadcasting Co., owners of Station WGR, have decided that no discussion can be had on "Jesus' way out." This was the subject of a proposed radio sermon to be delivered by the Rev. Herman J. Hahn, Socialist, of Salem Evangelical Synod Church, on Sunday, January 3rd, in his weekly series of pro-labor talks. This militant pastor has been a weekly feature of this radio station for the past year and a half, recently renewing his contract for another six months at strict commercial rates.

Station WGR, one of the two stations in the Columbia Broadcasting System which had Rev. Charles E. Coughlin barred from the air last winter, objected to the general tone of all of Rev. Hahn's talks but especially to two features of the talk that was barred, (1) the opposition to the proposed Federal Sales tax and the advocacy instead of taxing incomes in the higher brackets, and (2) demanding that the workers be given greater purchasing power through increasing of real wages and

Democratic or Republican party as soon as mild promises to be good are made by the professional politicians.

"They assist the old parties in their never-ending game of gathering money from the rich to protect them from the poor, and gathering votes from the poor to protect them from the rich. This flare-up of militancy now and then is hopeless. America needs the planned, disciplined, mass action of the class struggle, if she is ever to correct the gross unfairness of the present capitalistic regime."

Other speakers were Karl Borders, Edward Berman, professor of Economics at the University of Illinois, who spoke on "The Economists Look at Planning"; Isaac Chizik of Palestine, Bingham Dai of China, John Derkits of Austria, and Albert Levitan of Germany, on "Students in World Revolution"; Professor Karl W. Guenther of Michigan State Normal and Professor Ralph Dennis of Northwestern, on "Revolution Through Education"; C. B. Ellis of the I. W. W., on "The American Civil War, 1931"; and Roy Buft, secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, on "Where Do We Go From Here?"

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through shorter hours and a shorter work week. The program director assured Dr. Hahn if he would preach the conventional type of Church sermon, omitting or failing to stress economic and social issues, he could continue on the air.

Outstanding leaders of the Church and liberal groups attending the national convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, in session in Buffalo, immediately protested the action of the Broadcasting station. Among those protesting were Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow; J. B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Tucker P. Smith, Secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education; Paul Porter, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy; Winnifred Wygal of the National Council of the Y. W. C. A.; Roy Burt of the Methodist Board of Education; C. T. Douds and H. B. Ingalls, secretaries of the National Student Y. M. C. A.

Supporters of Rev. Hahn plan to protest to the Federal Radio Commission. They have appealed for support to the American Civil Liberties Union and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Waldman and Muste To Debate Sunday

Louis Waldman, twice Socialist candidate for governor of New York, and A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood and of late a severe critic of the Socialist party, will match wits in a debate this Sunday night, Jan. 10th, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue near Flatbush, Brooklyn. The debate will center around the adequacy of the Socialist party to uphold the interests of the workers. The debate is sponsored by the Brooklyn Forum, conducted by the Socialist party.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

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YOUR OLD FUR COAT RESTYLED \$15 GROSSMAN'S FUR FACTORY 218 WEST 34th ST. Open Daily and Saturday until 9 P.M. Between 7th & 8th Aves. Entire 2nd Floor

Labor Groups Plan Fight For Jobless

Socialists and Unionists Confer on Program of Immediate Action

RESPONDING to an invitation of Morris Hillquit that they meet with him and a committee of the Emergency Unemployment Conference, the heads of a number of progressive labor organizations in the city of New York last Wednesday discussed the plans and scope of the conference and gave assurances that they could be depended upon for their full support.

They agreed to send delegations to hearings on the legislative measures sponsored by the conference, to speak at mass meetings and to work in close cooperation with the organization whenever called upon.

The proposed activities of the conference include the holding of a series of meetings, both indoor and outdoor. Noonday meetings will be held when the weather is favorable.

At all these meetings literature and unemployment insurance petitions will be distributed. Organizations will be asked to adopt resolutions and to send delegates to public hearings. It is planned to set up stands in suitable locations to gather signatures to unemployment insurance petitions. If enough interest and enthusiasm develops it is hoped, too, that it will be possible to arrange a large unemployment demonstration in Madison Square Garden.

Now Conference Planned

To carry out the activities planned by the Emergency Unemployment Conference in an effective way will require the hearty support of members of the Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle and progressive labor organizations, who constitute the conference. They are urged to send in their suggestions and the names of organizations who would be interested in hearing the program of the conference explained by competent speakers, addressing their communications to Leonard Bright, executive secretary, Emergency Unemployment Conference, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

A list of speakers who will be available for noon day and evening meetings will be published shortly.

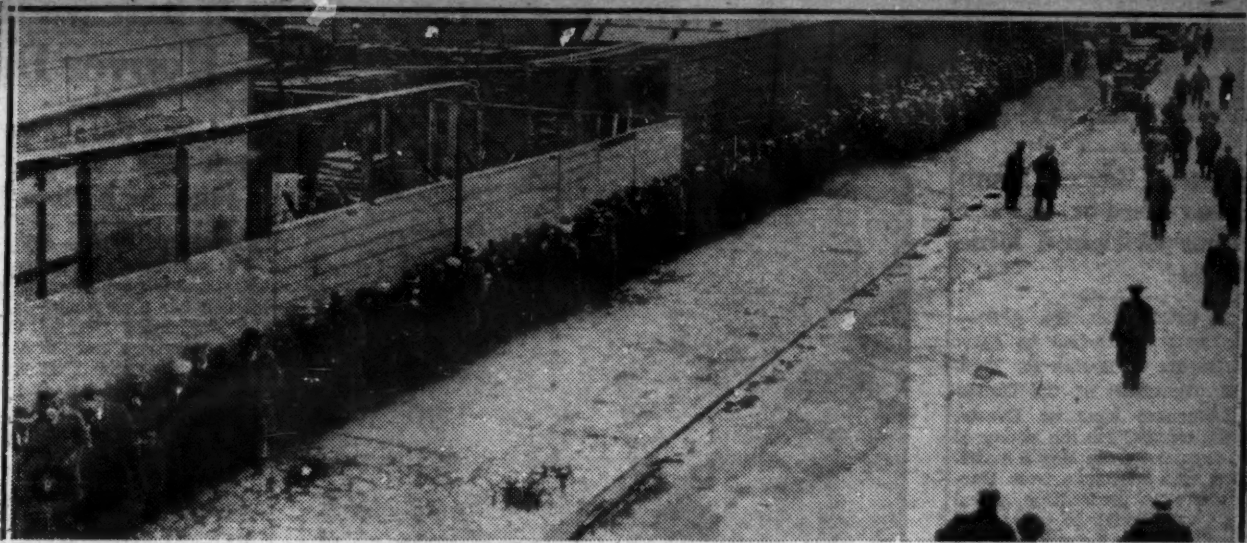
Another conference of delegates from various organizations will be held in the near future, where no set speeches will be delivered by prominent speakers, but where delegates will be given full opportunity to present their ideas as to what shall be done in the face of the acute unemployment situation. By that time it is expected that the officers of the organization will be able to report that the work of the conference is well under way.

Volunteers Wanted

Will any one who can type-write or do any other form of office work and who is out of work volunteer to help the Rand School for special work now, when there is a heavy registration and there is need for mailing, addressing, cutting stencils, etc.?

Arrangements can be made to utilize any time that can be spared; a few hours, half days, evenings, and so on. Comrades can serve the movement by serving the school. Apply at 7 East 15th street, New York City.

Breadlines Belie Hoover Boasts of Relief



While Hoover assured the world that America has no dole, these hungry American workers stood in line awaiting a doled out meal. Jobless workers on the right can be seen scurrying to the end of the line, hoping to get in before the soup runs out. Even here is rugged individualism.

(Federated Pictures)

Job Crisis Hits Ivorydale, Home of 'Model' Labor Plan

Soap Still Floats, but Unemployment Sinks "Solution" of Capitalist Evil

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The plans of individual corporations to forestall unemployment within their own plants make very excellent newspaper copy when ballyhooed to the limit through the paid and unpaid advertisements of the well-oiled press. It helps to keep out unions, it increases sales and enlarges good-will. Other operators, while secretly begrudging the free, and what they know to be undeserved, advertising obtained, are not unmindful of the effects of any seeming capitalistic benevolence upon the efforts of those who would arouse public opinion to the need of social and industrial change. The public also like such well circulated pronouncements. It gives the comfortable feeling that business and industry are beginning to solve their own problems without the necessity of governmental interference or the use of the taxpayers' money. In fact everybody is quite happy about it—save the workers who are to benefit by it.

Such at least is the experience of hundreds of Proctor and Gamble employees who were so much edified some months ago by the announcement of company officials that they (the employees) were secure in their jobs of making Ivory soap 99 44-100 per cent pure which so many high-powered executives, super salesmen and the more popular college men like because it floats, as well as in making Crisco, P. & G. laundry soaps, Chipso and other products.

Many of the employees have been kept on, but for steadily decreasing hours per week and for steadily decreasing rates per hour. At the same time they have received no decreases in the rents they have to pay for the weathered, company-owned houses of Ivorydale. The company has ceased to make the repairs necessary for the comfort and health of the occupants, and which the company had given them to understand would be made. In these times \$24 per month is high rent even in Cincinnati for a four or five-room, unpainted house, without furnace or basement, and with the second story, if any, unplastered. When this is extracted from a monthly wage earned on three hours work a day for four-day weeks and at reduced hourly

rates, not a great deal is left for the maintenance of rugged health or rugged individualism.

"Plan" in the Discard

Other employees have been laid off in exactly the same manner as used in industries where no such "plan" exists. More than that they are finding that they are worse off than had there been no plan, for they are learning to keep their former connection with Proctor and Gamble a secret if they want the slightest chance at a job at any other factory in the city. A near-fortunate few who obtained such jobs after being laid off at the former plant were not allowed to go to work when that fact was known. The ostensible reason given was that Proctor and Gamble was not laying off any of their employees, hence a man from there seeking work must have been fired for being a poor workman. However, the real reason seems to be, at least to the workers, that other employers in the city who have been unable to benefit from the free advertising of sweet-sounding "plans" are using this means of venting their jealousy and ill-will toward P. & G. benevolence.

Regardless of motives or consequences Ivory soap is still 99 44-100 per cent pure.

Hillquit Will Open Bronx Forum Friday

Another Bronx Socialist educational institution will be opened this Friday evening, Jan. 8, under the auspices of the Second A. D. branch, West Bronx. It will be known as the Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum, and will meet in the assembly room of the Paradise Manor at Jerome and Mt. Eden avenues.

Socialists in the 2d A. D. hope to establish a cultural center for the free discussion of vital social and economic problems facing the American people. The admission is free—everybody welcome. The first speaker, this Friday, will be Morris Hillquit, Socialist national chairman.

NEW HISTORY SOCIETY

PRESENTS

A Series of Peace Lectures

Jan. 10—JAMES G. McDONALD

Chairman, Foreign Policy Association

Jan. 17—MARGARET SANGER

Chairman, National Committee on Birth Control

Jan. 24—SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN

Free Synagogue

Jan. 31—SYUD HOSBAIN

Muslim Leader of India

Other Lectures to Follow

Open Forum

BALLROOM OF PARK LANE HOTEL

Park Avenue - 48th Street

Sunday Evenings, 8:30 Promptly

NO ADMISSION ALL WELCOME

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

Of The Community Church

At Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 70th Street

8 P. M.—DEBATE: "RUSSIA AND CIVILIZATION"

Speakers: ISAAC DON LEVINE and V. F. CALVERTON

11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—"Eugene O'Neill's 'Mourning Becomes Electra': Some Deeper Implications of the Drama."

ADMISSION FREE ALL WELCOME

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

New Meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 70th Street

PRESENTS

SCOTT NEARING, Ph.D.

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Thursday Evenings at 8:15, January 21 to March 17

Course Ticket—\$3.00; Single Admission 50 cents; Student Course Ticket—\$1.50; Single Admission 35 cents. Apply Church Office, 4 East 76th Street.

A Clearing House of Opinion THE GROUP Meets at Auditorium 150 West 84th St.

Tuesday, January 12th, at 8:30 P. M.

DEBATE: "Has Religion Contributed to the Progress of Civilization?"

RABBI SAMUEL GREENBERG, Amrm. MAJOR JOSEPH WHELESS, Neg.

PROF. WM. MACDONALD, Guest Chairman Subscription 50c

This Sunday Afternoon (Jan. 16th) at 4:30 P. M.

J. QUITMAN, on: "OUR EMOTIONS AND CULTURE"

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union

Eight Street and Astor Place

At 8 o'clock

Friday Evening, Jan. 8th

DR. RICHARD McKEON

"St. Augustine: The Origin and Order of Things"

Sunday Evening, Jan. 10th

CLIFTON P. FADIMAN

"Rabelais and the Renaissance"

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 12th

PROF. GARDNER MURPHY

"The Measurement of Personality"

At Muhlenberg Library

200 West 23rd Street

At 8:30 o'clock

Thursday Evening, Jan. 14th

PROF. E. G. SPAULDING

"The Birth of Scientific Method"

DEBATE

RESOLVED: That the Socialist

Party Program is Inadequate

to Solve Our Social Problems.

LOUIS A. J.

WALDMAN vs. MUSTE

SUNDAY, JAN. 10th, 8:30 P. M.

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THREE EVENTS

Debate, Fri., Jan. 8, 8:30

"CAN WE HAVE PEACE WITHOUT ARMAMENTS?"

Charles Solomon

Rear Admiral

Bradley A. Flske

Monday, Jan. 11, 8:30

Joseph Schlossberg

Secretary A. C. W. A.

THE FUNCTION OF LABOR

UNIONISM

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Thursday, Jan. 14, 8:30

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DEBATE

"CAN ZIONISM HELP JEWISH

WORKERS?"

YES—Prof. J. Smertenko

Editor "Opinion"

NO—ALBERT WEISBERG

Soc'y Communist League of Struggle

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

9th St. Near 3rd Ave. Admission 50c

Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 P. M.

THE BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

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1501 Boston Road Near E. 172nd St.

SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 10th, 1932

8 P. M.—Rev. Edwin Fairley on:—

"Vachel Lindsay—Prophet of Amer-

ican Diplomacy"

9 P. M.—Dr. Harry Hirschman on:—

"What's Wrong With Our Criminal

Law."

Music Admission Free

Prosecution Asks Death Of Hightower

Reporters Barred From Courtroom After Paper Criticized Mine Trials

MT. STERLING, Ky. (FP)—Death was asked by Atty. J. B. Snyder of Harlan for Pres. W. H. Hightower of the United Mine Workers local at Evarts, aged 77, on trial for the killing of three deputies in the May 5 battle. Snyder, who has come from Harlan to help the prosecution, stated that he would seek to prove that a conspiracy was formed by Hightower and others to shut down the mines of the Black Mt. Coal Corp., although the right to strike for better conditions is generally conceded.

The contention of conspiracy to kill was termed a "gigantic falsehood," by former U. S. Senator Robison of defense counsel. Robison declared Hightower bore a good reputation, had never worked for the Black Mt. Coal Corp., and was elected president of the local union only three days before the fight.

Defense motion to have the trial sent back to Harlan because many witnesses were without funds to pay their expenses at Mt. Sterling was overruled by Prewitt.

All representatives of the Knoxville News Sentinel, Scripps-Howard newspaper, have been barred from the courtroom by Judge Prewitt. The order applies specifically to John T. Montoux, News Sentinel reporter.

Editorial Rouses Judge

Holding up a copy of the News Sentinel, Judge Prewitt read from the editorial which stirred his ire: "As long as our courts permit themselves to be a stage for the tirades of political and social prejudice, they will not obtain the full confidence of those who believe in even-handed justice." That is libellous as can be!" he added.

"No representative of that paper will be permitted to sit in my court anywhere, so long as I am judge. I'm used to certain newspapers, but they have none of this sort of thing. We don't have yellow journalism in Kentucky."

A few minutes later prosecuting counsel moved to bar the reporter, filing an affidavit that he held opinions identical with those of his editor which the court held to be libellous. The attorneys also described Montoux as "odious to the prosecution."

Montoux included in his despatches more direct quotation from prosecuting attorneys than any other reporter, including the famous "slimy serpent climbing up the flagpole" and other choice bits of eloquence before the jury.

The Hightower trial is proceeding along the same lines as the trial of William B. Jones, secretary of the Evarts local, who was convicted of conspiracy to murder and faces life imprisonment. Prosecution counsel, as before, consists not only of the Mt. Sterling and Harlan prosecuting attorneys, but of the former prosecutor of the county from which the jury was drawn and several attorneys paid by the coal operators.

SMERTENKO VS. WEISBORD

Professor John Smertenko, editor of "Opinion," well known critic and writer, will debate with Albert Weisbord, secretary of the Communist League of Struggle, at the Hebrew Technical Institute, East 9th street near Third avenue, Jan. 17th, at 8 P. M. The subject of debate is "Can Zionism Help the Jewish People?"

New Victim of Class War in Harlan



Virgil Hutton, Harlan, Kentucky, miner, is among the newest of the labor victims of the Kentucky class war. Hutton, shown here in prison with his wife and child as visitors, is alleged to have shot and killed Virgil Sizemore. Sizemore, for 20 years a hired mine guard "gunman," attacked Hutton and others when they were distributing union literature.

Philadelphia Labor College Is Organized

Biemiller Is Director—Lee, Daniel, Berenberg to Give Courses—Opening Jan. 4

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A school for workers will open in Philadelphia Jan. 4. The school has been organized by the Labor Institute with the cooperation of the Socialist party, the League for Industrial Democracy and the Labor Institute Forum.

The Labor Institute School prospectus reads: "The Labor Institute School has been established to give the workers of Philadelphia the opportunity of critically examining the present economic order, particularly in its effects upon the working class. It is our aim to aid workers in understanding the various weapons they must use in establishing social and economic justice and supply them with the facts and information necessary in their constant struggle with capitalism."

All the members of the faculty are closely connected with the labor movement and have had previous experience in teaching workers' classes. The director of the school, Andrew J. Biemiller, has been on the faculty of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry the past two years. He is a graduate of Cornell University and has taught at Syracuse University and the University of Pennsylvania. At the present time he is executive secretary of the Philadelphia chapter of the L. I. D. In the recent election Biemiller was a candidate for city council on the Socialist ticket. He is also an associate editor of the Union Labor Record.

David Berenberg and Algernon Lee, two of the best known members of the Rand School faculty, will give jointly a ten weeks lecture course on the fundamentals of Socialism. This course will meet on Fridays at 8 p. m. The fee will be \$2.50. All other courses will be fifteen weeks in length and the fee will be \$3.

Frans Daniel, graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Union Theological Seminary, will lecture

at 7:30 p. m. every Thursday evening on the "terature of social protest."

Joseph Schwartz, actively identified with the Philadelphia Labor College during its career, will teach a discussion course on present day labor problems on Thursdays at 9 p. m. At the same hour Biemiller will lecture on the history of the American labor movement. On Fridays at 7:30 p. m. Philip Davidoff, specialist in teaching English to foreign-born workers, will conduct a class in elementary English.

Registration in the school will open on Jan. 4. Prospective students should register at the office of the Labor Institute between 7 and 10 p. m. on Jan. 4, 5, 7, 8, 12 or 13. All Thursday classes will meet for the first time on Jan. 14 and Friday classes on Jan. 15. Joseph Schwartz is chairman of the board of the school and Oscar Stern is treasurer.

Young Circle Club to Present 4 Plays on Sunday Nights

The eliminations for the finals in the Senior Dramatic Tournament of the Young Circle Clubs were held Sunday afternoon and evening, December 27. The decision of the judges was based on acting and directing, costume and make-up, scenery and lighting, and choice of play.

The finals in the tournament will be held Sunday evening, January 10, at the Federation Playhouse, 117 East 106th street. The plays to be given are "Sham" by Frank G. Tompkins, presented by the Copians, Br. 1,018; "The Valiant," by Holsworthy Hall and Robert Middlemass, offered by Forum, Br. 1025; Elmer Rice's "A Diadem of Snow," presented by Flatbush, Br. 1001, and "Judge Lynch," by J. W. Rogers, Jr., presented by Martix, Br. 1022.

DEBATE AT THE GROUP

"Has Religion Contributed to the Progress of Civilization?" will be debated in the Auditorium, 150 West 85th street, under the auspices of The Group, Jan. 12th, at 8:30 P. M. Rabbi Samuel Greenberg, Rabbi of Isaiah Temple, will take the affirmative side of the question and Major Joseph Wheelless, author of "Is It God's Word?" the negative. The guest chairman will be Professor William MacDonald.

One murder makes a villain. Millions a hero. Princes are privileged to kill, and numbers sanctify the crime. —Bishop Pearson.

Contractors Whitewash Hoover Dam

Company Forced to Admit \$4 Wage and Work in Killing Heat

WASHINGTON — (FP) — An elaborately illustrated booklet, bound in purple imitation limp leather, has been issued jointly by the Associated General Contractors of America and the American Engineering Council, at Washington, as a whitewash of the barbarous industrial conditions maintained at the Hoover Dam construction job on the Colorado River by the Six Companies, Inc., to whom the Hoover administration let the contract. In a paragraph, the report admits the wage cut which started the strike of the 3,000 workers on the job last August. The rest of the book is devoted to praising the companies' management, the facilities provided for the men, the "leadership" of the national administration, and enumerating the natural obstacles such as extreme summer heat, remoteness, etc.

In a grandiloquent foreword, the report says, "The minimum wage is \$4 a day for unskilled labor, ranging to \$10 a day for skilled labor, with a proportionate scale."

Hot weather is mentioned frequently in this report, as an alibi for mistreatment of the workers which was reported to the country last spring by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and which culminated in the strike against this anti-union concern.

"From June 21 to Aug. 5, 1931," it says, "the average maximum temperature daily, at the damsite, was 119.8 degrees, with an absolute maximum of 128 degrees in the shade. At the same time there was an urge from all quarters to start work promptly, on account of the many unemployed. Under such conditions, discomforts were inevitable, resulting in complaints. As soon as possible the workmen were changed from the

original quarters to well-constructed frame dormitories."

After naming the various facilities established for making life possible for the men in this desert hell, the report concludes that, "When all this is considered, the thought of the strike that occurred in August, 1931, disappears as a mist before the rising sun and commendation is due the Six Companies, Inc., for the patience displayed during the controversy as well as for the admirable conditions now in effect."

Characteristically, this document bears no union label.

Hoffmann Goes to Jail; Pardon Fight Started

STROUDSBURG, Pa. (FP)—Alfred Hoffmann started to serve his sentence on Jan. 4 for his activities in the hosiery strike of last spring. He must serve two years on a vague charge of conspiracy in connection with throwing stones, cutting tires and a fist fight presumably growing out of the strike. Meanwhile the four scabs who shot Alberta Bachman, 21-year-old girl striker, to death have never been brought to trial. Pennsylvania workers are so aroused over the obvious unfairness of the whole situation that a campaign has been begun by railroad and silk workers for a monster petition to the parole board that he be released.

LECTURES ON PEACE

A series of twelve lectures on international peace will be presented by the New History Society in the ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel, Park avenue and 48th street, from Jan. 17 to April 3. These lectures will start promptly at 8:30 on Sunday evenings. There will be an open forum at the end of each lecture. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler will act as chairman. The speakers will include James G. McDonald, Margaret Sanger, Sidney Goldstein, Syud Hossain, Devere Allen, Philip C. Nash, Israel Goldstein, Frederick J. Libby, Valentine Thomson, Mizra Ahmad Sohrab, Harry W. Laidler and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Nervous and irritable? It's a warning . . .

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

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

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A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership 56,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.

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A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses. A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.

Workmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class. No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.

For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

International Urges Fight On Capitalism

Amsterdam Calls on Unions to Aid Socialist Movements—Warns of War

THE executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions met in Amsterdam November 18 and 19 and the trend of membership of the affiliated unions was reported as satisfactory. Decreases were reported in a few countries but despite the world depression the membership as a whole shows an increase. During 1930 the membership increased about 100,000, chiefly in Argentina, France, Great Britain and Spain.

The payment of contributions is also satisfactory although the suspension of the gold standard involves some difficulty. The executive voted to send the following declaration to the affiliated unions.

"The Executive Committee of I. T. F. notes with grave anxiety the present tendencies operating in the countries in which our affiliated unions are situated. We realize that all efforts to maintain the existing order of society must result in a lowering of the standard of life of the workers, and that this must be resisted.

"We further realize that the present unsettled state of the world affords an opportunity again to plunge the nations into war, and that the capitalist class would not hesitate to do this as an alternative to the loss of their privileged position.

"Adopting the indications laid down by the I. F. T. U., we urge unions affiliated to the I. T. F. to take concerted action to achieve the objects formulated, and call upon affiliated comrades in all countries to do everything in their power to assist every movement toward the establishment of Socialism based upon Democracy, and to be prepared to resist all reactionary efforts directed towards a further worsening of their conditions or the loss of any liberties which they now possess."

Social-Democrats Meet in Bulgaria

On Nov. 8 and 9 the 34th ordinary conference of the Bulgarian Social-Democratic-Labor party met at Sofia. The conference was opened with a great public meeting at which Cr. Pastuchoff delivered a speech upon "The Political situation, the Crisis and the great Tasks Confronting Socialism." The pit, the boxes and all the gangways were filled to overflowing with delegates, guests and others who gave the central committee of the party and the speaker a hearty reception. His speech, which was often interrupted by applause, was an impressive declaration of Socialism and its great work of liberation.

The congress adopted the report on the work of the central committee, of the party and of the Parliamentary group. It also agreed to the reports of the problems on the agenda, which read: (1) the strikes in Bulgaria; (2) the organization of the party movement; (3) the economic crisis and the way out, and (4) the International Congress at Vienna.

Comrade Pastuchoff's speech and all the reports were followed by full discussion. A number of resolutions were passed. The resolution on the political situation was unanimously carried by the commission whose business it was to deal with it, as well as by the conference.

Spain's First President



Niceta Alcalá Zamora, first President of Spanish Republic, and Senora Zamora.

Hunger and Repression Are Fascist Note

G. E. Modigliani, Italian Socialist exile in Paris, writes to the press service of the Labor and Socialist International of the economic troubles that have come to Mussolini's regime. The castor oil dictator has advertised his "corporate state" as the reconciliation of classes. The class antagonism, according to Mussolini, may disturb other capitalist societies, but not the holy Fascist order of Italy.

The Fascist press does not report the undercurrent of misery in Italy and yet the news seeps out to the Italian refugees. To divert attention from the terror and misery Mussolini encourages war propaganda and is still trying to link up Italian with German Fascism.

At Ronciglione, not far from Treviso, about a hundred persons tried to force the owners of granaries to give them grain and food-stuffs because the little town is on the verge of famine. For fear of still more violent demonstrations the "ring leaders," who had been arrested, have been set at liberty.

At Sorrento (which is only known to foreigners for its beauties) hunger has provoked riots, and the same has been the case at Loreo, and various parts of Apulia. It is worth remembering that in Italy the signal for violent insurrection against misery which has become insupportable has almost always come from the Apulians.

Moreover, something is certainly going on, or at least being prepared for, in Northern Italy, for a large number of arrests and searches are taking place in Milan, in Turin and Como. Not to mention the numerous banishments already imposed by the police of Turin, as a consequence of which the engineer Romita, a former Socialist deputy (who has already been banished for three years), Dalberto, a shoemaker, who has always been active in the Italian trade union movement, the brother of the former Socialist deputy, Amedeo, and others, have been banished to the islands or to some wretched village in Southern Italy.

TESTIMONIAL

"Evidently there are many readers who have confidence in THE NEW LEADER. The little ad I ran in your paper brought many orders from all parts of the country."—(W. H. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind.)

Brazil Labor Joins With International

THE third National Labor Congress in Brazil, called by the Labor party, was held in Rio de Janeiro in October and voted to affiliate with the Labor and Socialist International. Eighty-nine workers' organizations were represented with a membership of 23,000 and of the delegates two were women representing 645 of their sex organized in the Women's National Labor Union. Socialist and Labor hymns were sung by students of workers' schools.

The congress drew up a new program and declaration of principles and reorganized the various branches of the Labor party's work—the education, politico-social, youth, insurance, cooperative women's, labor and publicity departments. A program of immediate demands in connection with the forthcoming elections was also drawn up and a decision taken to intensify the party's propaganda for the return of the country to constitutional government.

The new constitution, based upon a study of the constitutions of a number of other Labor and Socialist parties, is modeled on that of the British Labor party. A complete change has thus been made in the party constitution which was drawn up 1928 and has been on trial for three years. The party will now have a national central council consisting of three committees—the executive, parliamentary and trade union committees. The executive will consist of sixteen members, including eight directors of the various departments of the party's work. The parliamentary committee will consist of the Labor deputies in the national Congress, and the trade union committee of eight representatives of the General Union of Workers of Brazil.

A new departure will also be made in the organization of the General union itself, which at present includes 38 associations of workers. An organization committee has been appointed to settle the constitution for the union, bearing in mind the organization of the trade unions in Great Britain. The new national trade union organization will be independent, without organic connection with the political parties, but with representation in the workers' parties for the purpose of informing them on policy in connection with trade union demands.

Coal Drivers Strike, Are "Locked Out"

When 300 coal drivers in New York struck against a 10 per cent wage cut, the bosses pompously announced that the workers were locked out and could only come back at the bosses' terms. Meanwhile two locals of the International Longshoremen's Association joined the strike, the coal handlers' union and the coal boat captains.

Recently the William J. Burns strikebreaking agency advertised for scabs on a direct appeal to the jobless to take the places of the drivers. The efforts failed as very few of the jobless showed up to scab. While Business Agent James J. Dawson of Local 553 of the teamsters' union said there would be no widespread strike, there were reports it might spread to several hundred other drivers either by lockout or sympathetic strike.

Detroit Starts 1932 Not Quite Happy

DETROIT—(FP)—With 200,000 workers unemployed, with factories operating with skeleton forces and no signs of revival in the automobile industry, auto workers haven't much hope of 1932 being a "happy new year."

The depression has taken its toll. During the past year workers were losing homes that they had bought at the rate of 1,500 per month.

During 1931, at least 584 persons determined that conditions were so bad that life was a useless burden and attempted suicide, and 368 succeeded.

In the boom year of 1927, only 171 attempts were made and 113 were successful. Three hundred and fifty destitute families are being added to the welfare department rolls daily. City employees face a cut in wages from 10 to 17 per cent. There is a significant absence of optimistic forecasts by industrial magnates and bankers in the local newspapers.

HAMMOND BANKS CLOSED

HAMMOND, Ind.—(FP)—Every bank in Hammond, industrial suburb of Chicago, is now closed. As a result the savings of hundreds of workers here are tied up, perhaps wiped out, and distress is great because of the additional factor of widespread unemployment in this industrial town of 75,000. The last two banks to go are the National Bank of Hammond and the State Bank.

NEARING AT COMMUNITY CHURCH

Scott Nearing will deliver the first lecture of a course, "A New World Democracy," Thursday, Jan. 21st, at 8:15 P. M., in the Community Church. Tickets for the course may be secured from the church, 76th street and Fifth avenue.

BOOK ON HITLERISM

The first book to be published on Hitlerism will be released Jan. 23d by the Mohawk Press. It is entitled "Hitlerism: The Iron Fiat in Germany," and is written under the pseudonym "Nordicus," as the author, who is connected with a large university in this country, prefers to keep his identity secret.

A VETERAN SUB-GETTER

Jacob Winnen of Chicago, well known to many old-timers, writes: "In spite of my 87 years I feel young. I expect to outlive the capitalist system." At any rate Comrade Winnen goes scouting for subs and sends in three yearlies with his letter.

BUKHARIN BOOK WANTED
I should like the loan of a copy of Bukharin's "A B C of Communism." Address me at 86 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES S. LOMON.

"Looking Forward"

The League for Industrial Democracy

announces the following lecture program for 1932

How America Lives

Harry W. Laidler

Breaking the Breadlines

Elsie D. Harper

Trends in the Labor Movement

Abram L. Harris

What Price Power?

Norman Thomas

Behind the Bank Failures

John H. Gray

Facing the Race Question

Hubert C. Herring

America in an Independent World

A. J. Muste

Building a New Society

Colston E. Warner

To Start in

Huntington, L. I., Jan. 10th.
Northampton, Mass., Jan. 17th.
Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19th.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 19th.
Springfield, Mass., Jan. 20th.
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21st.
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 22nd.
Providence, R. I., Jan. 24th.

Similar programs will start

Reading, Penn., Jan. 19th.
Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 17th.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18th.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19th.
Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 20th.
Paterson, N. J., Jan. 21st.
New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 22nd.
Utica, N. Y., Jan. 23rd.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24th.
Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 18th.
Richmond, Va., Jan. 19th.
Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 20th.
Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 21st.
Hammond, Ind., Jan. 19th.
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20th.
Dayton, O., Jan. 21st.
Columbus, O., Jan. 22nd.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 10th.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 11th.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12th.
Cleveland, O., Jan. 14th.

Sponsored by leading citizens and the following organizations: Local Chapters of the I. L. D., College Liberal Clubs, Councils of Religion, Industrial Departments of the Y. W. C. A., Community Church, New England Council of the Y. M. H. A., Unitarian Laymen's League, Trade Union Assembly, Y. M. H. A. Workmen's Circle, Council of Jewish Women, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Church League for Industrial Democracy, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Women's Trade Union League and the Socialist Party.

Other lecturers include

Devere Allen, Forrest Bailey, Andrew Biehl, Paul Buehler, Karl Buehler, Leroy Bowman, Malcolm Cole, George L. Collins, Abraham Epstein, Mary Gibson, William H. Haber, Powers Haggood, William Haggood, Jesse H. Holmes, Paul Hutchinson, John Lee, John C. Kennedy, Raymond Krueger, William Leiserson, J. H. Matthews, Reinhold Niebuhr, William L. Nunn, William Pickett, Eva Reid, Clarence Senior, Carl Thompson, E. C. Viader, Louis Waldman, Theresa Wolfson.

"Looking Forward," a pamphlet of discussion outlines and bibliographies is given with each season ticket for the lectures.

For further information write

The League for Industrial Democracy
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The Case for Disarmament As

By Harry W. Laidler

FAR from increasing our army and naval forces, America should now be leading the world in a vigorous campaign in behalf of disarmament. We are not in the least danger of invasion from any country in the world. The statement of Mr. Charles Hughes, when Secretary of State, still holds good: "We are safe from the slightest danger of aggression. We know that in no power or combination of powers lies any menace to our security."

Whom have we to fear? Great Britain? Absurd. She is on the friendliest terms with us. Likewise with Japan. An aggressive war on the part of that nation, with its pitifully limited resources and its preoccupation in the East would be out of the question. And there is no other nation besides these two whose naval forces are at all comparable with ours.

Disputes may, in the nature of the case, arise with other countries, but these disputes can be easily settled by international machinery already devised. We have had many differences with Canada, our neighbor to the North, but have found a means of settling these differences without a resort to arms. In 1909 we established an International Joint Commission. Since then the commission has made more than a score of unanimous decisions on delicate points at issue between the two countries.

The Present Defenses

In the Briand-Kellogg treaty we have agreed with sixty other nations never to seek the settlement of any dispute except by pacific means. In addition we have numerous conciliation and arbitration treaties with other powers. Taking all of these things into consideration, we are in no more danger of being invaded than are Japan and England in danger of invasion by our forces.

However, in the almost inconceivable contingency of being attacked and being compelled to defend our shores, our present navy would be more than a match for any naval power. No major power has a coaling and refueling station within thousands of miles of our shores. Under these conditions, as Admiral Sims well points out, only about one-third of a foreign fleet could be stationed at any one time near our shores. The other two-thirds would have to be on the high seas coming from supply stations or returning thereto. Our submarines, 113 in number, as compared with 69 for the

British, could easily take care of any such fleet.

As for the protection of commerce on the high seas, as Admiral Sims has again pointed out, a battleship fleet two or three times the size of our present fleet or of the maximum allowed under the London treaties could not protect commercial vessels from the destructive activities of hostile submarines. The history of the submarine during the world war has conclusively proved this fact. We have, therefore, more than enough battleships for defense, while the increases in battleships proposed by the big navy group would mean little or nothing in the further protection of our commerce on the high seas in case of possible conflict.

Our "Inadequate" Program

Let us face a few facts. We are now spending about three times as much for our naval forces as before the war and nearly 50 per cent more than our nearest competitor. In 1913 we appropriated for our navy \$133,263,000. In 1930 that amount jumped to \$374,052,000, as against Great Britain's \$252,000,000.

In 1931, according to the figures submitted by governments to the League of Nations, the United States had a naval strength greater than that of any power, 1,251,840 tons, about 1,500 tons more than Great Britain's, 400,000 tons more than Japan's and over 600,000 tons greater than that of France.

Moreover, according to the latest available statistics, the British are building about 72,520 tons as against our 87,610 tons, which includes seven 8-inch gun cruisers, 3 submarines and one aircraft carrier. The British are spending for new construction only approximately \$20,000,000 a year, while we are spending about \$70,000,000. President Hoover has approved for

the next fiscal year \$85,000,000. This huge figure the "big navy" group is objecting to as inadequate!

The British fleet has been cut to a little more than one-half of its pre-war strength, to 1,250,000 tons in 1931, as compared with 2,222,000 in 1913, while our fleet has been increased by more than 50 per cent, from 833,500 in 1913 to 1,251,840 and is little below the peak of 1919. We still have 126,000 tons in excess of treaty allowance of ships still under age.

We were not kept awake at night in 1913 because we had a fleet with tonnage of less than 40 per cent that of Great Britain. Why should we be worrying now with a fleet greater than that of our friend across the water?

Navies and Security

Larger navies, furthermore, do not make for security. Increase our forces, says Mr. Big Navy Man of country A, and we will be superior to any other country. But does this follow? As soon as country A launches upon a Bigger and Better Navy program, the news is flashed to the capital of country B. The so-called statesmen of country B, joyfully assisted by armament makers, put their heads together in secret conclave and say: "Did you read the news from country A? It has added two battleships to its fleet. This must be directed against some other country. It may be directed against us. It may not be. But we should take no chances. We must start immediately to build two more battleships."

Country B builds two more ships. The news is flashed to country C. The mighty statesmen of country C likewise get together in extraordinary session, solemnly nod their collective heads and sagaciously decide to demand the

Will a Huge Navy Be an Aid to Peace or War?—Socialist Leader Navy Idea—Sees Demand For and Imperialist Interests—The United States

building of two new battleships and at the end of a year or so, with far greater expenditures for naval purposes, countries A, B and C find that, proportionally, they are no better off than before. If one country could go ahead with building and another could remain put, there might be something—although I doubt it—in the argument for security, but that is not the way things happen.

The path to safety does not lie in the increase of our navy. As Under Secretary of State Castle said a short time ago: "No nation is safer with a high general level of armaments than it would be with a low general level. It is clear that individual nations would be just as safe if the volume of naval construction were proportionately cut down one-half or three-quarters." Such limitations, he continued, "will turn a vast proportion of the world's wealth from destructive to constructive purposes."

Navies Make for War

A larger navy would lead to greater insecurity, rather than to increased security. It would increase suspicion and hostility abroad, give an impetus to the militaristic, nationalistic and jingoistic elements in the population of other countries and more power to these forces in the determination of national policies. This, in turn, would increase points of international friction.

At home no people will permanently stand the tremendous

burden of increasing armament unless they are convinced that they need such protection against some alien foe. Propagandists of larger armaments know this. The result generally is a campaign—public or undercover—working unduly on the fears of our people and interpreting every action of certain foreign countries as an action prejudicial to interests of the United States. The Shearer propaganda is a case at hand.

The larger the navy, the larger the group who have a stake in an even greater navy; the more powerful the industrial interests; armament industries who see further increases to keep their plants running, the more wide spread their propaganda through the movies, the press and other agencies of public opinion. And before we know it, our whole national psychology has become militarized, and we find ourselves depending increasingly on force not on peaceful international adjustment and justice as a means of settling disputes.

The whole history of armament from earliest times indicates that large armies and navies have failed to ensure peace. The German military machine is but on proof of this. On the contrary, big military machine whets the appetite of imperialists within a country to go out and impose their will on other lands.

Pershing's Testimony

"It would appear," declared General Pershing in 1921, "that

A New Estimate

By Louis Stanley
II.—A New Estimate of the National Income

IT is particularly unfortunate that Socialists have not made their own study of income distribution instead of relying upon the results of bourgeois economists. They have been motivated more or less by the desire to disprove Socialist contentions that wealth and income should be equalized. These capitalist investigators have been anxious to show that the share of the national income that goes to property owners is really not very exorbitant. They have sought to create the impression that there is not very much income to go around anyway. In the third place, some have been anxious to show that taxing the rich to obtain social services for the poor is not very fair since the total income of the country cannot withstand such a burden.

One of the ways in which capitalist economists minimize the size of the national income and the portion taken by the bourgeoisie is to eliminate from their calculation of the total income that part of the net income of corporations which is not handed out to individuals but is instead retained by the corporations as corporate surplus or savings. The amount thus excluded, as was pointed out at the close of last week's article, amounts to two or three billion dollars each year. It is a substantial item which must be credited almost entirely to the income of the owning classes.

Omitting Corporate Surplus

The reasons for excluding corporate surplus from national income despite the fact that it can be calculated with comparative ease are presumably as follows: (1) the corporation surplus is not income because it is set aside for

A New Estimate of the National Income
(Based on Data of the National Bureau of Economic Research)

Year	Income distributed to individuals	Income retained by corporations	Total national income
1909	\$29,805	\$1,317	\$30,922
1910	31,430	1,185	32,615
1911	31,430	718	32,577
1912	32,977	1,381	35,258
1913	35,723	1,443	37,166
1914	35,947	624	36,271
1915	37,305	2,174	39,379
1916	43,289	4,733	48,061
1917	51,331	4,327	57,658
1918	60,408	4,128	64,536
1919	68,949	2,762	76,139
1920	73,990	2,762	76,761
1921	63,371	2,500	66,871
1922	66,825	2,121	68,946
1923	74,337	2,963	77,300
1924	77,135	1,854	78,989
1925	81,931	3,463	85,394
1926	85,548	2,741	88,289
1927	88,205	1,316 (est.)	89,521
1928	89,418	2,923 (est.)	92,341
1929	93,890 (est.)	2,923 (est.)	96,813 (est.)

Last six figures in each column are omitted.
Note: Estimates are given for income distributed to individuals in 1929, income retained by corporations in 1927 and 1928 and total national income in 1929.

the accumulation of capital for investment in further production, and (2) dividends are paid out of surplus in dull years and therefore, to count corporation savings as part of income would be to include the sums going into income twice, once as part of the corporate savings and then again as income to individuals.

Both of these reasons are lame. (1) Income from wages, salaries, dividends, interest, rent or any other source is not excluded from the national total because it is put into a bank as deposits, into an insurance company as premiums on a policy or into real estate or other business enterprises as investment, in each case as a contribution to the accumulation of capital. Corporate surplus is in the same class as this other income available for investment. The confusion arises from defining national income as income that goes

into the hands of individuals. The fact that there is a substantial chunk of the national income which is kept from the working class and, under capitalism, is necessarily reserved for the benefit of the capitalist class does not seem to be relevant in the minds of our bourgeois economists. (2) The allegation that duplication of dividends in the calculation of national income occurs when corporate surplus is counted as part of total income arises from a misconception of what is wealth and what is income. Corporation savings are withdrawn from national income and added to wealth subject to call by property owners. Part of these savings are used for investment, part for dividends. When a withdrawal is made from this accumulated wealth to provide dividends it means that a certain amount has been subtracted from wealth and added to income. Other things being equal, there is now less wealth and more income. This time, however, the income goes to individuals instead of being kept in reserve in a lump sum awaiting the pleasure of those who own it.

The incorrectness of omitting corporate surplus from calculations of national income has been pointed out by two notable students of labor problems. In "Recent Economic Changes," the two volume report prepared by the National Bureau of Economic Research for President Hoover, Morris A. Copeland, then of Cornell University and now of Harvard chose to omit corporate surplus from his "total realized income." For this he was criticized in a footnote by two of the directors of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Harry W. Laidler, Socialist, co-executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Professor John R.



From a Cartoon by Daumier.
GALILEO FINDS THE EARTH'S SURFACE STRANGELY TRANSFORMED

inary, W.

A Factor in the Battle for Peace

Peace or a New Incite-
Peas Attacks the Big
eader by Financial
For
T

the lessons of the past 6 years should be enough to convince anybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth. * * * Isn't it time for an awakening among enlightened peoples to the end that the leading powers may reach some rational agreement which will not only relieve the world of this terrible financial load, but which in itself would be a long step toward the prevention of war?"

It may be said that we in the United States are immune from such imperialistic ideas. However, attention should be called to the fact that, for the first time in our history, we have become one of the great creditor nations of the earth and that increasing pressure is constantly being brought to bear on our government to safeguard our investments, particularly in weaker countries, even at the point of the sword. Our ventures in Latin America indicate how successful some of these pressures have been. A few years ago Professor Samuel Inman of Columbia University and of the Federal Council of Churches declared that, out of 20 Latin American Republics, 11 of them have their financial policies directed by North American officials. Six of these 11 have the financial agent backed by American military forces on the ground. "We are piling up by our policies," declared Dr. Inman, "hundreds, thousands, records of exploitation and destruc-

tion of sovereignty in Latin America such as never failed in all history to react in war, suffering and defeat of high moral and spiritual ideals."

We have made some changes in our policy since these words were written, but from the time of the Mexican war to the present our record has been far from faultless. The dangers of further imperialistic ventures, if we felt that we were backed by a mighty navy, would be a very real danger. When you go back of much of the propaganda for the big navy, one is forced to the conclusion that it is not security that prompts that propaganda, but a desire to engage in economic imperialism.

Denmark's Example

In depending on large armies and navies, further, a country is often led utterly to neglect the real sources of international friction and to make no effort to construct peaceful means of international adjustment. This neglect greatly increases our insecurity.

If, instead of propagandizing for a larger navy, we spent our time in leveling down tariff walls, in wiping from the international slate the question of debts and reparations, in eliminating ruthless exploitation of weaker peoples, in working out a just international policy on the development of natural resources, on foreign investment and the flow of money and credit, is strengthening all democratic tendencies in the World Court and the League of Nations, in encouraging all movements of the common people leading to economic justice, international understanding and good will, we would need worry but little about America's peace and security.

This summer I was in Denmark. The country had two small battle-



Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald.

THE GREATEST FAILURE OF THE AGES

ships and its Socialist Ministry was engaged in a campaign for total disarmament. And yet few who knew Denmark, a country of enlightened foreign policy, would claim that that country was less secure than formerly.

Finally, I believe that the American people are in favor of a smaller, rather than a larger navy at the present time, in view of the tragic domestic and international

situation in which we and other nations now find themselves. We are in the midst of the worst period of depression of the last generation. Our federal budget has a deficit of nine hundred million dollars. None of us can afford to throw our money away on unproductive ventures. And we must remember that, when we have expended a billion dollars to construct new vessels, we have to

sink other billions of dollars in maintaining these vessels. Every billion dollars spent could do much to clear the crowded slums of New York and other cities and make a beginning of a city beautiful. It could start a needed road building, reforestation or park and playground program. It could add much to the wealth of the country.

The Road to Security

Internationally, likewise, the world is now looking for leadership in a reduction of armaments, and the United States is in the best position to provide that leadership. The world is asking for a naval holiday. It is looking forward to the coming disarmament conference to be attended by delegates from 50 nations in the hope that something may be done not only in the limitation but in the drastic reduction of armaments, as solemnly promised at Versailles. The Preparatory Commission of the League, the League of Nations Association led by Lord Cecil, the Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International, backed by millions of people, are all demanding drastic reduction in all classes of armaments and the elimination of several categories of arms.

If marked reduction does not take place, as Lord Cecil has recently declared, "we shall have launched the world again on that competition of armaments that ends in war," while dictatorship and civil war in Germany and Central Europe are likely to be in the offing. In a program of disarmament, as a part of a larger program of international economic and political reconstruction—not in the increase of arms—lies the future peace and security of the world.

of the Nation's Annual Income

Total Yearly Income of the United States Estimated at 95 Billion Dollars—Capitalist Economists and Their Methods Found Wanting in Work on Problem—Corporation "Surpluses" Considered

Commons, veteran student of labor problems of Wisconsin University. Leidler said:

"... The surplus thus set aside is a very definite and permanent addition to the income of property owners. The relative share of the prop. rty-income group and the wage-earning and salaried group in the product of industry from year to year cannot be adequately determined when these additions to surplus are not included..."

Professor Commons wrote:

"... I do not agree with the treatment of corporate surplus. It should be included in realized income... Corporate surplus should logically be included and practically it should be estimated, like other estimates... This addition of corporate surplus would make considerable difference in many parts of his (Copeland's) treatment, especially in comparing corporate income which he hereby minimizes, with other incomes not minimized."

Extent of Corporate Savings

The amount of corporate savings is considerable and therefore, to drop it out of an estimate of national income is to distort the facts. Corporations in different industries and individual corporations in the same industry follow different policies with respect to the amount of savings set aside. A famous railway president is reported to have laid down as one of the rules of his corporation, "A dollar for the stockholders and a dollar for the company." The computations of the National Bureau of Economic Research indicate

that this is no exaggeration for railroads and comes close to being the case in other lines of business enterprises, as the following table shows:

Per Cent of Their Net Income Saved by Corporations

	1907	1912	1917	1923	1926
All industries	39.40	52.64	44.47	36.82	
Factories	47.45	65.17	50.43	43.62	
Mines, quarries and oil wells	52.94	51.46	2226.32	19.88	
Banking	83.89	25.92	34.02		
Railroads	44.60	41.90	41.31	59.76	
Street rail	26.92	25.38	17.95	32.83	
Electric light, power	52.23	47.53	34.37	46.12	

In 1926 almost 60 per cent of the net income of railroads was not distributed, but saved. Factories set aside two-fifths of their net income, and banks one-third. If we are to estimate the total income of a country available for distribution each year we must include corporate surpluses.

It is a significant fact that W. I. King in his pioneer studies of the national income of the United States made a distinction between the income which was distributed to the inhabitants and that which was not. In his first study in 1914 incorporated as an appendix in Richard T. Ely's "Property and the Distribution of Wealth," King made two estimates of the 1910 national income. The first represented the net money income of the inhabitants and amounted to \$33,164,130,407. The second based upon the total value of goods and services consumed by these inhabitants totaled \$31,277,000,000. In explaining the discrepancy between these two figures King said that the approximately \$1,800,000,000

difference "doubtless represents the annual savings from the money income of the inhabitants." His final estimate of \$31,300,000, therefore, excluded savings from national income. In his first full study of the subject which appeared in "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States" (1915) he accepted the inclusion of capital savings in estimating national income. He distinguished total income expressed as "total net book income of the people of the United States" from national dividend representing the value of goods actually consumed. The difference between the two constitutes capital savings, which are found "by deducting from the average annual increase in wealth for the decade the average annual increase in land values from the same period."

When King discussed the distribution of income in his book he employed the total net book income for his figure without any deductions for savings. In the first report of the National Bureau of Economic Research account was taken of corporate surplus in estimating total national income on the basis of incomes received. Personal incomes were added to corporate surplus and a total for the country obtained. The distribution of income, however, was calculated from the personal incomes only. It was in the bureau's next important study on the subject prepared by Maurice Leven in conjunction with W. I. King that corporate surplus was eliminated as an item in arriving at a figure for the national income. In "Income in the

Various States," published in 1925, King in a preliminary statement announced the change:

"The substitution was made because it is not strictly logical to add corporate income to individual income and also because of a suspicion that the corporate surplus, as reported for years when the price level changed rapidly, had little more than a semblance of reality."

In the last report of the National Bureau of Economic Research published in 1930, King's "The National Income and Its Purchasing Power," the term realized income is employed, meaning income realized by individuals. The surplus of corporations is excluded from the

estimation of the national income. If we should add to the income distributed to individuals the income retained by corporations our total would be the national income. A table showing this new estimate of the national income for the years since 1909 accompanies this article. The probability is that in the last year of prosperity, 1929, the total national income amounted to around 95 billion dollars. Within a few years the hundred billion dollar mark will be reached.

How is this huge product of capitalist enterprise distributed among those who produce it? This will be the subject of the next article in this series.



ONE OF NEW YORK'S MILLIONS

(Federated Pictures)
This young mother has brought her baby to ask for charity from New York's longest breadline in the world. She is one of the million unemployed Gothamites of whom three-fourths face immediate need.

All About Changing Our Name

LINCOLN STEFFENS in his colorful autobiography recites the incident of the political agent for a Wisconsin lumber king who told of buying up ward after ward in Milwaukee. "He told," says Steffens, "how he had bought all sorts of wards, poor and rich, disreputable and highly respectable; but there were exceptions. He couldn't buy certain wards. 'Didn't even try.' 'Why?' 'Oh, I knew it was no use.' 'What was the matter with them?' 'They were bum wards,' he said. Pressed for an explanation, he said they were 'all Socialists.'"

Steffens goes on to say that in his opinion the Socialists in Milwaukee were no holier than any other crowd and he cast around for an explanation. "I concluded," he writes, "that it was their vision, their imminent hope of a better world that made them unpurchasable." And then he goes on to the remarkable proposition that, as vision is necessary for a better world, it would be a swell idea if we all had a vision of Christianity. Just how a good mind like Steffens' could get snarled into a conclusion of this sort is beyond us. But then we never did understand the mysterious workings of the liberal mind. If Socialist vision can do the job and make ordinary mortals unpurchasable, what more is necessary? I suspect that Steffens, like so many other near-revolutionaries, balks at the mere mention of the word, "Socialism." Hardly a day passes but what one of these buttonholes us and says: "Now if you fellows would only change your name and tone down your platform a bit, you could roll up an enormous vote." Sure; if we changed our name to something like "the Free Bear Party" and promised everybody one hundred bucks a week to be paid out of the Federal Treasury on demand, we might get a fair-sized vote. Naturally we wouldn't be what we are, but that consideration apparently doesn't enter the liberal mind, open as it is popularly supposed to be.

Between now and the national convention you may expect to hear a lot more of this sort of talk. All sorts of tempting offers will be made to us to hitch up with this and that organization and to go vote-catching on a grand scale under some phony name. Of course no serious Socialist will for a moment dream of any such alliances, but how much the idea is in the liberal and progressive air is evidenced by the fact that within the next two weeks I have three debates scheduled on the possibility of our joining up with some nebulous "third party movement" in the next campaign. It is interesting to watch the progress of such flirtations with Socialism, especially in days when the party's strength is so perceptibly growing, but as far as we are concerned, these boys will have to blow their horns down another street. They can't sell any fish in our neighborhood.

I once worked for a city editor who could produce a "crime wave" at a minute's notice. He simply took the police news that was ordinarily thrown away or played down and put it all together under screaming headlines. So with the new "bomb scare" that is filling the capitalist press today. It smells bad to us and to any other newspaperman for that matter who has had experience in the manufacture of panic. After the explosion at Easton, if a stick of dynamite goes off in an Indiana mine, a Chinese laundry in Seattle is rocked by a gas-stove blow-up, a maiden lady in Peoria is singed by a gasoline cleanser—all this goes under the heading of "Nation-Wide Bomb Plot" and a couple of poor devils in New Haven, Conn., are thrown in the jug or deported as dangerous Reds.

We are glad to see that the Anti-Fascists are demanding a thorough investigation of this latest furor. These bombs are exploding suspiciously close to what looks like the approaching collapse of Fascism in Italy. In other days, other persons in the "fell clutch of circumstance" have not hesitated to send bombs to themselves. From what we know of our native Fascists...

But let it go at that and let's keep our shirts on. Nowhere in the radical movement, even among the most extreme, is there anything left of the philosophy of bomb-throwing. It exists only in the Secret Service and the various police departments and it is whooped up by the capitalist rags simply because nothing else very exciting is going on these days.

Now we are off to Philadelphia to argue with a Progressive Congressman as to whether we can obtain any social justice from Washington. It sounds a bit like arguing whether you can get blood out of a stone but we are interested to see just how optimistic a Progressive Congressman can be these days.

McAlister Coleman.

res. Green Protests Wage Slash Proposal

WASHINGTON—(FP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a letter to Chairman Cochran of the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, Jan. 7, protesting against the proposed cutting of wages and salaries of federal employees.

He used the familiar trade union phrase—that what is wanted is not less, but buying power for people; that a cut in the pay of federal workers will add to the depression by decreasing the market for goods; that such a move Congress would set "a cloying, most depressing example for the whole industry" to cut wages.

On the same day, Sen. Harrison Bissell, reactionary Democrat, told the Senate that he was opposed to reducing the cost of government service—which meant that he would demand a cut in

Priest Leads Jobless March on Capitol

PITTSBURGH—(FP)—Led by a Catholic priest, Rev. James R. Cox, who has been active in taxicab strikes and starvation relief work, 6,000 jobless men have begun the trek to Washington to demand federal relief for the hungry of the nation. There were 5,000 more ready to go who turned back when it was found that there was not sufficient transportation. It is dubbed Father Cox's Jobless March and the marchers carry no other banners than American flags and that name.

It was estimated that 45,000 gathered to cheer the marchers as they left shortly after dawn Jan. 5. Other thousands are gathering at towns along the line of march to join the procession and frantic efforts are being made to find cars and trucks enough to carry the loads that will be offered.

Milwaukee's Financing Miracle

The Nation's Leading City

Economy and Great Improvements Hand-in-Hand; the Bogy of a High Tax Rate

By Daniel W. Hoan
Mayor of Milwaukee

ONE would expect from the financial program pursued by Milwaukee that surely we must stagger under a heavy tax rate.

This is not the case. The fact is that Milwaukee's tax rate has never been above the average of all American cities or even above the average of the larger cities. In other words, one-half of American cities, either large or small, have a larger tax rate while one-half have had a lower tax rate.

At present our tax rate is beginning to drop below the average and I predict that before long other cities that are still pursuing old methods will be confronted with over-increasing tax rates while I believe in Milwaukee the limit has been reached. Our tax rate for all city purposes including school tax is \$26 per thousand of assessed valuation. Our assessments are made on the basis of appraising property at approximately 74 per cent of its market value.

Saving 3 Millions a Year

The reader may be interested to know in actual figures just what this cash savings amounts to. Some 6 or 7 years ago I prepared an estimate of these savings. I will give the figures or estimates as of that time rather than compute them to date. Then I compiled the following table showing annual interest savings of over a million dollars as follows:

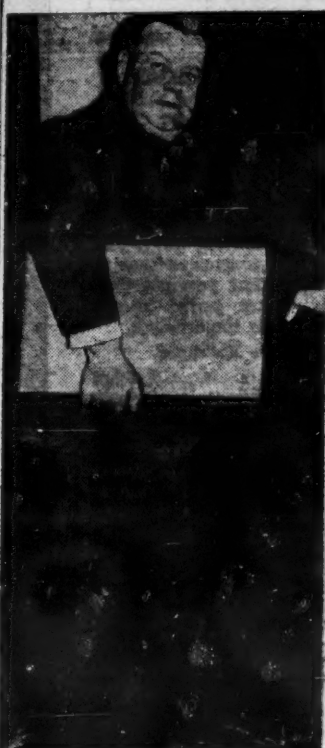
Interest formerly paid on bank loans.....	\$35,000
Interest formerly paid out on contractors' certificates.....	100,000
Interest saved on \$6,000,000 of bonds not now issued.....	270,000
Annual interest saved on cash financing instead of borrowing.....	238,500
Interest received from the new policy of extending time of paying taxes at 6%.....	52,000
Saving effected by centralized purchasing board.....	250,000
Increased interest received from the policy of purchasing Government and Municipal bonds...	100,000
	\$1,045,500

Were I to compute these items down to date they would approximate a \$3,000,000 saving annually. In other words, had we pursued the old borrowing policy instead of the new, we would now be confronted either with the problem of paying approximately \$3.00 more per thousand of assessed property valuation in taxes or we would have to curtail our necessary municipal services to that extent.

Were I to summarize what is wrong with municipalities, many states and the Federal Government with respect to their finances, I would have to say: "They are choking themselves to death by the borrowing habit." If this policy is curtailed by a gradual process, until money is borrowed only for the most essential purposes and for projects that outlive the time for which the bonds are issued, cities can gradually save the interest waste and use these moneys for beneficial projects and better service.

Many Improvements

To prove this it can be seen in Milwaukee that with a tax rate not oppressive because it is the average of American cities and now gradually falling below the average, we have been able to lift ourselves out of municipal bankruptcy; to put department after department on a cash basis; to improve our credit and thereby cut contract prices for public work



LOUIS M. KOTECKI, controller of Milwaukee, who reports that the Socialist city starts the new year with all bills paid, unemployment relief provided for, and a surplus of \$4,000,000 in the banks.

and the cost of our municipal purchases; and finally to promote on a larger cash basis a municipal program of public improvements unsurpassed by any other city.

The reader may doubt the last conclusion, but let me point out that during this period of 21 years, Milwaukee has brought its alley and street pavements from a deplorable condition to among the best paved cities in America; we have expanded the city's area from approximately 22 to 44 square miles; we have provided essential public improvements in all the new areas; we have added millions of dollars of capital investment to our Water Department both in new mains and in the construction of a \$4,000,000 pumping station; we have built the most modern sewage disposal plant in the world that converts our sewage into fertilizer; we have acquired virtually all the riparian rights along our eight miles of water front; we are building the finest municipal harbor on the Great Lakes and already have invested nearly \$3,000,000 in the project; we have built the finest Safety Building in this country; motorized our Fire Department and have brought all the city's services up to first place among American cities. Instead of a deficit we now have \$1,035,000 in the Firemen's Pension Fund and \$3,136,238 in the Police Pension Fund.

To reduce this program of capital construction to actual figures, let me quote the Citizen's Bureau of Municipal Research, which in July, 1930, published a statement as follows: "The City of Milwaukee has financed more than one-half of its \$105,000,000 of permanent improvements on a cash basis during the last 10 years," which means that projects for which formerly bonds would have been issued, the city has been able to pay for out of cash receipts more than \$53,000,000 of a capital expenditure of a \$105,000,000 building program, thereby saving us the headache in the future of paying the interest on bonds to the tune of this amazing amount.

An Unequalled Record

When one stops to think that in addition to all this we are an-

nually providing funds to still further put us on a cash basis and to build up a fund to entirely wipe out our bonded indebtedness of \$45,000,000 which by the way is low, for a city of 580,000 people, we are granted a financial record equalled by no other city in the world. While other cities, moreover, have little or no money to finance their recurring expenses, Milwaukee from day to day, even during this month of December, which is before tax-paying time, announces a cash daily balance in the city treasury of \$3,000,000 which does not include the money in the Amortization Fund.

Do the people of Milwaukee like or dislike this policy? In a former election the two candidates opposing me both promised a lower tax. In fact, one of these candidates had served the city as mayor prior to 1910 and had levied lower taxes. In the primary one low-tax candidate was eliminated and in the final election the other was 17,000 votes behind. The fact is that the people of any community would back up a sound financial policy if given the facts. They like it in Milwaukee and they will like it elsewhere. It is only necessary to organize a political party of the producers and to call in the civic clubs and other groups interested and give them the facts; show them that the old practices mean ruin; that the additional burden each year in public interest will overwhelm them; that gradually the city must be placed on a sound financial and cash basis.

Public officials are now faced almost daily with criticisms and complaints on financial matters. There is nothing to apologize for if we are square. Public service, even under most inefficient management, usually costs less than under private enterprises. In our city all our municipal services are furnished at from 20 to 80 per cent less than they could be performed under private auspices. No one competent to do so seems willing to challenge this stand. A low tax rate that means poor public service and increased debt is not a benefit to a community. I, for one, refuse to stand for a tax rate so low that it spells poor government and ultimately bankruptcy. Our city has never had the growth and progress it has enjoyed under the new regime. Our average annual building program, both private and public, is fully three times greater than formerly. It was carried out during the era of high prices, which is further reason why other cities can do likewise in times when building costs are low. In every direction we here see civic life and progress. Milwaukee now has the best municipal service and financial credit. Let other cities go and do likewise.

Pippa Passes A Dividend

(From "The Conning Tower")

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Jan. 1.—Questioned today as to the outlook for the future, John D. Rockefeller extended his right arm toward the skies, his voice quivering with emotion and shouted: "God is in His heaven—all is right with the world."—N. Y. American.)

The year's at the turn;

John D.'s at the beach;

Golf is at seven;

The Southland's dew-pearl'd;

No need for concern;

The dime's within reach;

God's in His heaven—

All's right with the world! L.B.

Let us kill hatred. It is the survival of the cruel instinct in man which comes out of its hiding-place under the name of patriotism and nation.—Sir Philip Gibbs.

From Our Mail-Bag

The New Leader Forum

Constructive Work—The Jobless Parley—Banks and Money—Communist Collections

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK NEEDED
By Pierre DeNio

In the face of an unprecedented economic calamity in this and every other country; a situation that offers Socialists their greatest opportunity for constructive, educational work, we are again being regaled with the same old wearisome and destructive wrangling over party policy. Just as though the things that a handful of people—any handful—in all the millions was so all important. Work is the important thing at this time. First one member and then another will spoil a lot of good white paper telling of his great contribution to the party and what a great suffering it will bring if he is not allowed to run things just to suit himself and his little group of well-wishers.

I wish I had one dollar right now for each time I have heard some young comrade tell how many years he has been a member of the Socialist party in good standing (I'd pay all my back dues) and how much he had done for the party. Hell's bells. I have also been a member of the Socialist party for 20 years, and in all that time I have missed my dues, probably more than I have paid them, and I can say with mature deliberation that I have never done one damn thing for the Socialist party, but on the other hand the Socialist party and my connection with it has done wonders for me. When I joined the Socialist party I couldn't write a presentable letter, and could I have done so I would have known nothing startling to have put in it. Today I can write a pretty fair article, and many of them have been published. I can also make a passable speech and I know plenty to say at such a time. I owe every last bit of the inspiration and study that has been responsible for that condition to my contact with the Socialist party and the individuals in it.

I know the New York City movement pretty well, and many of the persons who have in the past and do at present direct it. I get disgusted with the clap-trap that many of the so-called militants mouth from time to time about what should be done. They throw out their little chests and invite all to listen to them and give us the low-down on how to run a political and economic movement that has for its aim the rebuilding of the social and industrial order throughout the world. It is to laugh. Were it not for the Socialist party many of them would be in the bread-line and they can stick a pin in that.

The great trouble with most of our redoubtable critics is that they have a belly full of energy and do not know what to do with it. They think that the only place to work for the Socialist movement is around "Onion Square" and its tributaries, and that section has been oversold for years. Get out in the country and among new people; people that have never heard of right or left wingers or militants or stand-patters, but who are terribly concerned about how to meet the taxes, the insurance and the grocery bill.

I feel critical of the way that the party is working, but I know that it is not the particular fault of any single person or group. I do not like it that the party shall be dominated by the city. There is just one way, as I see it, to overcome that tendency. That way is to organize and build the movement throughout the country. If we can do as well and as much constructive work during the next two years as has been done in the past two, then the delegate from this section can go into the state convention with firm conviction that he represents a district that has standing in the party of the state, and with that in mind he can demand on the floor of the convention the things that he and his party feel should be done. As long as I am just shouting about something, because I love the sound of my own voice, that I personally think and have nothing in the way of constructive effort to substantiate my claim, I am assuming a position that will not bear close investigation.

I would recommend to the militants that they divert at least 90 per cent

AN EARNEST REQUEST

We want to urge upon party members who write letters for this department to be as brief as is consistent with presentation of their views. The unnecessarily long letter may invite a reply of similar length and crowd out other letters. Avoid repetitions and remember that the short and terse letter is more effective than long and involved argument. The more these rules are observed the more room will there be for letters and the less likely that others will be crowded out.—Editor.

of their energy to the more potent occupation of building for the future.
Rock Rift, N. Y.

SOCIALIST PARTY IS GOOD ENOUGH

By David George

Just a few lines, as I want to appeal through your columns to the members of the Socialist party and the delegates to the coming national convention, not to become lost in a sea of rhetoric about matters of secondary importance to our party, but to give first attention to matters of organization.

Particularly am I interested that we shall consider ways and means of putting our organization machinery into the best possible condition, not only for the national campaign, but for the succeeding months and years of party building. There are many things to be considered, including improvements in our constitution and functional methods. These things are most pressing, and upon them, more than the tons of hot air usually spread over our convention floors, depends the life and progress of our movement.

I should also like to urge that all Socialists repudiate the fantastic dreams of a "Labor party." No wonder if other people think we are dissatisfied with the Socialist party if we spend our valuable time chasing this will-o'-the-wisp. The Socialist party is good enough for me!
Hopewell, Va.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

By Abraham C. Weinfield

I was a delegate of the Sunnyside Branch of the Socialist Party to the Emergency Unemployment Conference held at Stuyvesant High School on December 9th. I consider the conference a tragic failure.

Its organizers must have known that the hall had to be vacated at 10:30 p. m. and yet, the conference was not started until a few minutes before nine, though at a quarter past eight there were more than enough people to start the meeting.

After the meeting had organized itself, Comrades Hillquit and Waldman spoke for more than an hour; a two page resolution, prepared before the meeting, was read, and after a dissenting member of the resolutions committee had voiced his dissent, it was adopted. There was no opportunity for discussion. The conference was used as a rubber stamp to endorse statements previously made by others. The conference was dead, not because of inner lack of life, but because the organizers were apparently not interested in giving the delegates an opportunity to express themselves, to show their enthusiasm and to kindle each other's enthusiasm. A discussion might not only have brought new suggestions and viewpoints, but, what is more important, the provisions of the resolution would have sunk into everybody's mind and heart and become a living demand.

The speeches were good but they should not have taken the place of a free expression by the delegates. The speeches should have been limited to a maximum of ten minutes each. Our strength does not lie in speakers or leaders but in the enthusiastic cooperation of the masses of our followers. To create and maintain such enthusiasm by allowing the participants an opportunity to voice their sentiments should have been the principal aim of the conference. That was not even attempted.
New York City.

BANKING, BONDS AND MONEY

By J. J. Fitch

I am writing you as a member of the Socialist Party, not only as editor but as a member of the National Executive Committee. As editor your energy and judgment have done much for the party. Many of your articles are hard to beat, but on one question you are lame, the old question, the center and front of capitalism, banking, bonds and money.

One of the cardinal points of the Socialist Party is to do away with interest, rent and profit. What are bonds? Bonds are bondage. . . . The money question is the oldest and by

gest question in the world. . . . Of course we do not mean money as a cure-all but as Socialists have little power at present something has to be done at once.
Fresno, Calif.

We occasionally receive letters like the above and we have included the main sections of Comrade Fitch's for purposes of comment.

The Socialist Party does not ignore the financial system and it recognizes the dominant role which bankers play in industry and in world finance. Its program provides for the socialization of banking as well as industry and to the extent that the Socialist Party acquires power it will use it to wrest power from the bankers as it will wrest it from the owners of industry. Every measure enacted will be with the aim of eventually depriving both the capitalist and the banking classes of ownership and control within their respective fields.

In the West many stricken farmers center their attention on finance alone and they act on the assumption that cheaper money will save them. We appreciate the tremendous difficulties the farmers face but Socialists do not believe that any financial program that leaves the capitalist system intact will emancipate the farmers.—Editor.

COMMUNIST "RELIEF" FUNDS

By J. A. Hamilton

In your Dec. 19 issue you publish, in reply to a letter from John F. Lutz, a statement including the following, in reference to the Communist movement:

"It claimed to have raised a half million dollars for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, but that money was not spent for the defense of the martyred Italians. Tom Mooney was compelled to denounce the Communists because they were using his case for the same purpose."

I have heard somewhat the same statement made by Socialists in reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, but the Tom Mooney reference is new. For neither statement have I ever seen any documentary evidence. I think American Communism may be rightly criticized for many mistakes and wrong practices or actions, but I am unwilling to accept the above statement as correct without further proof than mere assertion. I presume that you have the proof and would be glad to refer me to the same.
Chicago, Ill.

Tom Mooney's letter denouncing the Communists for collecting funds for his defense and using the money for themselves was written in San Quentin prison on Jan. 20, 1929, and appeared in the Monitor, a New York weekly magazine, on Feb. 2. The letter, or parts of it, were printed in other papers in succeeding weeks. Mooney declared that the Communists "have never sent one red copper of money to the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee which to date has had charge of the cases of Mooney and Billings."

The source for the other statement is the International Press Correspondent, Vienna, Jan. 6, 1926, an international Communist publication. That issue declared that American Communists had reported to Moscow that they had raised a half million dollars for "Sacco-Vanzetti relief work." The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston in its monthly bulletin for December, 1926, reported that it had repeatedly asked the International Labor Defense (Communist) "to send accounts of their activities and also accounts of the various Sacco-Vanzetti conferences. To date, we have received no satisfactory replies to our many letters regarding the purpose of the aforementioned organizations, or an accurate account of funds received and disbursed by them."—Editor.

EXTRA ORGANIZATION

By Marcus Mardfin

I am a member of the Socialist party over twenty years. I had the honor of being one of the Jimmy Higinson in many ways in Branch 7, the Bronx, Yonkers and now a member at large in Louisiana.

Have been a reader of "The Call," and one of Ervin's dependable army. Have seen the birth of the left wing within the party, with the damage it has done to the movement. Am a constant reader of The New Leader and am watching most closely the "mail bag" with all its controversy. Have watched the last one Comrade Gerber's letter re the militants with all the others; and I was delighted to read James Oneal's answer to all, in the "mail bag" of the 12th inst. in the article, "Extra Organization."

I think it should satisfy all combatants re Comrade Gerber's letter. I think that all controversy should be settled within the party machinery.
Newlans, La.

The Chatterbox

NOT so very long ago, a young comrade out of the West wrote me a confidential letter. In it, he outlined his indecision on matters in the party at present, his general dissatisfaction with both the "reformist" element and the "standpat Marxists," and asked for my advice. I found neither flattery nor pleasure nor grief in the matter. I know that I am no Nestor, that my own mind is still wobbly on much that is moot, and being average in most things, it would be reasonable to expect similar mental conditions elsewhere.

One thing in the letter however, gave me a jump jerk. He mentioned something about belonging to a group that called itself "Activist," that was as yet meeting in secret. There was an apologetic tone in this information. Nevertheless, its edge was hardly dulled thereby.

So, there is need for extra-legal and clandestine cabals in our movement. I thought about tyrannies, oppressions and other sundry horrors out of the years. I tried to associate the Socialist party of 1931 with these. I got no reaction. There was no mixing.

What then, might one suppose could prompt young enthusiasts and rebels to organize into private sections of a public party and make revolutionary whoopee? The results of much thought are hardly elevating. I guess it is just plain hunger for romance in a hard, mechanical and colorless age. This yearning, coupled with the natural energies of youth, can make for much mischief if unguided or allowed to grow into wanton miasma.

People who feel very deeply about things are also prone to differ very profoundly; yes, even to the death, at no infrequent times. And a movement like ours, in its inherent phases, attracts to itself men and women who have deep and sincere convictions about this world and its doings.

Small wonder then, that when new members come into our ranks, they immediately find cause for disagreement with the established order they find in the party itself. And the intensity of their emotional powers for protest moves them forth into impatient attack on the old leaders and policies.

In a democratic organization like ours, there is nothing to fear or decay in such incident. If a majority of us can be convinced that the newcomers and the enthusiasts are right and fit to assume leadership of a responsible party, then all of us ought to fall in line and follow them and their decision. So, there should be no cause for bitterness on either side, while these processes take place.

Given all these conditions then, and understanding them thoroughly, I am more than just merely vexed at the furious sound and bubble that fills our letters to the editor space, about party policy and tactics. There is entirely too much, "We know more than you do," on the part of the elders, and surely a surfeit of thinly-veiled personal jabbing against these from the younger and less informed ones . . .

This ridiculous situation comes about because we really have no planned work to do. All of us are capable of doing splendid work for the cause and most of us are anxious to get about the job of getting things done. And sooner or later, we will either have to get ourselves organized in some sort of intensified plan, properly outlined, departmented and budgeted, or we will just break up into small quarreling parts busy on petty quarrels and imagined wrongs within our own ranks.

Much of the justified complaints from the militant branch of our numbers can be directly traced to the lumbering, haphazard and intellectually indolent attitudes of those of us who have done much in these many years. But there are extenuating circumstances of physical limitation for service, which the youthful ones cannot allow to enter into their impatient judgments.

But just bawling and biting, shouting and accusing will bring ever so little result for organization purposes from either accused or accuser. I yield to no man in ability to shout threats, accusations and general criticism forth against those who irritate and anger me personally. This I have done, and will continue to do, I hope. Yet, when I am voted down or laughed down, as the case usually is, you won't find me holding caucuses with my friends, or becoming "activist" in secret sessions.

The majority will be with me some day I hope, and then . . . well then I suppose most of my pet aversions will have ceased to exist. Maybe, I'm all wrong. I have no particular patent on being eternally and incontestably correct. Nor do I hold any especial copyright on "How to Be the Right Kind of a Socialist . . ." But unless all reason fails me, it appears that in a democratic group, that bases its entire action and faith on democratic management and conduct, any attempt on the part of one small section or another to rule by virtue of self-professed wisdom without recourse to the general body at open assembly is silly and intolerable.

Yet as long as men and women will go about their work as a movement like ours, whispering here, and shoe-flying their planning in caucuses, organizing into secular sections, naming themselves rights, lefts, militants, activists and becoming personally embittered against personalities, there is neither reason, order, nor hope in the entire situation.

S. A. de Witt

With the January 13 issue of The New Republic, a supplement on

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR AMERICA

being the report on Long-Range Planning for the Regularization of Industry made by the Committee on Unemployment and Industrial Stabilization of the National Progressive Conference. The report is part of the hearings on Senator La Follette's bill for the establishment of a National Economic Council. It represents a competent effort to formulate for legislators and the public a program of national planning and as such deserves a wide and critical reading. The authors of the report are Professors J. M. Clark and J. Russell Smith, of Columbia, George Soule and Edwin S. Smith.

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SOCIALISM EXPLAINED

By W. H. RICHARDS—32pp.—A powerful argument that will wake workers and make them Socialists. Just out. Sell readily at Socialist meetings. Single copy 10c. Doz. 60c. Hundred \$4. W. H. RICHARDS, 411 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Finest Labor Novels of the Age—Felle The Conqueror, 1,200 pg. \$3.50. Ditte, Daughter of Man, 1,000 pg. \$3.50. By Martin Andersen Nexø, the famous proletarian novelist, are on sale at the Bond Bookstore. Every worker should read these stirring books.

Senior Urges Locals Aid Nat'l Office

Secretary Issues Appeal for Sustaining Fund —Many States Active

CHICAGO.—Since the proposed amendment to the national Socialist party constitution was voted down by such a small margin, national headquarters has requested all locals, branches and members-at-large, as well as those members who can afford it, to pledge \$2 monthly to the sustaining fund for national headquarters work during 1932.

The state executive committee of Connecticut responded by announcing that it would pay national headquarters a dollar a member just as if the amendment had been carried. Immediately, pledges were received from the Socialist Youth League, Chicago; the 21st Ward branch, Milwaukee; the Young People's Socialist League, Los Angeles; Branch 1, Yugoslav Federation, Chicago; Local Richmond, Virginia; Kate M. Ward, Downers Grove, Ill.; A. D. Atkinson, Bridgewater, Mass., and H. H. Freedheim, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Readers of Socialist papers are urged to see that the question is brought up at their branch meetings and every aid possible given to avoid crippling the growing activities of the national party machinery.

California

LOS ANGELES.—The party ended the old year with a fine month of activity. In December 135 new members joined. Over 30,000 pieces of literature were distributed. Three new branches were formed. A great deal of work was done in the colored district. One new Young Socialist League circle was started. Over 5,000 were present at Socialist meetings during the month. The New Era passed the 3,000 mark in paid circulation. Los Angeles has just started to raise \$2,000 to get the party out of debt and to have a fund on hand with which to start the New Year off in a big way.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The local office accommodated a large gathering when John D. Barry spoke at the regular monthly dinner meeting. He spoke on "Disarmament." Other organizations are cooperating in bringing attention to the forthcoming disarmament conference in 1932 and will participate in securing signatures for the Socialist disarmament petitions and distributing the magazine, "Disarm," published by the L. I. D.

Virginia

The state executive met New Year's Day to consider the budget and work for 1932. The state secretary reported a rise of from 88 members to about 200 in a year. The income and expenditure for the year showed a similar increase.

The committee voted to adopt a budget for 1932 of \$2,950. This provides for the expenses of the national and municipal campaigns; for the state secretary's salary and an expense allowance, and for the salary of a special "stationary organizer," at \$10 per week. James F. Rice was elected to this position. A drive will be started to build new locals in Newport News, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Alexandria, Danville, Roanoke, Lynchburg and several smaller towns. A number of speakers will be toured. The state office must have monthly pledges for the entire year totaling at least \$125 per month. So far we have only \$32 of this, and we urge all comrades to join the pledge list at once. Send check to David George, state secretary, P. O. Box 693, Richmond, Va.

The committee also voted to publish a small four-page monthly paper beginning Jan. 15. Subscriptions will be sold at 50 cents. The name of the paper is "The Southern Rebel." We expect to give the paper a mass circulation by having locals and individuals buy and distribute thousands of copies each month. It will begin with a small circulation of about 500 copies, and we expect to distribute another 4,500 copies of the first edition through the locals. Comrades are invited to get the first edition by subscribing at once—same address as the state office.

Michigan

DETROIT.—Detroit Socialists have completed arrangements for a great parade to mark the beginning of an intensive campaign to secure 100,000 signatures to the unemployment compensation petitions sponsored by the party. The parade will be held on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9.

Helen M. Bell, state chairman, will be the speaker at the Saturday night meeting, 69 Erskine street, Jan. 9. His

subject will be "Is Private Ownership of Industry Efficient?" On Jan. 16, Dr. H. Y. McCluskey, professor of education at the University of Michigan, will speak on "Education in Russia."

Pennsylvania

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A general membership meeting of Local Allegheny County will be held Sunday, Jan. 10, 2:30 p. m., at 613 Lyceum Building, 611 Penn. avenue, Pittsburgh, to elect officers and committees for the coming year, to nominate candidates for the spring primaries, to nominate delegates to the national convention and to discuss suggestions for the agenda of the national convention. Membership cards must be presented to participate in the meeting. Members of foreign branches as well as English branches are urged to attend.

GREENSBURG.—Annual membership and reorganization meeting of Local Westmoreland will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Greensburg, at 1:30 p. m., Sunday, Jan. 17. Reorganization as well as nomination of legislative candidates and delegates to the national convention will be taken up. State officers will address the meeting.

PITTSBURGH.—Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo, militant Socialist advocate over the radio, will fill a series of speaking engagements in Pittsburgh, Jan. 27 to 29. He will speak in Pittsburgh at the Moose Temple Jan. 27 at 8 p. m. The evening of the 28th the Wilkesburg branch will hold a meeting for Comrade Hahn at the Y. W. C. A. Friday, the 29th, the Blacklick (Indiana County) branch in cooperation with the Young People's Socialist League there will sponsor a mass meeting right on the edge of the Central Pennsylvania coal region.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Strawberry Mansion branch has been conducting their forum very successfully every Sunday evening, and the attendance has been steadily increasing. On Sunday, Jan. 10, Alice Hanson will speak on "The Crisis in Germany," at 3009 Ridge avenue. Admission free.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON.—The second meeting of the local was held Jan. 3. Comrades Most and Baron made inspiring addresses. Comrade Most also told us of his success in organizing locals in other parts of the state. Our local is proud to have the honor of being addressed by Norman Thomas within a few days. The following committees were formed and their chairmen elected: Education, S. J. Gordon; literature, Theodore Stuntz; meetings, M. Kornstein; entertainment, Mrs. M. Kornstein; house, E. W. Morris. We have already added five new members.

New Jersey

The New Jersey state committee will meet Sunday, Jan. 10, 2:30 p. m., at 105 Springfield avenue, Newark. The election of a state executive committee and other important business demand the presence of every member.

NEWARK.—County Organizer Rosenkrans is elated at the spirit shown in starting the 1932 activities. Fully 40 members met last Saturday night at the year's first affair. Comrades Goebel, Karuss, Mankoff, Schmidt, Odum, Wittel, Rosenkrans, Newenhau, Mrs. Marr and Dr. Reiss spoke. Louis Walden addressed a crowded hall on Sunday, William Bohn will speak this Sunday, Jan. 10, 8:30 p. m., at St. Regis Hall, 34 Park place, on "J. P. Morgan and Al Capone."

Ohio

The state convention has been set for Jan. 9 and 10 in Cleveland at the Workmen's Center, 3467 East 147th street. There will be delegates from 24 party branches and delegates from organizations ready to cooperate with the Socialist party. The secretary reports 300,000 leaflets distributed and the sale of about \$300 worth of Socialist literature within two years. It would be impossible to distribute that many pieces of literature without the enlisted help of our members, and especially the Yipsels. The state office is the distributing agency for the periodicals of the League for Industrial Democracy. The state secretary made possible the sale of 9,000 copies of "The Unemployed" and "Disarm."

The Socialists in Ohio, young and old, are also active in the relief for the striking miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. More than \$1,100 has been sent to West Virginia and Pittsburgh. At present the comrades are raising a fund for the defense of the indicted miners in Kentucky.

The party is regaining its political influence. The Ohio organization will have this a full ticket and hopes it may become a recognized party. Seven new locals are added. Seven new companies of young militant Socialists have taken the field. The demand for Socialist speakers and for Socialist literature have increased to an extent that the state office is considering putting in field one or two organizers and raise a huge fund for a million pieces of literature to be distributed in the next 12 months.

New York State

UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.—A Socialist party unemployment conference committee has been organized with the follow-

Young N. Y. Socialists to Pick Officers; Team to Debate N. Y. U. at Brooklyn Forum

THE executive committee of the Young People's Socialist League of Greater New York has set aside the last week of January and the first week of February for the election of executive secretary and financial secretary of the league. The names of the nominees will be published in next week's issue of The New Leader. Only those who have been members six months or longer in the league and who are in good standing will be permitted to vote. Financial secretaries are requested immediately to prepare a list of their membership, also to brush up on the sale of dues stamps.

The Young People's Socialist League will debate the New York University team at the Brooklyn Forum in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Feb. 14, on "Socialism vs. Capitalism." Tickets range from 25 cents to \$1. Every Yipsel is expected to cooperate in making this affair a great success.

All Yipsels who are unemployed are requested to register with the city office of the Y. P. S. L.

The new Yipsel circle in Flatbush is making excellent progress. A social will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, at 3820 Church avenue, Brooklyn. Any one desirous of obtaining an invitation should get in touch with the organizer, Jesse Gross, at the Rand School Book Store. An educational program has been arranged,

which is both stimulating and instructive. Jack Kaufman, Jack Ross and Abe Wisotsky will participate in a symposium on American labor unions on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, 4 p. m., at Circle One Sr., Bronx, 908 Prospect avenue.

This Sunday, Jan. 10, at 8:30 p. m., Theodore Shapiro will speak to the members of Circle One Sr., Kings, on "The Significance of the Radical Movement." On Saturday evening, Feb. 6, a youth rally will be held and the following speakers will deliver short addresses: Samuel H. Friedman, Julius Umansky and Aaron Levenstein. The circle meets at 649 Hendrix street, Brooklyn.

A circle is being organized in Bensonhurst. The meetings are held at the Socialist party headquarters, 7212 20th avenue, every Tuesday evening at 8:30 p. m.

At the Brownsville Labor Lyceum on Jan. 23, Circle One and Two Sr. will hold a joint social gathering.

The Williamsburg Yipsels are at present active in helping the Hebrew Actors' Union in their strike at the Lyric Theatre.

All those Yipsel circles which have not as yet called for their collection cans for strikers' relief are requested to do so immediately. Every member of the Y. P. S. L. is expected to participate in the tag day.

Lecture Calendar

MANHATTAN

Sunday, Jan. 10, 8:30 p. m.—Morris Ginet, "A Lawyer Tells the Truth," 96 Avenue C. 6th A. D. Branch, Socialist party.

Sunday, Jan. 10, 8:30 p. m.—Max Delson, "A Five-Year Plan for Socialists," 3109 Broadway. Morningside Heights Branch, Socialist party.

Sunday, Jan. 10, 8:30 p. m.—Mayer C. Goldman, "Public Defenders for the Poor in Criminal Cases," 600 West 181st street, room 10. Washington Heights branch, Socialist party.

Thursday, Jan. 14, 8:30 p. m.—James Oneal, "The American Labor Movement," 241 East 84th street. Yorkville branch, Socialist party.

BRONX

Friday, Jan. 8, 8 p. m.—Morris Hillquit, "The End of the Present Depression," Paradise Manor, Jerome and Mt. Eden avenues. Mid-Bronx Socialist forum.

Sunday, Jan. 10, 11 a. m.—Samuel A. DeWitt, "Literature in the Machine Age," Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison avenues. West Bronx Socialist forum.

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 9 p. m.—August Claessens, "Graft and Corruption—Its Cause and Cure," Workmen's Circle Center, 789 Elmsmere place. 7th A. D. branch, Socialist party.

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 8:30 p. m.—Bela Low, second lecture on "Critical Analysis of Capitalist Civilization," 20 East Kingsbridge road. 8th A. D. branch, Socialist party.

Friday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m.—Jacob Panken, "A Tale of Two Cities—Vienna and New York," Paradise Manor, Jerome and Mt. Eden avenues. Mid-Bronx Socialist forum.

BROOKLYN

Monday, Jan. 11, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Rosner, "If New York City Were Socialist," 167 Tompkins avenue. Williamsburg branch, Socialist party.

Monday, Jan. 11, 9 p. m.—Paul Porter, "The Crisis in Manchuria," New Hungarian Restaurant, Franklin avenue corner Union street. 11th A. D. branch, Socialist party.

Monday, Jan. 11, 9 p. m.—August Claessens, "The Task Before the Socialist Party," home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emith, 78 East Seventh street. 12th A. D. branch, Socialist party.

Monday, Jan. 11, 9 p. m.—Dr. Louis Sadoff, "Russia After 29 Years," Workmen's Circle Center, 3820 Church avenue. 18th A. D. Branch 2, Socialist party.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 9 p. m.—Harry Watson, "The Historic Function of the Proletariat," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. 23rd A. D. branch, Socialist party.

Thursday, Jan. 14, 9 p. m.—August Claessens, "Graft and Corruption—Its Cause and Cure," 1466 Pitkin avenue. 18th A. D. Branch 1, Socialist party.

Friday, Jan. 15, 9 p. m.—William Karlin, "Labor and the Law," 122 Pierrepont street. Downtown branch, Socialist party.

Friday, Jan. 15, 8:30 p. m.—Isadore Laderman, "The Present Situation of the American Labor Movement," Workmen's Circle Center, 218 Van Sicken avenue. 22nd A. D. Branch 3, Socialist party.

QUEENS

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 8:30 p. m.—Jessie W. Huhgan, "Leagues, Disarmament and War Resistance," Columbia Club, Far Rockaway.

Thursday, Jan. 14, 9 p. m.—Dr. Louis Sadoff, "Russia After 29 Years," Workmen's Circle Center, 9218 New York boulevard, near 163rd street. Branch Jamaica, Socialist party.

Friday, Jan. 15, 9 p. m.—August Claessens, "Essentials of Socialism," Bohemian Hall, Second and Woolsey avenues, Astoria. Astoria branch, Socialist party.

New Quarterly Will Present The Marxian View

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the first number of the "American Socialist Quarterly," 7 East 15th street, New York City. The new magazine is sponsored by David P. Berenberg, Haim Kantorovich, and Anna Bercovitz, and the subscription price is one dollar per year. The editors are members of the Socialist Party who state that while the Quarterly is not a Socialist Party organ its editors believe that "the Marxian theories are the philosophic basis of the Socialist movement."

A leading editorial in the first number outlining its policies declares:

"Socialism is not Communism, and a Socialist journal is not a Communist forum. Communism, Fascism and exaggerated nationalisms, the opportunism of the extreme right and the errors of the left will all be critically analyzed so that the Socialist position may be put before the American workers clearly, and any lingering doubts as to the line of demarcation between Socialism and other movements may be dispelled."

Other sections of the editorial defining the attitude of the Quarterly declare:

"THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST QUARTERLY will contain in each issue one or more articles pertaining to Socialist theory. Its editors believe that the startling rise of Socialist strength on some occasions, and the equally startling recessions are due in part, perhaps, to sharp fluctuations in our economic conditions; but due in part, too, to a sadly prevalent misunderstanding of the fundamental principles of Socialism; to lack of sound thinking in the movement itself. In its treatment of theory the A. S. Q. will take the Marxian position."

"Its editors believe that Marxism in a way of interpreting history and life; that it has developed since the death of Marx and is still developing. It is not a dogma. They will not permit the journal to become an exercise in Marxian quotation."

"THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST QUARTERLY will contain in each issue one or more articles on current happenings in all parts of the world, but more particularly in America. These articles will deal with matters political, industrial, social and educational. The Quarterly will open its pages to discussion of most points in the matter of political and labor tactics. In such discussions it will welcome the expression of opinions not its own. It reserves the right to disclaim any views which its editors do not hold."

"The A. S. Q. will publish frequent articles dealing with the labor unions, and particularly with the relations of the Socialist Party to the labor movement."

Rand School Activities

The coming week will be one of exceptional activity at the Rand School.

The series of lectures on "Proposed Roads for Labor" will be continued on Monday evening, Jan. 11, by Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. His subject will be, "The Function of Labor Unionism."

From a popular point of view one of the chief events of the entire year will be the lecture by John B. Watson on Thursday evening, Jan. 14. His subject will be, "The Critics of Behaviorism." This will be the first of a series of addresses by leading psychologists. Professor Watson delivers very few lectures, and there is a wide interest in the reply which he will make to the critics of his behaviorist theories.

On Friday evening, Jan. 8, will occur the first of a series of debates. Charles Solomon and Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske will oppose each other on the problem as to whether the world can get on without military and naval armaments. William Karlin will act as chairman. Other debates will follow on Friday evenings every two weeks.

BROOKSVILLE BAZAAR PLANS

Unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Socialist Party branches and Fraternal organizations are asked to vote the bazaar of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum which will take place for two weeks commencing March 25, 1932. These organizations are requested to

Symposium to Be Held on British Labor

**Discussion to Take
Place at Rand School
on Friday—Branch
Activities**

A SYMPOSIUM on the events in Great Britain leading up to the action of Ramsay MacDonald in organizing a national government will take place in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, at 8:30 p. m., on Friday, Jan. 15. The speakers are to be William M. Feigenbaum, Edmund Seidel, Prof. Walter E. Peck and Mark Starr, former members of the British Labor party. Chairman, Louis Waldman.

CITY CONVENTION.—The annual city convention of the Socialist party of Greater New York will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 16 and 17, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. The agenda will consist of a report of the city executive committee on plans for 1932 and resolutions to be placed on the agenda of the national convention. Credentials for delegates must be in the city office by Jan. 14.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—New York City is entitled to 30 delegates to the national convention. The city executive committee apportioned this delegation among the five counties in the city as follows: New York 12, Kings 8, Bronx 7, Queens 3. Richmond County is attached to Nassau County and between them will elect one delegate. Branches in the respective counties should now nominate the number of delegates and alternates to which they are entitled. Nominations should be filed in the city office by Jan. 20.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Borough Park unit of the Socialist schools of New York has gotten under way in the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd street and 14th avenue, Brooklyn. Three classes are now in session there, starting at 10:30 a. m. Parents in the Borough Park section are urged to bring or send their children of eight or above. The Lyceum is running an excellent forum in Yiddish every Sunday morning, and the school offers parents a place to keep the youngsters while the forum is in session. In the East Side, the senior class is organizing a sports unit, to be supervised by Stanley Lieberman, formerly an interscholastic basketball star. A dramatic unit is to be directed by Gertrude Manfred. The class also has a chess and checker and a fencing unit, and challenges other Socialist organizations to competition. The class as a whole has resolved itself into a mass chorus.

An informal reception to those in the teaching list of the schools and to friends, to be addressed by Alexander Fichandler, takes place this Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m., at 1 Perry street (Seventh avenue, just below 11th street).

RECEPTION TO NEW MEMBERS.—The meeting of the new party members held last Sunday was successful. Excellent addresses were delivered by Algernon Lee and David P. Berenberg. A fine musical program was rendered by Mary DeNio, singer; Leah Bachman, flutist; Dorothy Bachman, at the piano.

MANHATTAN
6th A. D.—A meeting will be held Monday evening, Jan. 11, at 96 Avenue C. The Sunday evening forum continues successfully. The New Year's Eve dance held in cooperation with the 8th A. D. and Chelsea branches was very successful.

8th A. D.—An important meeting will be held Friday evening, Jan. 8, at 327 East Ninth street. Elections of delegates to the city central committee and other important business will be transacted.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—The following officers have been elected: Organizer, Leon Gilson; recording secretary, Samuel Moskowitz; financial secretary, Ruth Lewis. Organization committee: Presser Lewis and Wolf. Chairman of finance committee: Chaiken. Chairman of educational committee: Marion Severn. Members of the executive committee: Moskowitz, William Fichandler, Carl Fichandler, Dan Golonpoul, William Halpern, Marion Severn, Menin, Regakli and Gillis. Delegates to the city central committee: William Karlin, Simon Berlin, Marion Severn and A. Geggald.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—You're coming, of course! Where? When? Why we thought you knew. To help us set the fires going on our new, spacious headquarters, 3109 Broadway. We're calling it a "Housewarming and Dance." Saturday, Jan. 30, is the date. Don't forget it! The admission charge will be nominal. Max Deison will speak at our Sunday forum Jan. 10, at 8:30 p. m., on

"A Five-Year Plan for Socialism." At 6 o'clock before this lecture a number of friends and comrades are meeting at the headquarters to decorate the place and make it more home-like. The next meeting of the branch will be held Tuesday, Jan. 12, at headquarters.

YORKVILLE.—A meeting will be held on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, at 8:30 p. m., at 241 East 84th street. Following the business meeting James Oneal will speak on "The American Labor Movement."

GERMAN.—Sunday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m., the branch has arranged for an illustrated lecture on "Red Vienna," to be given at the Labor Temple at 243 East 84th street. Motion pictures will be shown of the accomplishments of the Socialist administration in Vienna. There will be a nominal charge of 20 cents. Unemployed admitted free.

DEAF.—The usual monthly meeting was held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at the home of Edward P. Clarke, in Queens. "The Deaf and Citizenship" will be given to the deaf and hearing, in speech and signs by Clarke, at Temple Israel Community Center, 91st street and Broadway, Friday evening, Jan. 15.

BRONX
2nd A. D.—At our next meeting we will hold the annual election of officers and delegates to county and central committees. Tickets are being sold for a theatre party for Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the Fulton Theatre, for "The Bride the Sun Shines On."

5th A. D.—A meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, at 908 Prospect avenue, at 8:30 p. m.

6th A. D.—The branch has been compelled to suspend its Friday evening forum because of difficulty in getting a hall in the neighborhood. Announcement will be made shortly of a new meeting place.

7th A. D.—August Claessens will talk at the next branch meeting Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 8:30 p. m., in the Workmen's Circle Center, 789 Elmsmere place, on "Graft and Corruption—Its Cause and Cure." Nominations will be made for delegates to the national convention. A housewarming will take place at the above address Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Admission 25 cents.

8th A. D.—The Sunday morning forum continues a splendid success. Samuel A. DeWitt will be the speaker Jan. 10. The Tuesday evening class on "The Philosophy of Socialism" is also increasing in attendance. Bela Low is now delivering a series of lectures and these will be followed by other instructors.

BROOKLYN
COUNTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING.—The county committee has issued a call for a borough meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 1 p. m., in the Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place. A special order of business has been arranged consisting of the following: Advisability of attaining local county autonomy and organization; opening up of a county headquarters; discussion on resolutions to be presented to the city convention; report of the Brooklyn forum, and other important matters. City Organizer Claessens will deliver a short address.

WILLIAMSBURG.—The branch meets every Monday evening at 167 Tompkins avenue. The meeting opens with a lecture. Immediately following, a brief branch meeting is held. David Kaplan spoke last Monday. The speaker for next Monday, Jan. 11, is Henry Roemer.

GERMAN.—The branch will hold an important meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 8, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle avenue. David P. Berenberg will speak following the meeting.

11th A. D.—The branch has decided to establish a forum to be held every Monday evening in the New Hungarian Restaurant on Franklin

avenue, near Union street. Monday evening, Jan. 11, Paul Perter will speak on "The Crisis in Manchuria."

18th A. D.—A meeting will be held Monday evening, Jan. 11, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, 78 East Seventh street. Organizer Claessens will be present.

18th A. D. BRANCH 1.—The comrades are all getting back of the cabaret night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Banquet Hall, Saturday evening, Jan. 16. They secured good talent, good music and excellent food—to be served free—all included in the price of 50 cents. Brooklyn comrades are asked to help put the affair over. Through the very kind co-operation of the Anne School of Dancing, located at the Hopkinson Manor, 426 Hopkinson avenue, the branch has secured some interesting talent.

21st A. D.—An important meeting will be held Friday evening, Jan. 8, at 8:30 p. m., at 55 Snyder avenue. Following the business meeting, Joseph N. Cohen of the 18th A. D. branch, will lead a discussion on "Party Policies."

22nd A. D.—Friday, Jan. 15, at 8:30 p. m., at the Workmen's Circle Center, 216 Van Sicken avenue, I. Laderman will lecture on "The Present Situation of the American Labor Movement."

22nd A. D. BRANCH 3.—Branch meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 216 Van Sicken avenue. As a result of the recent meeting held in New Lots, meetings have been held with new prospects in the home of Comrade Morris Markshied.

MIDWOOD.—The talk of Bradford Young needs no commendation. Next Tuesday night our regular monthly business meeting takes place. Discussions and suggestions of the cheapest and best way of distribution of literature will be taken up. These will then be included in the agenda of resolutions and suggestions for the national convention. D. P. Berenberg will continue his class on Thursday evenings at 1637 East 17th street.

QUEENS
SUNNYSIDE.—A meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, in the Monroe Court committee room, 43-13 Carolan street, Sunnyside, L. I., at 8:30 p. m.

ASTORIA.—Friday evening, Jan. 8, Dr. Leon R. Land will speak on "The Negro Problem in America." Friday, Jan. 15, August Claessens will speak on "The Essentials of Socialism." These meetings are held in the Bohemian Hall, at Second and Woolsey avenues, Astoria.

JAMAICA.—The next meeting will be held on Thursday evening, Jan. 14. The principal event will be the lecture by Dr. Louis Sadoff on "Russia After 29 Years." This is another of the forums conducted by the Jamaica branch.

RICHMOND
STATEN ISLAND.—The meeting last Tuesday evening was well attended. A number of proposals were discussed concerning the organization work on Staten Island. The branch will shortly announce the establishment of a forum at the Jewish Center. G. August Gerber and Sophus W. Christensen were nominated as delegates and alternate to the national convention of the Richmond and Nassau Counties section.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION
Local 88, L. I. G. W. U., 15th St. Algonquin 4-3837-3858. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union 2. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local No. 9
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec., Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234 A.M.O. & S.W. of N.A. 7 East 15th Street
Tompkins Sq. 6-7234-7235-7236
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL SUSSMAN J. BELSKY
ISIDORE LEFF Secretary
Business Agents

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A.M.C. & S.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Tuesday at 10 a.m. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p.m.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tomkins Square 5400 Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-19 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone Algonquin 6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sydney EHman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

UNION DIRECTORY

R. I. JOINT COUNCIL

CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 9800-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Hershkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

INTERNATIONAL

FUR WORKERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. 3 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunter 3008. Morris Kaufman, General President and Secretary.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y.

LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C. 20 West 31st Street, Penn. 5-7952. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
Local 3, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 5758. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, I. B. Hershberg; Vice President, Sam Kroll; Business Agent, H. Kalnikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Wells.

UNITED

HEBREW TRADES
175 East Broadway; Telephone Drydock 4610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 9 P. M. Executive Board same day 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Weintraub, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION
Local No. 18, L. I. G. W. U. Office, 100 W. 38th St.; Telephone Wis 8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, A. Manager.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
3 West 15th Street, New York City Telephone Chelsea 3148. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LAUNDY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 280
Office 62 E. 100th St. Phone, Lehigh 2421. Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays, 10 A. M. President, Walter Wolf. Manager and financial sec'y., I. Hekelman. Recording Secretary, J. Mackey.

AMALGAMATED

LITHOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalithone Bldg., 207 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schel, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen Res Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION
LOCAL 24 Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 4546; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening. P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Sec'y. of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILE WAGON DRIVERS' UNION
Local 684, L. U. of I. Office: 280 W. 14th St., City. Local 684 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent. Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILE MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION
Local 430, A. P. of L. 7 East 15th Street, Algonquin 1078. Regular meetings second Wednesday of every month at 162 West 23rd Street. Max Shack, President; A. Weisner, Vice-President; S. Meyer, Rec. Sec'y; J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec'y and Treas. Wm. B. Chisling, Business Agent.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION
Local 11016, A. P. of L. 1 E. 15th St. Phone, Algonquin 7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottelman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION
Local 490, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular Meetings every Wednesday Evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. P. Woiwessack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF
Brotherhood of America District Council No. 8, N. Y. C. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening, Office 63 East 23rd St. Tel. GRamercy 5-0500. C. A. Hoffman, sec'y; Robert Embrodt, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; I. Lefkowitz, President.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office, 65 E. 100th St. Tel. Lehigh 3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 310 E. 104th St. M. Goff, Fin. Sec'y - Treas. M. Greenberg, Recording Secretary.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE SOAPS
of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office: 31 W. 15th St. Tomkins Square 5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas. JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

New York Joint Board. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 53 West 21st Street, New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleiman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Secretary - Treasurer; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6
Office and headquarters, 34 W. 10th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., E of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

VEST MAKERS UNION
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 West 15th Street; Phone, Tomkins Square 5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES
UNION Local 1, 11 East 34th St., Tel. Ashland 4-3107. Sam Turkel, Pres.; Louis Rubinfield, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
Local 30, L. I. G. W. U., 3 W. 16th St. Phone, Madison Square 1994. Executive Board meets every Monday at 1 P.M. D. Gindoff, Manager; Saul Oleesky, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS UNION
Local 62 of L. I. G. W. U. 3 W. 16th Street, New York City Telephone Chelsea 8756-8757. A Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor

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LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. 8 John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 325 E. 5th, Rooms 2700-10, New York. Board of Delegates meets at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

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New York

Coward Proves "Hay Fever" Is Catching

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

HIGH TEMPERAMENT

"HAY FEVER." A comedy by Noel Coward. At the Avon.

Noel Coward's witty comedy, returning with the brittle affectations and sly poses of Constance Collier, still ripely sheds fruit of laughter. The whole cast, indeed—as is important in revivals—spreads a lustre of bright playing over the amusing situations. Judith Bliss, a retired star (not quite sure of the retirement) by the force of her temperament dominates near two children, the son who is at the moment a painter and the daughter who is still undecided. Hubby, a successful writer, for the most part joins the young ones in acting out the events of the day, as the mother dramatizes every moment of her off-stage existence; but a reverse of will-power (or is it irritability?) keeps him from complete subjection.

These four assorted figures invite your still more incongruous souls to their home, for the same week-end—and remain engrossed in themselves while the guests oscillate between bewilderment, anger, and a sense that their hosts are insane. When the visitors finally run away, the Bliss family is still so blissfully ignorant of any concerns other than their own, that they do not even know their guests are departing till the horn honks derisive farewell.

An impossible family, Noel Coward has made real; absurd situations, he has made delightful.

RAIN BRINGS LUCK

"THE BRIDE THE SUN SHINES ON." By Will Cotton. At the Fulton.

Lawrence Langner's New York Repertory Company has brought down from Westport a rippling comedy, excellently performed by a large and accomplished cast, with Dorothy Gish and Henry Hull at the head. By the neat device of setting against two sensitive figures, well equipped with humor, two others quite without any sense of humor, Will Cotton catches many moments of laughter. The literal-minded man is the bridegroom; the literal-minded woman, admirably played by Jessie Busley, is his mother-in-law. Her well-meaning misinterpretations build into a good character creation.

Unasked by the man she loves, Psyche Marbury accepts a calm, prosaic fellow. The man she loves, a stormy, a cyclonic musician, comes to play the organ at the

wedding. Then the trouble starts, with belated pastor, God Almighty, and an over-willing female neighbor, all mixing into an ingenious scramble, ending with the first elopement an hour after marriage of which I have ever heard tell. But you believe it when you hear Tull; and you wish for it as you watch Gish. "The Bride the Sun Shines On" should flourish in the sunshine of its graces.

HARLEM STREET SCENES

"SUGAR HILL." "An epoch of Negro life in Harlem." At the Forrest.

This musical comedy tries, as its subtitle tells, to grow impressive, but it has little more than the usual competent hoofing and singing Negro musicals may be expected to provide. Miller and Lyles, who stirred Broadway in "Shuffle Along," seem after the seasons less novel and less amusing. The production is by the "Moving Day Company"—which it probably soon will be.

"Distant Drums," With Pauline Lord, to Open Monday at the National

Guthrie McClintic will present Pauline Lord in "Distant Drums" by Dan Totherch for his second production this season, opening at the National Theatre on Monday evening, January 11th. Miss Lord returns to the stage after an absence of two years. The production has been staged by Mr. McClintic and designed by Jo Mielziner. The cast includes Arthur

In Joe Zell's Production of "Papavert"



Alice Reinhart, the popular foreign motion picture star, has an important role in "Papavert," the new play which opened at the Vanderbilt last week.

Hohl, Edward Ellis, Beulah Bondi, Edward Pawley, Eda Heinemann, Thomas B. Findlay, John Ravold, Leo Curley, Mary Michael, Mabel Colcord, William Lawson, Kate Morgan, Margherita Sargent, Maurice McRae, Edward Potter, James P. Houston, Charles Kuhn and Richard Cubitt.

IMPERIAL Thea. 45th St. W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:45
Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:45
ANOTHER SMASHING WYNN HIT!!

ED
WYNN
(THE PERFECT FOOL) in
The
LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY and others
"By far the best and funniest entertainment in town."
—GARLAND, WORLD-TELEGRAM

MAX GORDON'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH
"THE CAT
AND THE
FIDDLE"

"The finest music Jerome Kern has ever written, which is the highest praise I can give a score."
—Robert Garland, World-Telegram

A Musical Love Story by
JEROME KERN and
OTTO HARBACH
GLOBE THEA. B'way & 46 St.
Evenings at 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Gilbert Miller and Leslie Howard
Present
LESLIE HOWARD
in Philip Barry's New Comedy
THE
ANIMAL
KINGDOM
Staged by Gilbert Miller
Opens Tues. Eve., Jan. 12
SEATS NOW ON SALE
BROADHURST Theatre, 44 St.
W. of B'way
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN
HAYES
in MOLNAR'S New Comedy
The
GOOD FAIRY
"In one of the few triple-starred, immediately, recommendable, entertainments in town."
Gilbert Gabriel, N. Y. American.
HENRY MILLER'S
Thea., 124 W. 43rd St.
Eves. 8:50; Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

SAM H. HARRIS presents
"OF THEE I SING"
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
Book by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and MORRIS RYSKIND
Music by GEORGE GERSHWIN
Lyrics by IRA GERSHWIN
with
William GAXTON . . . Lois MORAN . . . Victor MOORE
AND A SINGING ENSEMBLE of 60 VOICES
MUSIC BOX THEA. W. 45th St. Evs. at 8:30—3 Mats.
Next Week—Wed. Thurs. and Sat.

THE NEW YORK REPERTORY CO.
Lawrence Langner (Director) Presents
The Bride the
Sun Shines On
with
DOROTHY GISH and HENRY HULL
"A grown-up fairy tale in which any literate member . . . of the community is bound to take pleasure."
Robert Garland—World-Telegram.
FULTON Theatre 46th St.
West of B'way
Curtain 2:40-8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Eves. 8:10 to 8:50. Mats. 2:00 to 2:50
Seats Selling 6 Weeks in Advance

MOROSCO
THEATRE, 45th St. WEST of B'WAY
"An evocative and moving play . . . literary discriminating and fine . . . splendidly acted."—J. Brooks Atkinson, Times.
Philip Merivale
in
Cynara
with
Henry Stephenson Phoebe Foster Adrienne Allen
"It's an immediately winning and fascinating play . . . for many future audiences to love, honor and patronize."
—GILBERT W. GABRIEL, American
BEST SEATS Evenings \$2.50
Wed. Mat. \$2.00
Sat. Mat. \$2.50

Agnes De Mille Plan
Varied Program for
Recital on Jan. 10

Two scenes with dialogue, new dances, and several of the most popular numbers of her standard repertory will be included by Agnes de Mille in the novel program she has prepared for her first recital of the current season on Sunday evening, January 10, at the Guild Theatre.

"The Rehearsal," the first of the scenes with dialogue, is a sketch centering around two hoofers who are preparing a new act. It is of Miss de Mille's authorship, and the three-character cast will be composed of Miss de Mille, Warren Leonard and William Irwin, pianist.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
REUNION in
VIENNA
A comedy by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Martin Beck Theatre
45th St. and 8th Ave. PENN. 6-6100
Evenings 8:40
Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
"MOURNING
BECOMES
ELECTRA"
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day
"Homecoming" "The Hunted"
"The Haunted"
Commencing at 5:30 sharp
Dinner intermission of one hour
at 7. No Matinees.
GUILD THEATRE, 524 Street.
West of Broadway.

4 SPECIAL
MATINEES
at
3 P. M.
Sharp
Friday, Jan. 8, Tuesday, Jan. 12,
Friday, Jan. 15, Tuesday, Jan. 19
Theatre, W. 42d
St. Seats now
on sale at box
office: \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00
ROBERT HENDERSON
has the honor to present
Blanche Yurka
and
Mrs. Patrick
Campbell
in SOPHOCLES' Heroic Melodrama
"ELECTRA"
with
Anna Duncan - Charles Waldron
Joyce Carey - Alma Kruger
and a distinguished cast
Settings and Costumes Designed by
JAMES REYNOLDS

DOUGLAS
MONTGOMERY
in ERNEST VAJDA'S Comedy
FATA
MORGANA
with
Ara Gerald
"A brilliant sex comedy."
—HERALD TRIBUNE
ROYALE THEATRE
45th ST. W. OF BROADWAY
Eves. 8:50 Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:40

APOLLO THEATRE, 42nd St.
West of B'way.
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Sat.
George White's
1931 Scandals
with
Rudy VALLEE Ethel MERMAN
Willie & Eugene HOWARD
Everett MARSHALL Ray BOLGER
GALE QUADRUPLES
"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOW
GIRLS ON THE STAGE"

EARL CARROLL
VANITIES
9th Edition—All New—with
WILLIAM MITCHELL
MAHONEY DEMAREST & DURANT
Fifty Notable Principals and a
Company of 200 Featuring
75 of the most beautiful
girls in the world 75
Nights Entire Orch. \$3, Bal. 50c
Matinees, Wed. Entire Orchestra
\$3; Sat. Mat., \$2.50; Bal. 50c.
SEATS FOR 8 WEEKS AT
BOX OFFICE
EARL CARROLL Thea., 7 Av.
& 56th St.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

"It is merry. It is malicious. It is an uproarious evening's entertainment."
—ROBT GARLAND, World-Telegram
LOUDER
PLEASE
with
LEE TRACY
Staged by GEORGE ABBOTT
MASQUE Theatre
45th Street
W. of B'way. Eves. 8:50, Mat. Wed.-Sat.

ERLANGER'S THEATRE
W. 44th St.
Phone P'tm. 6-7963
CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO.
MILTON ABORN, Managing Director
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday
Gilbert & Sullivan's
THE
GONDOLIERS
Howard Marsh - Frank Moulan
Vera Ross - William Danforth
Vivian Hart - Allen Waterous
Ruth Altman - Sam Mates - Celia Evans
Relle Flower
THRIFT PRICES
Nights 50c to \$2.50, Mats. Wed.
and Sat. 50c to \$2.00
NEXT OPERA:
One Week Beginning Mon. Jan. 18
SEATS
NOW
"Patience"

NOT HARLEM—BUT
HEART OF THE SOUTH
"Great Day"
First Stage Performance Anywhere
NEGRO FOLK CONCERT
Superb Program of the finest ex-
ample of primitive musical art
sung by a magnificent cast of 80
SUN. EVE., JAN 10
SEATS NOW \$1.00 to \$2.50
JOHN GOLDEN Thea. W. 58 St.
Cir. 7-5678

OPERA IN ENGLISH
NEW YORK OPERA COMIQUE
INC. Presents for ONE WEEK
ONLY Beginning Monday night,
January 11, at 8:30. SAT. Mat.
2:30. A Current Paris Hit!
"LA VIE
PARISIENNE"
Heckscher
Theatre
5th Ave. at
104th Street
Prices \$1 to \$5. Reservations
at N. Y. Opera Comique Offices,
419 W. 57th St. or at Theatre,
University 4-4811, after 2 P. M.
8-13 The Chocolate
7-19 Mirabelle; Ap-
ple, Fiederman

"There is fine material all through
it and writing of great sympathy
and humanity."
JOHN ANDERSON, Eve. Journal.
"Counsellor
at Law"
by ELMER RICE
with PAUL MUNI
PLYMOUTH THEA. W. 46th St.
Eves. 8:30, N.Y. 81-3
Eves. 8:50; Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Phone LA 4-6720

4 Marx Brothers—In Riotous Fun—At the Albee

"Delicious," With Gaynor and Farrell, Entire Stage Bill Held Over at Fox

"Delicious" is in its second week at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre for the benefit of those patrons who could not attend during the first seven days' showing. Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell are co-starred in this film which features six of George Gershwin's melodies. The plot of the drama revolves about the experiences of Miss Gaynor as a Scotch immigrant in the steerage of a large liner coming to America, and her adventures after she gets into the country illegally.

Also held over is Fanchon & Marco's "Dream House" idea, which is a typical Broadway production in miniature, featuring a large and notable list of principle performers, many of whom have been recruited from the casts of New York's musical comedies.

Russian Revels, Harry Langdon on Stage at Hipp; Screen Feature Is Popular "Delicious"

After two tremendous weeks on Broadway, "Delicious," Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell's new co-starring vehicle moves into the Hippodrome on Sixth avenue today. George Gershwin wrote six captivating musical numbers to which brother Ira supplied the lyrics.

The vaudeville is international in flavor and features Harry Langdon, the nut comic of the talkies; Russian Revels, a singing, dancing, musical composite of old and new Russia which features the Royal Russian Balalaika Orchestra; the Ebony Folies, a fast moving sextette of colored boys and a girl; Dainty Marie, the Venus of the air; Howe, Leonard and Koeppe, a peppy mixed trio; Charlie Hill and Laura Hoffman, comic and songstress; Dixon and his Pal and the Kurt Bonhair Troupe of risley artists.

"La Vie Parisienne" At the Heckscher

The first revival of "La Vie Parisienne" to be seen in New York for the past 40 years closely follows a revival of the work which has held the stage of the Theatre Mogador in Paris this season with all the success of the premiere in 1866. Translated into English and transferred to the hands of American singers, "La Vie Parisienne" is the third of the season's offerings of the New York Opera Comique opening at the Heckscher Theatre, Fifth avenue and 104th street on Monday evening, January 11, for a week's run.

"Taxi" at the Strand Stars James Cagney

"Taxi" starring James Cagney is now at the New York Strand Theatre.

BROOKLYN

FOX BROOKLYN
Vinehurst Ave. & Nevins St.
Held Over! 2nd Week
Janet Gaynor Charles Farrell
in
"Delicious"
with EL BRENDAL
— and on the Stage —
GALA FANCHON & MARCO REVE
Complete De Luxe Show
Every Performance

Distinguished Producer of Two Musical Hits



Max Gordon's two productions are "The Band Wagon" at the New Amsterdam, and "The Cat and the Fiddle" at the Globe. The former is now in its last week prior to making a tour of the important cities of the country.

"Frankenstein" Stays On at the Cameo

"Frankenstein," which is making bids as a motion picture record breaker, will continue its sixth week of continuous Broadway showing this Friday, January 8th, at the RKO Cameo Theatre.

This film played three weeks at the RKO Mayfair Theatre and has already checked up two weeks at the RKO Cameo Theatre. It established attendance records at the Cameo Theatre the past week despite the fact that it was also smashing house records in the other RKO Manhattan theatres, where it played a full week instead of the usual four days.

BENN W. LEVY'S The Devil Passes

"The interesting persons and insinuating circumstances of Mr. Levy's new play made sound entertainment, acted and manipulated keenly as they are by a discriminating cast at the Selwyn Theatre."—Ferry Hammond, Herald Tribune.

Arthur Byron Basil Rathbone Robert Lorraine Mary Nash Diana Wynard Cecilia Loftus Ernest Thesiger Ernest Cossart

SELWYN West 42nd St. Main, Thurs. 8:30 to 10:30 P.M. Nights 8:30-Prices \$1 to \$3-Mats, 2:30

SHUBERT Theat. 44th W. of B'vy Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Saturday at 2:30

The Musical Comedy of Song Hits!

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME

FRANCES WILLIAMS OSCAR SHAW ANN PENNINGTON HARRIETTE LAKE

Leslie Banks in Springtime for Henry

A Bright New Farce by Benn W. Levy with HELEN CHANDLER NIGEL BRUCH FRIEDA INESCORT
BIJOU THEATRE
40th St. West of Broadway
Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Big Stage and Screen Show Is the Albee's Program for Week

Headlining an exceptional stage and screen show, the Four Marx Brothers, the world's funny men, will come to the RKO-Albee Theatre, Brooklyn, for a one week engagement beginning today. New jokes and new stories in an almost entirely new act will be the new-show-season offering by Groucho, Harpo, Chico and Zeppo.

One of the better "flash" musical acts also is on the Albee program. This is called "Keeping Up with the Times," and features Dennis White and his company, including the Misses Bernice Marshall, Babe Caren, Beverly Birks and the Follette Sisters. Hunter and Percival, dialect comedians, and others are on the bill.

The feature picture is "Men of Chance," an RKO-Radio drama written by Louis Weitzenkorn, author of "Five Star Final." Mary Astor, Ricardo Cortez, John Halliday, Ralph Ince, and Kitty Kelly have featured roles. George Archambaud directed.

"The Great Day" at Golden This Sunday

On Sunday evening, January 10th, a program of Negro folklore, entitled "The Great Day," will be presented by Zora Hurston at the John Golden Theatre.

Miss Hurston spent over three years in the South collecting the material used in "The Great Day."

3rd BIG WEEK!
ZWEI MENSCHEN
"TWO SOULS"
"INTENSELY MOVING STORY WELL TOLD... PERFECTLY UNDERSTANDABLE."
—Eve. Sun.
Superb Acting... Minimum Dialogue... Accompanying English screen translation... Completely enjoyable without knowledge of German!
LITTLE CARNEGIE 35c to 1 P.M.
146 W. 57 St.

HELD OVER 6TH AND LAST WEEK ON BROADWAY

THE MAN WHO MADE A MONSTER!
FRANKENSTEIN
An EPIC OF TERROR
CAMEO 42nd St. 6th Ave.

COSMOPOLITAN
BROADWAY and 50TH STREET
Where Americans Enjoy the Best Continental Pictures
A Bit of Berlin in New York
2ND WEEK

"RENAE MUELLER"

in "Der Kleine Seitensprung"
(SLIGHTLY INDISCREET)
Cont. 12:30-11:30 p. m.—Popular Prices

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY
GABRILOWITSCH,
Guest Conductor
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Afternoon, January 10, 3:00
Schubert, Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakoff
BRUNO WALTER, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Even. Jan. 14, 8:45
Friday Aft. Jan. 15, 2:30
Saturday Even. Jan. 16, 8:45
RAPHAEL-JAY-DY-BRAHMS
Arthur Judson, Mgr., Steinway Place

Blanche Yurka



Who will essay the title role of Sophocles' "Electra" which Robert Henderson will present at the Selwyn Theatre for four special matinees on Jan. 8, 12, 15 and 19.

which is to have its first performance on any stage, in an effort to assemble an authentic Negro folk-cycle of representative songs, dances, tales and conjure rituals.

ALTON JONES TO GIVE PIANO RECITAL

Alton Jones, pianist, will give a recital in Town Hall, Wednesday evening, February 10th.

If You Want Fun, Here It Is!—Mirror

"Manhattan Parade"

Faster, Funnier Than "The GOLD DIGGERS OF B'WAY"

Winter Garden

Broadway & 54th Street
Continuous—Pop. Prices

A Ten Minute Egg With a Heart of Gold!

JAMES CAGNEY in "Taxi"

with LORETTA YOUNG and GEO. E. STONE

STRAND

Broadway & 47th Street
Continuous—Popular Prices

Held Over a 2nd Week!

The story of a girl who wasn't even

"SAFE in HELL"

WARNER

Broadway and 52nd Street
Continuous—Pop. Prices

Opening Today at Noon! 35c to 1 P. M.

THEATERNAECHTE VON BERLIN

(NUR DU)

Starring WALTER JANSEN
(Who played Toni Hofer)
in "Zwei Herzen"

EUROPA 15TH ST. E. of 7th Ave.
Chr. 7-0129

Continuous Noon to Midnight
Coming Soon!

"DAS LIEB IST AUS"

Dolores Del Rio in "Girl of the Rio" At Mayfair Theatre

"Girl of the Rio," Radio Pictures' screen adaptation of Willard Mack popular play, "The Dove," is the current attraction at the Mayfair Theatre, with Dolores Del Rio in the starring role, supported by Leo Carrillo and Norman Foster. Prominent in the cast are Lucille Webster Gleason, Stanley Fields, Ralph Ince, Edna Murphy, Frank Campeau and Robert Gale.

Elizabeth Meehan did the adaptation and wrote the dialogue. Herbert Brenson directed the production.

ROXY 7th Avenue & 59th St.

"Stepping Sisters"

with Louise Dresser Minna Gombell and William Collier, Jr.

7—Great Headliners—7

FRED WARING and His RKO Theatre Orchestra with the Pennsylvania

FRITZ KUBER - NICK LUCAS

STEVENSON BROTHERS

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINE

JAMES BARTON

THE DE MARCOS

and RKO Theatre Ensemble

CAPITOL Broadway and 51st Street Major Edward Rosen, Mgr. 7th

GRETA GARBO RAMON NOVARRO in "MATA HARI"

with Lionel Barrymore - Lewis Stone

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

— On the Edge —

JIMMIE SAVO, in "Follies of 1928"

Yasha Bunchuk and Grand Orchestra

Capitolians

ROXY SHOW IN NEW YORK!
8 RKO ACTS
including HARRY LANGDON "Russian Revels"
Janet Gaynor Charles Farrell in "DELICIOUS"
HIPODROME 6th Ave. & 43rd St.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Giant Talking Picture Spectacle!

HELL DIVERS

WALLACE BEERY CLARK GABLE

ASTOR

BROADWAY at 40th STREET
Daily 2:40-8:40; Sunday and Holidays 2:40-8:40; Mats. (Excl. Sat.) 50 to \$1 Even. 50c to \$2

Theatre Parties

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department, NEW LEADER, Phone 4623 or write to Feinman, Manager New Theatrical Department 15th St., New York.

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The Depression and the Middle West— Toledo and Chicago—A National Task —The International Front

TOLEDO, OHIO.

FIRST of all my congratulations to the Editors of The New Leader on the new shape and size of the paper.

HARD HIT CITY

THIS is the city where four big banks, each with lots of branches, shut their doors a few months ago while the largest factory, the Willys-overland, has practically closed down. One of the banks has just paid 1 per cent on what it owes its depositors, but how much more it will pay, and when, they are as doubtful as are the depositors of the Bank of United States in New York. Meanwhile when I was in Chicago yesterday, a friend telephoned me that a series of bank failures in Indiana cities, had closed the last bank in Hammond and made it impossible to carry through one of our I. L. D. lecture circuits. What these bank failures mean on top of general depression is hard to exaggerate. No one who hasn't hoarded money or put some by in the Postal Savings Bank—note, a government or public institution—can pay one cent for anything. No wonder Mr. Traylor of Chicago, who appears to be one of the few intelligent bankers in the business, told Congress that Hoover's proposed finance corporation should be authorized to loan money to closed banks if and when such loans would get them started.



NORMAN THOMAS

THE OLD PARTIES AND THE CRISIS

THERE'S a big hullabaloo in some quarters about the big profits by bankers made by unloading shaky foreign securities on the confiding public. Why stop at bankers' profits on foreign loans? How about bankers' profits on domestic flotations and the call market? How about the whole system of public banking for private profit under which a few banks virtually monopolize credit, make enormous profits in good times and then can't or won't keep the general banking system solvent? Write socialization of banking high in any socialist program! Develop the Postal Savings System with a public banking system properly protected.

But don't fool yourself into thinking that the old parties can or will do a decent job of socializing coal or banking or anything else. But don't think we can be effective in socializing key industries without both a Socialist philosophy and more sensible political machinery than we now have.

By this time most folks have heard the latest assinnity of the Democrats. Three Senators, our own dear Doc Copeland being one of them, gave a prize for the best Democratic slogan to this masterpiece of folly: "Hee, haw, we're coming back!" Imagine donkeys like that successfully socializing anything.

Or imagine effective socialization when the Republicans and Democrats in Illinois between them can't pull Chicago out of bankruptcy. The second city in the United States may have to close its schools and fire its police and preserve order by martial law. I talked yesterday to a teacher to whom the city owes \$2,600 and she was on her way to borrow from a loan shark, all because for two or three years the assessments have been so rotten and fraudulent that the courts won't uphold them so no taxes can be collected. And the legislature still fiddles around. Who says we don't need Socialism when parties owned by big business and political machinery created by them for the protection of property works so terribly?

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO

AT Chicago I attended a well organized and impressive conference on unemployment most of the work for which was done by the I. L. D. Farmers, labor unionists, and enlightened social workers presented a terrible picture of need in the state of Illinois. In Cook County alone it was estimated that at least \$27,000,000 not in sight were essential for minimum relief. Illinois has no income tax; cities are bankrupt or near it; private charity is grossly inadequate. Only federal relief is left.

IT'S THE NATION'S JOB

FEDERAL relief must be immediate and direct. We have waited so long that we have no time to wait longer to set up machinery for public works. The minimum amount to start relief would be \$500,000,000, twice the amount named in the LaFollette and Costigan bills. The machinery of administration should of course be honest and intelligent. It should combine flexibility with encouragement of local relief and the use of local administrative machinery.

Besides \$500,000,000 for direct relief to come out of surtaxes in incomes there should be the five billion loan for public work to be repaid out of surtaxes on incomes and inheritances. The loan and other operations of the government and the Federal Reserve Board should be with the definite intention of restoring the price level of 1926-27. Part of the five billion loan or a second loan should be used, as I have repeatedly argued, on the one essential constructive task of providing decent housing for some thereby to forty million ill-housed Americans.

To this should be added unemployment aid directly and plans for stabilizing employment under public direction.

All of this means deliberately using taxation to help redistribute the wealth of America now so grossly divided that while there are ten million unemployed there are 147 with incomes over \$1,000,000 annually!

The necessary agency for equitable redistribution of income is the federal government. Industry is national, depression is nation wide, the federal government can tax incomes and tax them uniformly. All of which completely answers sophistries by Walter Lippmann and others about state and local self help. Let labor everywhere demonstrate for adequate federal relief!

TWO CONFERENCES

TWO conferences, one on German reparations in January, and the other on disarmament in February, will meet under gloomy circumstances. Everywhere nationalism is rampant. Japan snaps her fingers at the world and relentlessly pushes war in Manchuria. America has some peace sentiment, but misled by spineless statesmen and greedy imperialists. She has no program for peace. Our disarmament delegation, save for Miss Wooley, is a delegation with no enthusiasm for disarmament. The Democratic Senator Swanson is a big navy man. Our State Department hasn't even published its notes to Japan. We don't know what encouragement or discouragement our government has given the Japanese militarists. It certainly has not talked of refusing to cooperate with Japan's attack on China by holding up loans and war supplies. The peace societies are impotent or nearly so. A gloomy outlook and one that calls for new and effective internationalism of the workers is the way out.

A PRACTICAL PEACE STEP

ONE practical thing might be a voluntary agreement among Americans to boycott Japanese goods if our government will not act. The Chinese have made such boycotts effective. Why could not some of our peace societies try it?

NEW RADIO CENSORSHIP

A SINISTER expression of radio censorship by and for property interests was the action of WGR in Buffalo in keeping our comrade, H. J. Hahn, off the air, despite his contract, because he criticized the Hoover-big bankers' idea on taxation. He was told he should be more conventionally religious! That's what they told Jesus. Radio control is going to be a real issue in America. The fact that we have WEVD and are building it up—thanks to Forward—is more and more important. But one station cannot save the day. What WGR to Mr. Hahn has done must be made impossible.

To Make It Easier to Carry Out That New Year's Resolution

THE NEW LEADER

7 East 15th Street, New York

Herewith find \$. . . for which send The New Leader
for . . . months to

With a NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION
you may have any one of the following
standard Socialist classics. If you are
a subscriber, order the paper sent to a
friend and keep the book for yourself.

- ☐ Reminiscences of August Bebel.
- ☐ Woman and Socialism, by August Bebel.
- ☐ From Marx to Lenin, by Morris Hillquit.
- ☐ The American Empire, by Scott Nearing.
- ☐ The Essentials of Marx. Introduction
Algernon Lee.

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Per Year \$2.00
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