

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Price Five Cents

Conference at Albany in Demand For Real Relief by the Legislature

ALBANY.—With the meeting of the special session of the legislature Governor Roosevelt, Governor-elect Lehman and legislative leaders of both parties were met with the demands of hundreds of thousands of workers, organized and led by the Socialist Party of the state, for a definite program of relief. The program was endorsed at a great mass meeting at the Ten Eyck Hotel Thursday night.

The program, drawn up by an enthusiastic labor conference at the Ten Eyck Hotel Thursday, the eve of the meeting of the legislative session called to find relief for New York City's financial situation, centers attention upon human welfare rather than the needs of the banking fraternity.

In a letter to Governor Roosevelt asking for a hearing for a committee of the Socialist Party consisting of himself, Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, lays down a program of three points for the Governor to incorporate in his special message to the legislature.

They are:

1. Needed changes in the state unemployment relief laws.
2. Elimination of useless and duplicating bureaus and departments in city government.
3. A system of proportional representation.

Committees Are Conferring

In addition, committees of the conference are conferring with state officials and legislative leaders emphasizing two additional planks in the Socialist program for immediate relief. They are:

1. Demand upon the Governor to take action making it possible for New York and other cities to relieve themselves of the necessity of pleasing the bankers before they can secure sufficient funds to feed the hungry.
2. To enable cities to secure direct loans for relief from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The conference, called by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party at its last Sunday's meeting, was a fighting gathering, determined to exert every ounce of its influence and potential power to win real relief while the legislature is debating methods of salvaging the wrecked financial system of New York City.

The Socialist party, in undertaking the battle, gave a fighting lead to Socialists in all states seeking methods of utilizing their power and influence for the masses.

To the Governor

The letter to the Governor, signed by Waldman as state chairman, reads in part:

"With respect to our request for action on unemployment relief at this session, we desire to submit for your consideration these facts:

"The record shows that the cities and counties of the state are financially unable to carry the relief burden imposed upon them under the present law."

"At the beginning of September there were 88,057 persons outside of New York City waiting for work relief after careful investi-

Give Them Hope!



gation had demonstrated that they were badly in need of such relief. Most of these workers have dependents, so that the number in distress is several times the number of applicants, somewhere between 330 to 400 thousand persons. Those getting home relief are receiving less than is required to maintain health and vitality. No

amount of future prosperity can ever make up for the impairment of health resulting from inadequate nourishment. This is especially true of the children. The Health Department of New York City reports a 33 per cent increase in malnutrition among the school population in the past two years. "The immediate answer to this

problem is more relief money. Cities and counties, because of increasing tax delinquencies cannot obtain or borrow the necessary funds. The state government can provide these funds with greater ease. It should, therefore, assume the lead in making such provision. Under the present law the contrary is the case. The localities

must first raise and spend the money, then they are reimbursed to the extent of 40 per cent by the state. Where a city and county are unable to raise the necessary funds, the state, with some exceptions, cannot legally give the money.

For Relief

"Ten million dollars a month is the minimum public relief required in the state. Under the present law no such sum is available.

"The present New York City relief situation adds special emphasis to the need for this change. If the bankers do not agree to take \$3,500,000 of city securities, almost 100,000 families will have their assistance cut off in the middle of December. In this connection, we urge that the state take action to enable New York City and other cities similarly situated to borrow money from the fund made available by the federal government for relief purposes through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"The Socialist Party submits that the need for these changes in the relief law is as imperative as New York City's fiscal difficulties, and more so. It involves the welfare of hundreds of thousands of unemployed families in New York State."

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS IN FURTHER GAINS

Following their substantial gains at the parliamentary elections November 27th, the Belgian Socialists scored further gains in local and provincial elections December 4th. The Socialists gained 13 seats and the Catholics 12. The Liberals and Flemish Autonomists lost ground. The results show a steady process of tightening of party lines, with the working class forces in the Socialist Party and all anti-labor forces deserting the smaller parties for the principal reactionary, clerical and capitalist party.

Notice of
Quarterly Meeting
of the
**NEW LEADER
PUBLISHING ASS'N**
THURSDAY EVENING,
December 15, 1932, 8 p. m.
RAND SCHOOL, 7 E. 18th ST.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Election of officers for
1933
ADOLPH WARSHOW,
President.
JULIUS GERBER,
Secretary.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate
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Abraham Cahan, Joseph E. Cohen, Morris Hillquit, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Joseph T. Shipley, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman.



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1932

Labor Exchanges

A PHASE of the depression is the tendency of jobless workers in the West to resort to a form of barter known as the "labor exchange." The idea is to exchange service for service and value for value. In one Ohio town a labor exchange store has been established and the barter is effected through labor exchange scrip.

Curiously enough, this is a revival of the labor exchange store which Josiah Warren, known as the first American anarchist, established in Cincinnati in the early 'thirties. His idea was to exchange value for value and as the exchange developed throughout the nation, the workers, as self-producers and exchangers, would eventually absorb all industries. Stephen Pearl Andrews, successor of Warren, popularized and expanded the views of Warren into a philosophy of society in the 'fifties. The Civil War came with its hates and hysterias and the idea was forgotten till the 'nineties when the depression years revived it. It received a text book by G. B. DeBernardi and about eighty exchanges were reported in 1894.

So here are thousands of workers in many cities of the West, many of them native Americans, who have turned to an old anarchist expedient and the Daughters of the American Revolution have not been disturbed! If the ancient ladies understood it and also knew that its author was a descendant of the General Warren who fell at Bunker Hill, many of them would faint.

As an expedient in a terrific disaster it may be of some help to workers, but its danger is that it may accustom many to an extremely low standard of living. It is an indictment of capitalism that it is compelling many workers in sheer desperation to resort to this method to keep alive.

Fleecers Deflated

ERE a decade passes away, some one will tell the story of the enormous expropriation of small property and home owners and the concentration of their holdings in the grip of the big banks. A survey in the New York "Times" last Sunday shows that the foreclosures of mortgages this year will involve properties at close to a billion dollars, about double those of the year before. The small home owner is the chief victim. Banks and loan companies are calling in mortgages by the thousand.

However, this gathering-in of small properties at a deflated value means the accumulation of values for which there are no buyers. "Several of the larger building institutions and banks," reads the "Times" story, "are credited with having hundreds of parcels on their hands which are a burden to carry and a frozen asset that cannot be moved or improved because there is no sale market and no mortgage money obtainable to refinance holdings. . . . It is understood that the Home Loan Bank will loan only 30 to 40 per cent on properties re-appraised to meet present market conditions."

Thus many who, in the chicken-in-the-pot era, put their savings into a home and assumed a mortgage of \$5,000 or more find it impossible to finance their way. Hoover's finance corporation is of no assistance to them and big concerns are accumulating property which they cannot market. In the same way vast acres of land are being absorbed by the banks but the land cannot be marketed. Capitalism has reached the absurdity where in the robbery of the masses the fleecers are unable to realize on their fleecings! We would like to see our ruling classes laugh that off—if they can.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

SINGING his swan song before he retires from office, President Hoover on Tuesday urged a program and expounded a philosophy. The program means a shift of some big burdens of the Federal Government to the millions of jobless and destitute workers and an increase in the cost of living. The philosophy is that ancient "rugged individualism" that lies buried in the wreckage of the capitalist system. Hoover is the most bourgeois of presidents we have ever had except Coolidge, but he also comes close to endowing capitalism with that religious sanctity which Coolidge was the first to stress in the House of the Presidents. Stocks went up in Wall Street from 1 to 6 points. The New York Times stated that the trend was due to Hoover's recommendation of a sales tax.

Hoover approaches the problem of government finances like the capitalist owner of a big industrial enterprise. The business is in a bad way and he wants to cut expenses. Outside his own enterprise his capitalist friends also have enterprises that are in a bad way. To meet these problems he recommends reduction of government salaries above \$1,000 and the "spread work" plan which is a hypocritical method of wage-cutting. If the recommendation was for a reduction of salaries above \$3,000 and increasing as the tax ascends into the higher salaries one could approve it. A salary reduction of 11 per cent for a clerk drawing \$1,200 a year, for example, is a hardship, while the same percent reduction for the person receiving \$10,000 a year is not. It is the same contemptible theory of "equality of sacrifice" that Premier MacDonald glorified when he deserted the Labor Party.

Supplementing this recommendation is one for the extension of special manufacturers excise taxes "to cover practically all manufactures at a uniform

Hoover Urges Policy of Shifting Taxes to Working Masses and Cutting Wages While He Sings Glories of Private Enterprise to the Starving

rate, except necessary food and possibly some grades of clothing." This means that the capitalist class engaged in manufacturing will slap on the increased taxes and the suffering masses will pay the bill. It is such consumption taxes levied in a number of the European countries in the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth that helped to bring many workers into the Socialist movement. Excise taxes in Pennsylvania in Washington's and John Adams' administration also brought two revolts of farmers. In the most terrible industrial depression in all history Hoover recommends the same system.

Supporting these recommendations, Hoover becomes sentimental. He dusts off his individualist philosophy which has been covered with the debris of capitalism's collapse. He reminds us of a man who crawls out of a wrecked building that has collapsed because of faulty construction and assures distressed relatives of the injured and the dead that the design and execution of plans require no alteration. He solemnly asserts that our government and social system have a "unique history and background." They have. The system has collapsed on an average of once each twelve years since 1837, but Hoover vests it with a halo of "the inviolable sanctity of the individual human spirit." If that sentence was written by a convert to some mystic oriental religious cult we would laugh, but sent to the legislature of the nation we cannot express our opinion in language that would pass the censor.

There is more of this. He is sure that "we should allow the free play of social and economic forces so far as will not limit equality of opportunity" and so long as it will "stimulate the initiative and enterprise of our people." He blandly ignores the fact that the present plight of capitalism and of the millions depending upon it for a living gives the answer to him. The whole system of exchange and distribution is in rebellion against the system of production. The antagonism between the two prevents that "free play of social and economic forces" and has even paralyzed it. This antagonism between production and distribution has also paralyzed the "initiative and enterprise of our people." The initiative of millions now is to beg because "enterprise" is a barren waste of smokeless chimneys and rusting machinery and his own recommendations will, if enacted into legislation, increase the number of those who are compelled to beg.

There is an interesting contrast with this clinging to a capitalist individualism that warns the workers not to use the government for their interests while Hooverism uses government for the service of capitalist enterprise. The congress of trade unions in Cincinnati last week moved definitely in the direction of a social philosophy after waiting patiently for years for Hooverian blessings. The railroad unions have also moved in the same direction which has gone to the extent of supporting a bill for the extension of loans to the jobless, which is an answer to Hoover's idea of financing the capitalist and financial kings.

The two trends are in conflict. One represents the upper heaven of those who want to preserve their decaying social system; the other represents the masses who are groping their way to a social philosophy that cannot be reconciled with this system.

Pinchot Confused

On G.O.P. History

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER'S cry for a "liberal" Republican Party is echoed by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who declares that his party is "badly anphyxiated by the poison gas of concentrated wealth." Pinchot draws a distinction between "historic Republican principles" and the leaders like the Mellons, Morgans, Insulls and Atterburys.

We cannot see the distinction and for Pinchot to claim to have discovered one places him in the suspect class. The man who claims some political intelligence and who does not know that the Mellons and others he mentions are the legitimate heirs of Mark Hanna and his type has reached a green, old age. Before the death of Lincoln, capitalist reaction was in control of the party and some of its leaders threatened to fight him. Lincoln was murdered and Johnson attempted to carry out his policy and the reaction came within one vote of removing Johnson from office.

With the ascension of Grant the capitalist class and its financial allies came into complete control of the party and from that day to this "historic Republican principles" have been the will of these groups translated into legislation, enforced by executive power and judicial interpretation. Far from the Morgans, Mellons, Insulls and Atterburys being in conflict with those principles, they admirably express them. What has happened is that the Democracy has gone into the same business and it has won the contract for governing us for the same groups.

Fascism and Its Various Elements

WE have heard warnings about a coming fascism in the United States, but many of them have not been based on an understanding of fascism. It comes not from the upper ruling classes who certainly have never had more free reign than in this country, but from

desperate middle class groups allied with workers, who do not know their own best interests, college students, and a following of slum and criminal elements. To attract these lower groups, fascism generally stresses a vague labor radicalism. Mussolini did this and Hitler does it now. In fact, quite a number of Hitlerites believe that they are helping "true Socialism."

The main elements of such movements consist of the middle classes who hate the ruling capitalists and financiers, but also fear a class conscious working class. As an intermediate layer between the bourgeois class and the working class, the middle classes find in fascism a hope of avoiding extinction. Its leaders must throw a radical sop to workers and at the same time arouse their rage against the ruling classes.

We do not have anything like this cohesion of such elements yet in the United States, but if it appears its leaders will be more like Senator Huey Long of Louisiana. He springs from the poor whites of the South and has an inveterate hate for our ruling classes. We have even received copies of Long's speeches from readers who stated that Long is a Socialist! If the Senator's demand for decentralization of wealth has that effect on some folks, we may be sure that Huey meets the requirements of the demagogue that is essential to fascism.

Two Incidents of Imperialist Power

TWO items of foreign news this week are impressive. The Spanish Government has seriously considered the

seizure of the telephone system which is chiefly owned by an American corporation. The Persian Government has also recently announced the annulment of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company concession. The British Government objected and the Shah warns that, if a new concession on better terms is not agreed to and Britain moves a single soldier into Persia, a shell might be dropped in a refinery and send millions of barrels up in smoke. The American Government also objected to the Spanish seizure of telephones and this appears to have been dropped.

Here is imperialist philosophy. To the extent that capital is invested overseas, it carries with it the sovereignty of its home government and limits the sovereignty of the nation where it is invested. But this philosophy is one-sided. As a rule, it is applied by powerful capitalist governments to weaker governments but not to each other. It is the big stick shaken by the great powers in support of their big investors. Should a weak nation resist this extension of alien sovereignty, it may lead to war and in that case workers are called from the shops and farms in defense of the exported capital. When that occurs, the workers do the fighting and the survivors return home to pay the bills. Back of most diplomatic duels will be found some cause like this.

Bigotry

By William Allen Ward

Bigotry
Rides the ass
Of ignorance
The muddy road of intolerance
Leading through the morass
Of hatred.

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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Bronx Socialists Fight for Decent Housing

"McKee's Forgotten Slums"

will not be permitted to remain in obscurity by the Socialists of the Bronx who, through the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League, are leading the fight of working class tenants in that borough for decent housing conditions, lower rents, the prevention of evictions and cooperative municipal housing.

"The 32,000 or more families who live in unsanitary old-law tenement fire-traps of the Bronx give the lie to Mayor Joseph V. McKee's recent statement that 'We have no slum conditions in the Bronx,'" Matthew M. Levy, counsel of the League declared. "A ten-minute walk from the Mayor's apartment on the Grand Concourse would bring him to slum conditions in his own bailiwick which would make him and his reformist friends appreciate the vigorous fight of the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League."

Within the past few weeks the League has carried the tenants' battle into the very heart of entrenched privilege. Last month, Levy, representing the League, spoke before the Board of Estimate in opposition to the scheme of landlords and real estate speculators to throttle further housing projects by giving the Board of Estimate the discretion to approve or disapprove tax-exemption on apartment developments worked out by the State Board of Housing.

Enter the R. F. C.

This controversy began with the announcement by the State Board of a tax-exempt housing development in the Bronx to be undertaken by the Hillside Housing Corporation with money obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Fearful that such a project would cut in on their rentals, the real estate interests of the city immediately sought to prevent the R.F.C. from granting the funds. The League wired the R.F.C. that tenants were in favor of using government funds for tax-exempt housing construction and as a means of partial unemployment relief.

Turned down by the R. F. C., the property owners descended upon the Board of Estimate and found in Mayor McKee a willing listener. The result of these pleas was the introduction by McKee of an amendment providing that all limited dividend, tax-exempt housing projects be subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate.

It was at the hearing in City Hall on this amendment that Levy challenged McKee's smug statement. Levy announced that he was present to defend the principle of tax-exempt housing for workers because, he said, this principle, properly used by State and City, will abolish slums and provide work for thousands of unemployed.

The League is opposed to the amendment, he continued, because it would permit the Board of Estimate, a body of politicians, to sit in judgment on housing projects in place of the State Board of Housing, an expert body, and because it would thus bring the danger of political considerations into an activity that should be the concern solely of disinterested experts.

"This board," Levy declared, "may be, if it is now, subject to political pressure or consideration."

At this, the Mayor flushed and shouted, to the accompaniment of titters throughout the room:

"No Politics in the R. of E."

"You have no right to say that politics might influence the deliberations of this board."

"Your speech the other night led me to believe that this might be so," Levy retorted, referring to

Tenants' League, Under Socialist Leadership, Wages Battle for Slum Clearance and for Municipal Housing—Matthew M. Levy Leads the Fight.

McKee's sudden discovery, after seven years on the Board of Estimate, that "abuses," "waste," "extravagance" and "other things" exist in the politics of the city. Notwithstanding the Mayor's threat that he would compel Levy to stop, the League's representative continued to outline a Socialist plan of municipal housing.

Shortly thereafter Levy acted as sole spokesman for tenants at a meeting of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce called to discuss the

Hillside Housing project. Throughout his presentation of the Socialist housing program Levy was heckled by sullen property owners still smarting under the sound licking administered to predatory landlordism by the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League in the famous Sholom Aleichem strike last summer.

"We do not regard privately-owned, tax-exempt, limited dividend projects such as the Hillside Housing Corp. as an adequate answer to

the need for low-priced apartments for working people," Levy told the Chamber of Commerce. "Private enterprise cannot be depended upon to build decent homes within the means of workers."

"Between 1902 and 1930, 280,269 new suites were built in new-law tenements in the Bronx," he pointed out. "Only 1.7 per cent of these rent for less than \$12.50 per room per month. On the other hand, 40 per cent rent between \$14.50 and \$19.50, 27 per cent between \$19.50

and \$24.50 and 25 per cent rent for \$24.50 and over per room per month.

No Housing for Workers

"With rentals on such a scale where is the average worker to find modern, sanitary shelter? The worker, I am afraid, is being relegated in ever-increasing numbers to McKee's forgotten slums—to the dirty, dingy, congested, unsafe houses which are a social menace.

"Now is the time to begin slum clearance. Building costs are low and thousands of unemployed workers in the building trades would be set to work. The city, building for use and not for profit, would rent apartments at cost. The city has a number of financial advantages over private capital. It can borrow at lower rates of interest and amortize more gradually than private builders can. It can save on insurance, accounting charges and legal fees. It can also save by exemption of taxes for land as well as buildings. Municipal housing is feasible and desirable in every way. It is the only solution."

Attorneys for the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League are drawing up bills for introduction in the State Legislature, incorporating a Socialist housing program for the city and emergency legislation for tenants to ease their rent burden, make their houses safer and more livable, and prevent evictions of unemployed workers. After these bills are drafted petitions will be circulated and a delegation will be sent to Albany to push their adoption.

In the meantime the membership of the League grows by the enrollment of Bronx working-class tenants. The support of labor and fraternal organizations throughout the Bronx is also being obtained.

The League's executive committee consists of Murray Gross, Herman Saltsman, Samuel Laderman, Aaron Levenstein and Sidney Hertzberg. Its attorneys, in addition to Matthew M. Levy, are Solomon Ferrin, Alfred Belskin and Samuel Orr.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN TWO CANADIAN CITIES

WINNIPEG.—The working class, organized the Labor Party and led by Socialists, won striking victories in recent elections in Winnipeg on other parts of western Canada.

The Labor Party increased its representation in the City Council here from 5 to 7 and now has the largest single group. Independents have two seats and Liberals and Conservatives together have nine.

The Labor candidate for Mayor polled the record vote of more than 21,000 to 25,000 for the winner, a Liberal-Conservative coalition candidate. The Communists organized a "United Front" that succeeded in splitting the labor vote and possibly encompassing the defeat of the Labor Party. The "United Front" polled 3,900 votes.

In Calgary, T. B. Riley, a school teacher and active Socialist, was elected City Commissioner of the Alberta metropolis, with 9,747 votes to 6,828 for the Liberal-Conservative coalition and 596 for the "United Front" Communist.

ICELAND JOINS IN

Iceland will be represented in future conferences of the trade union and labor political organizations of Scandinavian countries, according to word received in Copenhagen by Thorwald Stauning, Socialist prime minister of Denmark.

TOO MUCH COAL SO MINERS GATHER WOOD



Coal miners who have struck in the coal mines for a \$5-a-day scale in southern Illinois have gone out into the woods to cut wood for fuel so as to buy food for the relief kitchens. It's a great system!

FARMERS UNITE WITH LABOR IN CANADIAN POLITICAL LINEUP

TORONTO.—A united party of the farmers and workers of Canada appears to be in sight, following the decision of United Farmers of Ontario at its convention here to unite with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in a loose form of federation.

The United Farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the La-

bor Party of Quebec have already united with the Federation.

Three of the leaders of the Labor Party, Agnes MacPhail, M.P., William Irvine, and Robert Gardiner, M.P., spoke strongly in favor of the affiliation and the decision was by an overwhelming vote.

There are ten members of the United Farmers and three Labor members of Parliament.

The Federation advocates among other things, socialization of the banking, credit and financial system; establishment of a planned system of social economy; security of tenure for farmer and worker;

equal economic and social opportunity, encouragement of all co-operative enterprises; socialization of all health services, and believes the Federal Government should accept responsibility for unemployment.

Endorsement by the United Farmers of Ontario of the aims and objects of the Co-operative Commonwealth movement are regarded with significance in political circles. The potential union of Farmers and Labor, if carried out extensively, would create a force, which, it is thought, might affect the political complexion of many constituencies.

To Keep The New Leader In the Public Libraries

THERE is one method of Socialist education of which The New Leader has been the instrument that we have not stressed in the years of its publication. This is the use to which The New Leader has been put in nearly 500 libraries throughout the country.

Some years ago, several comrades a little more fortunate than others became aware of the importance of placing The New Leader in these institutions. This was conceived not only as a regular course of introducing The New Leader to new people, but because of a situation affecting many workers even before capitalism passed into the shadows in 1929.

The New Leader had received letters from various sections of the country where a party member or a sympathizer was unable to subscribe for the paper or to renew a subscription. In many cases we have responded to appeals of readers to keep them on the list till they could get a dollar or two to renew their subscription. Many of these friends have some months later sent a remittance. Some have eventually been compelled to drop out.

In some towns and cities the public library became important for many friends of The New Leader who saw no hope of subscribing. To these cities and towns we added, at the request of one comrade, others with the view of introducing the paper to new readers.

Today The New Leader faces the expiration of most of these subscriptions to libraries on January 1, and the few comrades who had paid for them are unable to continue their generosity because of the depression that has reduced their incomes. The New Leader cannot bear the cost. On the other hand, if the paper does not go to these institutions many workers will be deprived of access to it. What's to be done? We place this problem before our readers.

Here is another opportunity for friends and comrades to express the sentiment of the holiday season and be helpful to many Socialists and sympathizers. How many will help? It is up to you. We shall be glad to acknowledge subscriptions received on this account. Now get busy.

Address The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

By James Oneal

A Fairy-Tale View of History

The Liberation of American Literature. By V. F. Calverton. New York: Scribners, \$3.75.
For Revolution. By V. F. Calverton. The John Day Pamphlets, 25 cents.

AN amusing trend among the intelligentsia the past year is the sudden emergence of "Marxism." Every literary and art front has its Marxian generals. It recalls the two years following the split in the Socialist Party in 1919 when some fifteen or twenty Bolshevik groups, each having one or more Marxian commanders, appeared on the scene. Some disputes were amusing. There was the notable incident in the State of Washington where a Marxian command collected carrots for strikers. The leader reported this work to a Bolshevik organ in Cleveland which provoked a learned editorial. The editor declared that such work was the most "petty bourgeois" that had ever come to his attention. "How destroying of the revolutionary spirit," he thundered.

Now we have the literary Marxians, an important section including the Sex Boys. The movement has produced The Book, the first one listed above.

We expected much from the author a few years ago. In "The Newer Spirit," published seven years ago, he presented a study that is in marked contrast with the present one. Here is retrogression, although the book has a certain merit. It has been received by the literary Communists with acclaim despite its glaring defects. It lacks that intimate knowledge of American economic history that is essential to a competent work, and the author has endeavored to satisfy the Communist Party. About the time we received this volume the summer number of Calverton's "Modern Quarterly" was received. In contained an open letter to William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President. Foster had called Calverton a "social fascist" and through five pages we observe Calverton almost grovelling before Foster in an effort to placate him.

Literary Bolsheviks

Intelligent people know that every human being outside of the Communist Party is placed in the same sack by the party Bolsheviks and that it is useless to argue the point. The book before us also tries to satisfy the party Bolsheviks as well as the parlor and literary Bolsheviks.

First, to the merit of the book. Calverton has some acquaintance with social, economic and literary history, enough to write an interesting book. Some of his interpretations are sound. Some are interestingly suggestive, but the volume as a whole is marred by many rash assertions and interpretations. The author is even not averse to that Bolshevik "ethic" of distorting history either through ignorance or because he thinks that it is easier to distort than it is to investigate.

The main theme of the book, so far as it considers the labor movement and labor struggles, is that everything that preceded modern Communism was "petty bourgeois." Over and over again Calverton uses the phrase and applies it not only to working class movements but to the most diverse of economic groups and classes. Page after page carries a wearisome repetition of the phrase and it is repeated nine times on page 470. Reading these repetitions is like

Calverton Makes Facts Over to Suit His Theories, and There Yare—The Lit'ry Marxists Have the Floor for a While.—Everything B. C. Is "Petty Bourgeois."

hearing the same phonograph record night after night till one feels like heaving a brick.

"Marxian" Interpretations

Now for some "Marxian" interpretations. He writes: "Our so-called proletarian movements prior to the World War were essentially petty bourgeois in psychology and programme." The pre-war Socialist Party "won a considerable part of its support on the basis of such a petty bourgeois slogan as 'down with the trusts.'" When workers organized into unions in the nineteenth century "it was under the banner of petty bourgeois demands and not proletarian ones that they fought." In this way all of American labor and revolutionary history down to the coming of the Communists is swept into oblivion like a conjurer making rabbits disappear—and the literary Bolsheviks have acclaimed the book as their own. They are entitled to it.

With one wave of the hand Calverton sweeps aside the I. W. W., the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party, and men like Debs and Hanford, DeLeon and Trautmann, and the hundreds of "Wobblies" who rotted in prison cells. Even Parsons, Fischer, Spies, Engel and their colleagues go into the discard as "petty bourgeois" by Calverton's sweeping assertions. He has a Communist "thesis" to read into the past and if it comes into conflict with facts, so much the worse for the facts.

NOW IT'S ALL CLEAR

There is a Communist Party daily in New York, and like all Communist Party organs its chief stock in trade is denunciation of the crimes, misdemeanors and derelictions of the Socialist Party, whether committed or not (usually not). One of the principal lines of attack upon the Socialist Party is the allegation that it is a vote-catching organization, caring more for votes than principle (as witness comments upon the discrepancy between the vote for Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman in New York. A recent issue carries the head-

"Trust-Busting"
His assertion regarding the Socialist Party's position in relation to the trusts is simply a plain falsehood. He presents no evidence and there is none. The convention proceedings and campaign

Two Lean Bites in Every Relief Pot



This coal miner has quit his job in the mines to force higher pay and is shown digging at the bottom of a relief pot for the last bite. He is cutting wood to help earn that relief, along with other miners.

line, "16,276 votes for Ariz. Communist," which is hot news, if true.

The story goes on to say that the vote was cast for a candidate for Tax Commissioner, in which office the Class Struggle is undoubtedly waged. "The fact," says the story, "that he ran so far ahead of the ticket shows that the workers and farmers here are involved in their local struggle and . . . many rallied . . . to their own local leaders whom they knew and watched at close range." So the 16,276 votes were cast by embattled farmers and workers, eh?

The vote for Foster in the entire state was 256. Now everything is quite clear.

Vote May Reach 900,000

THE Thomas-Maurer vote is still climbing. Official returns, as they dribble in from one state after another, so far have added 30,390 votes to the total reported last week. A correction of the New Jersey vote deducts 259 votes from the 43,257 reported last week. The vote thus far known (with Texas still unreported and with many states still incomplete) is as follows:

Reported last week.....	844,200
Additional votes reported.....	30,390
Correction	259
Incomplete total	874,331

The latest report from Pennsylvania—not yet complete and official—shows 90,283 for the Thomas and Maurer ticket, as compared with 64,094 reported last week. The vote for state candidates was much higher. The Wisconsin vote shows an increase of 1,173 over the unofficial vote reported last week.

The official vote in Wyoming was 2,829, 962 more than shown in last week's report. The official Connecticut vote was 22 higher than the unofficial vote shown last week. Indiana polled 21,388 instead of the 19,344 reported last week. New York is still incomplete, and other states have not yet reported their official canvass. The total vote will therefore in all probability reach 900,000, as compared to 267,420 in 1928.

books of the party are all accessible and nothing in them justifies such a statement. Even the free-lance publications of a Socialist character did not take the position Calverton ascribes to the party. On the contrary, the Socialist Labor Party in 1896 and the Socialist Party in 1900 had to contend with a barrage of criticism from voters who favored Bryan's "down with the trusts" and who opposed the two Socialist parties because they ridiculed that demand.

And what of the economic organizations of the working class? All "petty bourgeois" says Calverton. Was it bourgeois for these organizations to fight for the suffrage, to struggle against the old common law doctrine of conspiracy which sent them to jail when they struck, to fight the old system of imprisonment for debt, to resist and finally abolish the laws that required them to give so many free days or weeks to drill in the militia, to struggle against the 12-hour and then the 10-hour day, to force the exploiters to clean up their sweat shop hells where workers contracted tuberculosis, to take their children out of the hands of the exploiters and give them an education, to oppose their bare

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IS CALLED BY L.I.P.A.

A NATIONAL joint conference to consider a "united new party" aiming to capture congressional districts in 1934 and present a united front in the 1936 presidential campaign, will be held early in 1933, according to an announcement by Howard Y. Williams, national director of the League for Independent Political Action, in a survey of the present third party political situation. The league is headed by Dr. John Dewey and supported the Socialist national candidates in the recent election.

Weighing the results of that election, the statement sees hope for progressive legislation in Congress in the defeat of old guard leaders and declares that the polling of over a million votes by minor parties and the "splendid educational campaign of Norman Thomas" will have its effect upon the national legislature.

"The ramparts of the old parties cracked in the election," says the survey. "Millions changed the political habits of a lifetime. The election of Roosevelt means not a rebirth of the Democratic Party, but a desperate attempt to secure an immediate new deal by any means. Our first job is to exert all pressure possible to force an adequate federal relief and public works program; to shift taxes from the backs of small consumers; and to fight for a sane adjustment of war debts and armaments. "Obviously, the conservatives within the Democratic Party will not permit a thoroughgoing program. Therefore, our second job is to convene a national congress in 1933 of all groups favoring a united party; one hundred league branches, labor groups, farmers, unemployed, professional groups, women's organizations, insurgents who are breaking with the old parties, third party groups, etc. This will be a jointly organized conference present in 1933. A new united party must be in the lists to capture congressional districts in 1933 and to fight for the presidency in 1934."

breasts to the gunmen of the exploiters, to endure the horrors of western "bull pens," to face the spies and Pinkertons at Homestead, in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, and West Virginia, to have their leaders illegally arrested, their publications and halls destroyed and their organizations broken up?

Were the fearful railroad strikes of 1877, the middle 'eighties, and the A. R. U. strike with Debs leading it all "petty bourgeois"?

"Petty Bourgeois"

Yes, if we accept Calverton's statement, all were "petty bourgeois" demands—but we wonder why the bourgeoisie itself fought all these demands and struggles. Even Marx and Engels are thus unwittingly put into the same petty bourgeois sack because they also urged workers to organize precisely for such purposes. However, Calverton's interpretation is required by his thesis which requires him to clear the way for the arrival of the saints—the Communists.

Passing to other phases of the book, it is easy to find other misinterpretations. Jefferson is paraded as a man who won the "petty bourgeois groups in the agricultural regions of the South and West" and who "remained adamant to the end" against manufacturers. The facts are that Jefferson won the wealthy planters from their allegiance to the Federalists and the sons of many of the planter gentry became leaders of the Jeffersonian democracy in the South. Nor is it true (Continued on Page Sixteen)

CENSORSHIP FOILED

BERLIN.—When the von Papen regime, controlling Germany's radio programs, refused Paul Lobe of the Reichstag, Socialist president of the Reichstag, the right to address workers on the anniversary of the Revolution of 1919, the Dutch Workers' Radio Club foiled the censorship by inviting him to give his talk via Hilverstrum, their station, which can be heard in Germany. A broadcast marking the anniversary has been customary.

Women "Patriots" Would Bar Einstein's Theory Too

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Stimson has received from the super-patriotic "Woman Patriot Corporation," headed by Mary Kilbreth, a 16-page argument against the admission of Albert Einstein to this country—on the ground that he is both an anarchist and a Communist. Stimson is amused, since the same group suggested, when he admitted Count Karolyi to the United States, that rulers had been assassinated in Hungary and Mexico when Karolyi was in those countries, and "but two lives stand between Henry Stimson and the presidency of the United States."

Einstein is pictured as more dangerous even than Stalin because his theory of relativity has been revised so often as to "promote confusion and disorder, doubt and disbelief," and thus cause the "ignorant public" to feel that "all sorts of scientific truths and human beliefs were to be upset," as the Patriot quotes an English critic.

The protest charges that the great scientist has promoted confusion "to shatter the Church as well as the State—to leave, if possible, even the laws of nature in confusion and disorder"

How Not to Reorganize City Government

Waldman Says Ex-Governor Used Sound Proposals, Long Advocated by Socialists, to Carry Vicious Plans.

REORGANIZATION of the government of the greatest city in the country, in the form proposed by Alfred E. Smith in a statement before the Seabury Committee, would embody evils far outbalancing the possible good he proposed, according to Louis Waldman, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, in a radio address before Station WEVD immediately after Smith made his proposals.

Smith advocated elimination of county and borough governments, and consolidation of overlapping bureaus and departments, administrative reforms long advocated by the Socialist party as a means of cutting out the graft of putting political hacks on the payroll, and for that he received great acclaim as if no one had ever thought of these reforms until he took his seat before Judge Seabury.

But with the necessary reform of eliminating the thousands of useless and duplicating offices he likewise made suggestions that, Waldman says, constitute a real menace to the working people.

Lucky Smith!

"Ex-Governor Smith," said Waldman, "is one of the luckiest men in the country. He can get away with more than anybody else I know."

The evils in the so-called Smith plan, so widely acclaimed as though they marked a new era in public law, are summarized by Waldman as follows:

1. A Municipal Legislative body of two chambers.
2. Judges in inferior courts and Magistrates to be appointed for life.
3. The proposal that no public service be run at less than cost of the service.
4. To charge automobiles tolls for crossing bridges.
5. The abandonment of the five-cent fare on the subways.

The legislature of two chambers for the city, advocated by Smith, Waldman says, is a peculiarly evil proposal. In the first place, the tendency these days is against a Senate or second chamber, as a useless appendix to the machinery of government. And both houses, according to the Smith plan, are to be elected by districts thus fastening the grip of Tammany Hall even more strongly upon the city. The time has come for proportional representation, and Smith apparently does not know it.

Tenure of Judges

Speaking of the proposal for the appointment of judges for life Waldman said:

"Mr. Smith 'would also provide by Constitution that all judges in the inferior courts, including the Magistrates and Municipal Court judges, now elected, should be appointed; Special Sessions and the Children's Court should be similarly appointed by the Mayor.'"

"And they are to be appointed for life!"

"Mind you, the proposals brought forth before the Hofstadter Legislative Committee ought to bear some relation to the evils exposed in the investigation which has been carried on the last two years, and other existing evils which are common knowledge. Among the scandals revealed by Judge Seabury even before the creation of the Hofstadter Committee, were those existing in the inferior Criminal Courts.

"The crop of resigned and removed magistrates bears testimony to those scandals. The influence of the political machine over many magistrates was directly traceable to the mode of their selection, their appointment by the Mayor, and their anxiety for advancement which lay in the hands of district leaders and county bosses.

"But the plan goes further: it

proposes that—'All judges of the higher courts, instead of being elected, be appointed by the Governor, and be appointed for life'."

Injunctions

"It has been asserted by organized labor and students of the la-

bor problem that the worst injunctions in labor disputes have been granted in the federal courts where the judges are appointed for life. If an employer engaged in a struggle against organized labor has a choice of applying for an injunction in a State Court or in a Federal Court, he prefers the Federal judge. Is there any relation between that fact and the fact that in one case judges are elected for a definite term and likely to seek re-election while in the other case the judges are appointed for life?"

Toll Bridges

The suggestion that automobiles pay tolls on bridges, and that all

services pay for themselves directly, Waldman says, embodies a vicious principle. Schools are not run to make a profit, and bridges, streets, the water supply do not expect to break even. The city pays for services to the city, and on that principle the five cent fare should not be touched.

"There are certain services which should be rendered entirely free or at nominal costs to the community," said Waldman. "Bridges and ferries are a good illustration. It is perfectly obvious that the building of the bridges in our city facilitated the development of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. The enormous growth of our city, the increase and rise in real estate values, from which our city derives its income, is due in part to the building and maintenance of these bridges. Free and easier access to the various boroughs should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

"And even if a slight subsidy were necessary to maintain the five cent fare in a properly unified system with stockholders eliminated, there is still no reason why we should increase fare. It is clear to all that the building of the vast network of subways in our city is partly responsible for the huge increase in real estate values, which has in turn increased

the general revenue of the city. It is not altogether unjust, therefore, that part of this revenue should be allocated to the cost of financing the subway systems.

"From the Socialist point of view the Smith plan makes no substantial contribution to the solution of our municipal problems."

Socialist Re-elected Mayor in Alberta

EDMONTON, Alberta.—D. K. Knott, Independent Labor Party mayor of this city, was re-elected by a vote of 13,682 to 7,248. Labeled won five members on the city council, giving it a majority, and one member on the school board.

Epstein to Draft Bill For Jobless Insurance

WASHINGTON.—Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old-Age Security, was designated by the executive committee of the Joint Committee on Unemployment, at its national conference in Washington, Dec. 3, to draft a federal unemployment insurance bill to be introduced in Congress this winter.

Epstein told the conference that unemployment is a definitely logical product of our economic system, and that social insurance is sound because it makes the widest possible distribution of the burden of unemployment. He estimated that 13 cents per day per person is the average unemployment relief now paid from public and private charity funds in the United States.

He denounced as very dangerous the so-called unemployment reserves plan, which he described as another welfare scheme of employers.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933. Keep the date open!

THE CASE IS CLOSED

GOVERNOR James Rolph, Jr., of California, is through with the troublesome Mooney case, according to an A.P. despatch from Sacramento.

Having conferred with Judge Matt I. Sullivan, on the basis of whose report he made his bizarre decision last Spring, Rolph said, "I agree with the report of Sullivan of April 21st, and also the answer to the letter to him by the fifteen signers. There is nothing further to do in this case. In other words, it closes the Mooney case as far as I am concerned."

So that's that—as far as Rolph is concerned. But the case is not closed—as far as Tom Mooney and Warren Billings are concerned. And not as far as a lot of other people are concerned.

Jimmie Rolph may lay flattering unction to his soul that he has disposed of a troublesome question, and that now he can go on smiling from one end of the state to the other. But he's wrong. Like Banquo's ghost, the Mooney case will not down. Like King Charles' head, it will appear in most unexpected places.

Tom Mooney has been in jail more than sixteen years. Rolph thinks the case is closed. He is 100 per cent wrong. Those who know what a crime against justice has been committed are just beginning to fight.

"The share-the-work plan is just a way of making the kind-hearted workers pay the cost of the depression."—Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner.



No, He Doesn't Have to Give Orders— If He Owns the Party that Gives the Judge His Job

By Gus Tyler Solomon Upholds Democracy In Debate with Barnes

CHARLES SOLOMON, Socialist debater, met Harry Elmer Barnes, noted liberal writer, in debate on the question, "Is Democracy a Failure?" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Sunday night, December 4.

Dr. Barnes maintained that democracy had not lived up to its expectations and was based on faulty assumptions. Therefore, it has failed and must fail in a modern world. Democracy, he maintained, was founded on the belief that all men were really equal, that men were possessed of a quaint moral intuition, that the polls would be crowded on Election Day, that campaigns would be run on real issues. All these have proven fallacious.

A democratic scheme of institutions arose in America in response to the needs of a simple agrarian world. But in a modern world, with its complicated problems, the masses could not be expected to solve the problems with intelligence. This was especially true since modern psychology has taught us that sixty per cent of the people are dull, sub-normal, or morons.

As examples of democracy's inadequacies, Dr. Barnes pointed to the fact that none of the worthwhile presidents of the United States since Lincoln, such as Cleveland, Roosevelt, and Wilson, had been elected by a majority. He also emphasized the stupidity of the voter by reference to the fact that orman Thomas received so small a vote.

Solomon, in a brilliant reply, pointed out that a political system was not like a suit of clothes, which could be donned, examined, and discarded if found faulty.

Solomon argued that Dr. Barnes' definition of democracy as major-

WALDMAN TO DEBATE BATTLE

Next Sunday night the Forum will hold a debate on "Individualism or Socialism?" between George Gordon Battle and Louis Waldman. The Forum is conducted at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ity rule was totally inadequate, and that democracy, as Charles A. Beard put it, was "an intricate collection of realities, slowly evolved with the development of frechold agriculture, commerce, machinery and science facilitated, no doubt, by the agitation of idealists, yet moving relentlessly forward as modern economy triumphs over feudalism." Modern democracy is affiliated with the schools, the press, the right of free speech, and the organization of trade unions.

Solomon then explained the historical evolution of modern democracy in terms of the needs of the rising bourgeoisie in its challenge to the then existent feudal aristocracy. Democracy was a necessary concomitant of the machine age, since the machine owners, the capitalist class, were the social carriers of democracy.

He then pointed out that to term democracy a failure or a success was meaningless. He reiterated that "democracy is not an invention, not an ingenious device, not a social medicine, prescribed in

one form or another for the ills of society. It is the inevitable product of a definite stage in the development of society, the corollary of the rise to social and economic ascendancy of a particular class. It cannot be understood in any other way. And if this is true, then to argue that democracy is a success or failure is futile, inaccurate, unscientific, and utopian."

It was then shown how a new economic class was being developed in our modern world, the proletariat, the working class. This was the new revolutionary class, challenging the supremacy of the socially parasitic capitalist class. In its battle for a new order, the working class found in the institution of democracy, which the bourgeoisie had used to fell the feudal aristocracy, a weapon which it could turn against the bourgeoisie itself.

Mankind has many barriers to hurdle on its way to freedom. The introduction of modern democracy was the crossing of one such barrier. The use of it to win economic democracy would be another step on the road to freedom.

In reply to the argument concerning the "morosity" of the population, Charles Solomon used a quotation from Dr. Barnes himself in order that Dr. Barnes might answer Dr. Barnes. "All we know of as civilization has been achieved by this same race of men inferior according to eugenic standards. We have advanced from the cave to the Empire State Building with all our defects. Hence to claim that we could not, if we had sound ideas, create a rational social system and intelligently exploit our great scientific knowledge, is sheer nonsense. What we need right now is sane education, not eugenics."

Solomon also pointed out a grave inconsistency in the actions of Dr. Barnes when, finding fault with the possibility of democratic action, at the same time actively working in the League for Independent Political Action. Solomon also emphasized the fact that if Dr. Barnes had taken a more virile stand in his support of Norman Thomas, he might have less occasion to scold those many morons who failed to vote for the Socialist ticket.

Judge Meyer Steinbrink presided.

A Call to the Workers of the World

THE following is part of an address by Charles Dukes, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, to the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati. He reviewed the experiences of the British workers during the war and post-war period and the concessions in social legislation which the working class had won from the opposition. The speech is worth careful study by workers, and will be printed in several installments:

After all, my friends, let us realize the state of the world that we are living in. We are living in a world order in which the trust and the combine are predominant. We are moving in a world in which the international cartel, mapping out its sphere of influence, dominating the markets of the world, has gone a long way to remove that old competition which was based upon the earlier advent of the machine production.

In the highly developed industries today it is difficult to say who the owner is. The personal contact is gone. We are living in a day in which industrial magnates wield an influence which was never exercised by monarchs, not even in the day of the divine right of kings. We have got to issue a challenge to that authority, because those people wholly dominate over the lives of millions of men and women. There is no mystery about that. Shylock said, "He owns my life who owns the means whereby I live." No matter how you gild that, the man deprived of the right of earning his living is a slave. Every generation must fight for its own freedom. Our problem is not that of our grandfathers, it is the problem of our day and we must free ourselves and free our children.

In Parliament

We went into Parliament, not as a detached political movement, but as an integral part of the great labor movement of predominantly trade-unionist. What was our experience? For the first time from 1919 to 1924 we changed the political psychology of our country, and for the first time wages tended to increase. They increased at the rate of half a million a week. Let me illustrate that influence by a little story.

It fell to my lot to be fortunate in the ballot. In four Parliaments labor men had made an attempt to secure protection for the widow, to say that in one of the wealthiest lands of the world the widow should be conceded her mite in the form of a pension, and four Parliaments fought down the widow. We were a minority, but we became a power in the state. We brought in that measure for the pension for widows.

For the first time in the history of politics not a labor opponent dare walk into the lobby in opposition. I beg you to ponder the significance of that. In nine months we were defeated. The budget, which should have contained that provision, was never introduced. We had secured the promise that widows' pensions would be conceded on a non-contributory basis. We went out. Our opponents in office dare not entirely turn their backs on that measure, but instead of financing it out of the revenue they placed the liability of that pension bill upon the social insurance by taking four pence per head per week from unemployment contributions and diverting it into financing the Widows' Pensions Bill.

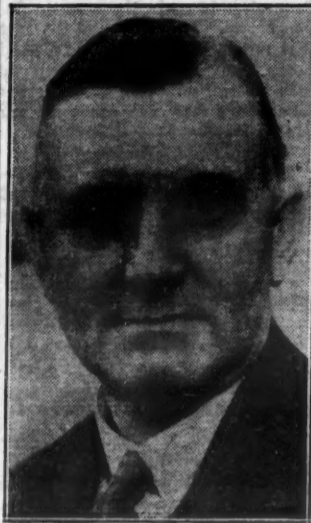
They were not content with that. They abolished the non-contributory old-age pension and put the

Eloquent and Moving Address by Charles Dukes as Fraternal Delegate from Great Britain to the A. F. of L. Convention at Cincinnati.

liability of that on the fund. And these are the people who talk about the dole! These are the people who destroyed the insurance basis of the unemployment fund! They threw the liability upon that fund, and later financed schemes which rightly should have been financed from the revenue and took the funds necessary out of the contributions of the workmen and employers.

Can you wonder that the fund for social insurance ran into debt? I said we were an old country. We are. We are old parties, old industries, we are an organized state. We have passed the day of pretense, we have reached the day that when we meet the employer of labor we not only discuss wages; we meet to be told that unemployment insurance, the health services, the pension, the education liability is part of wages, and we don't deny it. It all comes from industry finally, but we have determined to say in our country that unless the workman can be guaranteed the right

to win from industry his livelihood, we will use the power of the state to protect him and his dependents.



Charles Dukes

Social Services

We have built up our social service—we have called it that. They are the cockpit of conflicts, both in the field of industry and in the field of politics, and in this world of limitless production, day in and day out, the complaint of the employer is that high taxation is ruining his industry. It is not true. If you add the total wages bill of a thousand four hundred million pounds and put onto that the total cost of the social services if you put together every mite of income, it even then doesn't reach half of the total income of the country. In other words, rent, interest and profit still take more than the total income of the 16,000,000 working class families of the country.

We have traveled far along that road. In that Parliament of 1924 we introduced for the first time amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, demanding the right to work or the right of maintenance.

I am tempted here, Mr. Presi-

dent, to stop for a moment to relate a little experience. In the early days of our movement we used to carry banners proclaiming the right to work, and I remember the French trade unionists parading on the first of May. At the head of their procession they had this slogan: "Too long have we demanded the right to work; it is time to demand the right to leisure."

We have got the word psychology and we have got it bad. We are called the working class because there has been little else in our lives. The higher we push up the standards of life, the better it will be for the social order. We made that attempt in 1924. We said, "To every man who is genuinely seeking work and can not find it benefit shall be guaranteed."

But we were new in the game. It went through and we went out, and our opponents in office said, "Genuinely seeking work." They said to the individual applicant for benefits, "You must bring evidence that you are genuinely seeking work." Men would tramp from factory gate to workshop, begging of foremen who were discharging men to give them written evidence that they had been there applying for a job. Those of you who have been in the workshop can understand the reply of a foreman when the fourth and fifth had applied. Men tramped from mining villages which were derelict into other mining villages, where all the mines had closed down, in the futile attempt to secure evidence that they were willing to work but could not secure it. But it sufficed to put 200,000 men and women out of benefit.

The General Strike

Then came our fight of 1926, the general strike, the episode which was supposed to have been an evil born in the minds of one or two men. You can not lead a million men without a grievance. The miner's wage of that year had fallen down to forty shillings and a penny a week, seven and one-half dollars. They were desperate. The movement responded. We were defeated, but not dismayed, and the reply of that defeat was the second labor government of 1929.

It is not difficult to see how the point of focus moved. We are not alone in the use of political power to win economic security. We have learned in the bitter school of experience. For half a century our men have paraded the lobbies, fooled in one Parliament by the Liberals, fooled in the next by the Tories, and we decided if you want a job done well you must do it yourself.

(Continued next week)

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

ONE of the pioneers of the Socialist Women's Movement died in Paris recently at the advanced age of 87 years. Elisabeth Renaud was the founder of the Socialist Women's Group of Paris and the founder, together with Louise Saumoneau, of the monthly journal "The Socialist Woman."

The record of her career, even in these days when the lives of most active Socialists are crowded with many duties, stands out as a high light of unselfish devotion. The life of this humble washerwoman—organizer, speaker-publisher, who all her life had to battle for a livelihood for herself and her children, is a challenge as well as an inspiration to every woman Socialist.

In a tribute to her memory published in "Le Populaire," Jean Longuet says:

A Noble Pioneer

"Elisabeth Renaud is gone from among us. She retained up to her very last hours the penetrating intelligence and amazing energy which she had unreservedly devoted, despite the difficulties of a severe struggle for a livelihood, over a period of forty years, to the task of maintaining herself and her children and at the same time carrying on a self-sacrificing crusade for Socialism. . . . At the end of the last century her modest home in the Latin Quarter was a veritable centre of Socialist propaganda and discussion. On Friday evenings students from all over Europe met there regularly to discuss the problems of the day over a cup of tea. . . . among them, Louise Saumoneau and Jules Guesde's children. Polish and Russian students were there too in large numbers, many of whom were destined to play leading parts

in the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. Her impassioned speeches glowing with Socialist conviction, have often aroused her audiences to enthusiasm. All the time she had to wage a hard struggle for her livelihood, and she might often be seen, even in her sixties, on her way between two meetings to the local wash-house to do the washing for her family and her brothers. . . ."

In the recent elections in Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Belgium, the women Socialists were an efficient, active and most important factor. It is interesting to note, apropos of our own discussions as to the value of Women's Sections, that in some of the European countries, notably in Sweden, the women carried on no separate activities, while in others the Women's Sections functioned as distinct units. From the material at hand, it is not possible to make a definite calculation as to which method is more effective.

How the Women Co-operated

In Sweden, for instance, where the women worked directly in conjunction with the party, they did, nevertheless, stress problems peculiar to women and especially to housewives. The premature aging of women, due to the old-fashioned methods of household work under which the women of the poor classes suffer, is one example of a popular and powerful talking point. Of the 16 women candidates put up by the Swedish Socialist Party, 4 were elected to the Diet. Only one woman was elected from the other parties.

In Belgium, where the women have a strong National Women's Committee, women were especially trained as propagandists and carried on a strenuous campaign. It is noteworthy, that the rural districts which are often largely Catholic made great gains. Evidently the women among the agricultural population are at last paying more attention to the affairs of this world than to those of the next. 17 Socialist women were elected as councillors.

The Belgium women have also been on the firing line on the industrial front. In the wide-spread

miners' strike a few months ago the women initiated the manless picket-line, an idea which spread with astounding rapidity through the whole struck district. Believing that they would not so easily be accused of provocative behavior, the women came out and did picket-duty for nights on end at the pits in order to prevent scabs from going in or out. Groups of women would surround a scab and escort him to his home, to the amusement of his fellows. The result was that not even the clerks were willing to go to work.

In the "backward" country of Mexico, Birth Control has been made legal. The new governor of Vera Cruz has made the measure effective by publication in the official gazette. In the dispatch from Mexico City it is called the latest of the series of Socialist laws, ranging from anti-Catholic measures to expropriatory legislation advocated by the former Governor Adalberto Tajeda who is expected to run for the Presidency next year.

The law is an imbecile,
The law they say is an ass,
The law said to Einstein: "You shall not pass!"

In Mexi.

The cackling of her geese may have once saved mighty Rome, as Dr. Einstein said on the occasion of his visa inquisition, but may we assure Dr. Einstein that while the cackling of the geese in petticoats in the Women's Patriot Corporation, which seemingly was the instigator of the inquisition, may frighten the cacklers themselves and alarm their feeble-minded cohorts, nevertheless Socialist thought and feeling is seeping more and more deeply and spreading more and more widely in America than ever before.

And may we say to the dear, funny, decrepit, perpetual children in the W.P.C. who seem to have no outlet for their exhibitionistic phobias, that even if the colossal imbecility of barring Dr. Einstein from this country had been perpetuated capitalist institutions would continue their process of crumbling and Socialism would march just the same.



G. W. Klein

CAMERA GROUP OF REBELARTS

With the formation of the camera division of Rebelarts the labor and Socialist movements of New York City now have an experienced and well-equipped group, upon whom they can call whenever they have a need for photographic services.

Besides fulfilling that function it will be the purpose of the group to search out situations in which photography can aid in propaganda and to train its members to take the greatest advantage of such situations.

Meetings are held every Wednesday night at 9, at the Rand School. All those interested in labor and in photography are invited to join, either by coming to the meetings or by getting in touch with Lee B. Stein, 7 East 15th Street.

To Hold International Trade Union Congress Next July

I. F. T. U. Outlines Work for Social Planning and for New Social Policy for the Coming Year.

THE Executive meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held at Berlin on the 17th and 18th November, was attended by all the members. G. J. A. Smit Jr. attended on behalf of the International Federation of Clerical, Commercial and Technical Employees.

The President paid a tribute to the memory of Comrade Hermann Müller-Lichtenberg, Vice-President of the German National Trade Union Centre until a year ago. The members rose from their seats in honor of the deceased. The Executive also decided to send a telegram to C. Madsen of Copenhagen, ex-member of the Executive, congratulating him on having attained his 70th year on the 17th November.

The date fixed for the International Congress at Brussels is July 30-August 3, 1933.

The agenda for the Congress will provide, besides the usual reports, for a discussion of the I.F.T.U. "Guiding Principles of Social Policy" and of its "Demands for Economic Planning." A draft of the latter was presented to the Executive, which approved of it in principle: in December there will be a meeting of a Committee of Experts for the further discussion and formulation of Labor's demands for the reconstitution of the economic system; the draft is also to be discussed by the Joint Economic Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International.

The creation of an independent Workers' Educational International has been postponed, since some national centres have not yet sent in their replies to the questionnaire issued on the subject; it was however decided to do everything possible to promote activities which are now on foot for the issue of International Labor Films. Lack of time prevented the Executive from discussing fully the report submitted by the Anti-War Committee; it was decided, therefore, to postpone till next meeting the consideration of certain of the measures proposed. The Executive also discussed various questions connected with the work at Geneva and made a stern protest against

the so-called "amnesty" in Italy; the resolution passed on the subject is as follows:

"The Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions warns the workers of the world against the sinister farce which has just been played in Italy, to the great prejudice of freedom of opinion and of speech.

"The so-called amnesty promulgated by the government of Mussolini deceives no one. The opponents of the régime, that is, all the Democrats, Socialists, Trade Unionists and revolutionaries, who have made strong opposition to the

dictatorship, are to remain in prison.

"The Executive of the I.F.T.U. strongly condemns and holds up to public contempt this parody of an amnesty, which only benefits offenders against common law and allows liberty of opinion to be crushed still further."

After the meeting, joint discussions were held with representatives of the International Transport Workers' Federation on matters referred by the Conference of International Trade Secretaries held at Berne for Settlement by the two executives.

On the afternoon of November 18th, all the members of the Executive attended the funeral of Comrade Hermann Müller-Lichtenberg.

Button Workers Are Back in I.L.G.W.U.

The Button and Novelty Workers' Union is again an integral part of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In 1926, following a strike in the covered button industry, the local organization withdrew from the parent body.

Coming at the time of the change in administration in the I.L.G.W.U., the breach between the local and the parent body was

largely the result of misunderstandings. At a conference, presided over by David Dubinsky, president of the International, a number of matters were amicably threshed out and a charter was granted to Local 132 of the Button and Novelty Workers' Union.

Max Scharf, secretary of the union, has notified the members that the new union books are ready and that there will be an election of officers held in the headquarters, 552 Seventh Ave., Saturday, Dec. 10th. Polls will be open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Most Hopeful Convention Closes

CINCINNATI.—The most interesting and the most hopeful American Federation of Labor convention since 1920—that is the verdict of delegates as the 1932 sessions closed in Cincinnati. It was more pugnacious within the sessions and committee meetings, more militant on broad questions of labor policy and markedly to the left of recent years.

The outstanding declarations were for the 30-hour week and for compulsory unemployment insurance by state legislation. Both measures were the bitter fruit of the 3-year depression and both provoked bitter debate. The trade union die-hards, holdovers from the Samuel Gompers school of purely economic pressure for bet-

Cincinnati Convention Set New Mark for Forward Vision and for Fighting Spirit.

ter conditions, objected to the demand on Congress for legislative enactment of the 5-day week and 6-hour day. They wanted to achieve it by the power of the unions exercised in the shops and mills and on the railroads.

They were roughly told that this supposed power was largely non-existent. The resolutions committee stated that apart from the railroads unionism was not a power in any large corporation.

Green in Fighting Mood

Most amazing of all the spectacular episodes of the convention was probably the strongly militant speech delivered by Pres. Green for "forcible methods" in combating unemployment and restoring a decent job at a decent wage to the 12 million unemployed.

He confessed without qualification that the post-war policy of conciliation, of smiling hopefully at the bosses, of pleading with them for favors, had failed utterly. He called for new militancy, for a revival of the fighting spirit of embattled labor against greedy and hostile employers. Rebuked editorially by the New York "Times" for abandoning the hand-shaker attitude of concession and supplication, he repeated his challenge and made it stronger.

It stood out in bold contrast to his opening remarks Nov. 21, that "through the constructive action taken at this convention a valuable contribution toward the restoration of our impaired capitalistic structure" would be made.

Take the Profit Out of War

The convention voted to take the profit out of war preparations, to condemn insurance racketeering by favoring state fund workman compensation policies, for repeal of the prohibition amendment and for beer and light wines, for stoppage of all immigration, for de-

\$40,000,000 Benefits Paid by Trade Unions

CINCINNATI.—Nearly forty million dollars were paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1931, an increase of over \$3,000,000 over those reported for 1930, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation here.

The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefits follow:

Sick	\$2,220,974.64
Death	17,132,023.07
Unemployment	9,146,724.35
Old Age	6,090,742.90
Disability	3,671,380.30
Miscellaneous	1,700,027.88
Total	\$39,961,873.14

In 1929 the total benefits amounted to \$32,242,444.40, and in 1930 reached \$36,897,979.56.

"It is interesting to note an increase of almost \$6,000,000 for the year 1931 over 1930 in the payment of unemployment benefits," the council said. "In 1930 our affiliated organizations reported a payment of \$3,311,279.50 and in 1931 the figures reported showed a payment of \$9,146,724.35, an increase of \$5,835,444.85.

"This is surely a remarkable achievement and is again a manifestation of the manner in which the trade union movement is meeting the present emergencies with which it is confronted and is assisting its members during this great period of unemployment."

SOCIALIST UNIONS OF VIENNA HOLD FAST

AUSTRIA'S Free Trade Unions are holding their employed membership at the end of a 10-year depression because of their political activity and their fight for social insurance benefits. Dr. Fritz Rager, secretary of the Vienna Chamber of Labor, said in an interview. Dr. Rager is enroute home after a lecture tour among many American universities. The Chamber of Labor is the Vienna central body of Austria's largest union group.

"About 60% of the industrial workers are organized into the Free Trade Unions and another 10% of the workers are in the smaller groups, the Fascist, Communist and Christian unions," he said.

"The Free Trade Unions are closely affiliated with the Socialist Party, much more closely than in other European countries, and the party rather than the union group is dominant. The long depression has served to strengthen the party at the expense of the unions—unfortunately, according to some.

"The strength of the labor movement in Austria is helped by three main factors: 1. Vienna is the only important industrial center, so that the differences which arise between Hamburg and Berlin in Germany, for instance, do not bother us. Our movement is much helped by the fact that so large a proportion of the membership live close together. 2. Shrewd political leadership by the party adjusts the demands and programs to the mood of the membership, so that a swing to more radical thought is promptly met by more radical slogans. 3. The Socialist movement is largely non-religious and takes the place of religion with the workers. The enthusiasm and emotion of a religion goes into the movement, aided by the fact that several of the leaders are tremendously popular."

Asked, whether the Socialists would immediately socialize industry if they won power in the nation as they have in Vienna, he answered that they could not. "Our industry needs foreign capital. If it were socialized, it could not get that capital," he explained.

He described the period from 1918 to 1922, when inflation carried the crown, unit of Austrian currency, to 1/14,400 of its former value and the crash which followed. Then the schilling was established, based on a loan of the League of Nations, and Austria has been in a steadily worsening depression ever since. "We have been obliged to extend the terms of our unemployment insurance to meet the need," he said. "People have been getting benefits for years and the problem has arisen as to how long the benefits can be paid."

FAIRY TALE

DUQUOIN, Ill.—Have you ever heard the fairy tale of the coal miner who stole coal to keep from freezing because he produced too much coal? It happens daily around DuQuoin. Several miners are in prison for refusing to let their families die of exposure. Railroads penetrating the southern Illinois coal fields are experiencing the heaviest coal theft recorded. Railroad officials estimate that more than \$1,000 worth is stolen monthly.

Charles Pogorelec of the Jugoslav Federation never overlooks the opportunity of pushing THE NEW LEADER. He ordered 200 copies for the concert his organization gave.

Aid Pledged to Kentucky Miners

DELEGATES from 53 labor, liberal and civic organizations met December 1st, in the Labor Temple, 242 East 14th Street, and pledged support to the fight to free six union coal miners serving life terms on murder conspiracy charges in Harlan County, Kentucky, and to defend 22 others soon to be tried.

Speakers who attended the trials of those already convicted charged that the legal rights of the defendants were grossly violated in the Kentucky courts, and that the whole prosecution was backed by

big coal interests to crush unionism in that region.

Governor Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky was urged in a telegram to investigate the alleged denial of emergency medical care to William Hightower, seventy-eight year old life prisoner in Fayette County jail in Lexington pending action on his appeal. "Hightower is in a serious condition and has no chance of improving in that jail," the Governor was told. "On humanitarian grounds we ask you to have him put in a hospital under competent physicians."

Vincent Mannino, Brooklyn lawyer, was chairman. Speakers included Mrs. Corliss Lamont, representing the Socialist Party; Arnold Johnson of the American Civil Liberties Union; James A. Dombrowsky, student in Union Theological Seminary; and James Price, of the General Defense Committee of the I.W.W., which has been conducting the legal defense of the miners.

Johnson was jailed last year in Harlan, Ky., for having free speech pamphlets in his possession, and Price was beaten and deported from Pineville by a "law and order committee" last April.

I am much pleased with the addition of The New Leader to my socialist library. All Socialists and sympathizers should subscribe to it, read it thoroughly, and then pass it on to their friends and acquaintances. I consider this one of the most effective methods of spreading Socialism.

Phil Kronenwetter, Wisconsin.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 16, 1933. Keep the date open!

Joe Would Tone Down Socialism To Satisfy Respectables and Bill Gives Answer Followed by Flight

By Autolycus

"SOCIALISTS often irritate me," said Joe to Bill as they left the union hall. "They talk about wage slaves, exploiters, and the class struggle and drive educated and liberal people away. The result is that you cannot get a respectable hearing and you wonder why Socialists do not make more progress." Joe flipped the ashes from his cigarette with an air of disgust.

"Are there wage slaves, exploiters, and class struggles?" Bill inquired.

"Oh, I suppose you can make out a case," Joe replied, "but it all sounds so harsh and repelling."

"As harsh and repelling as all truth is to those who do not like the truth," Bill replied.

"But why not tone down such phrases? It will do no harm and it may do some good," Joe responded.

Bill Recalls Some History

"You remind me of the northern Methodists who learned that a southern bishop owned slaves," said Joe. "The conference did not urge him to get rid of his slaves; it recommended that he get rid of his 'impediment.' Then slave owners also toned down their references to slavery. They often referred to slavery as 'our peculiar institution.' Now, Joe, why did the preachers and planters act that way?"

"I think I see the drift of your reasoning," said Joe, "but go ahead and rub it in. I'm listening."

"But you're always inviting it," Bill replied. "You get an impression and proceed to shoot without thinking. I am compelled to do the thinking that you refuse to do."

"I said go ahead and instead of answering your own question you lecture me about thinking," said Joe with impatience.

"All right; I'll answer it. You already sense the fact, Joe, that the preachers were toning down their language because they did not want to squarely face what they knew to be the truth. The slave owners followed the same course and for the same reason. In other words, this that you call 'toning down' did not help to clarify; it tended to obscure, and wherever this course is followed it is an aid to a ruling class. Quite a number of those preachers who voted to use the word 'impediment' instead of the word 'slaves' did not like slavery, but they did not have the courage to openly oppose it. So 'toning down' was also a mask for timid souls. Do you follow me?"

Joe Warms Up

"Do you mean to say that I'm timid?" Joe asked, with a trace of anger.

"I would never think of it," said Bill with mock earnestness. "I'm merely discussing facts. Those who profit by the robbery of workers use language to confuse and those who know workers are robbed are afraid to say a spade is a spade. How often have we heard the old bromide that there isn't any conflict of interests between Capital and Labor. Even brass check economists of the universities make that statement, but they well know that the Socialist view is something else. We say that there is a conflict of interest between capitalists and wage workers, which is something different. Our statement of the class antagonism is given a twist by the brass checkers for the same reason that others would have us 'tone down' our revolutionary philosophy."

"Well, I've heard a few Socialists agree that their phraseology should be toned down," said Joe.

Bill Explains Fundamentals

"Perhaps," Bill replied; "but if so they unwittingly agree to obscure our views and concede something to the bourgeois class and to the timid near-Socialist whose spine has the strength of a string of jelly. There are wage slaves, exploiters of wage slaves, and struggles between workers and exploiters. These are basic facts of the whole capitalist system and the moment we begin to tone down what is basic the whole superstructure of our reasoning and action will be affected. We begin by leaving our own fundamentals and very soon we are found running after liberals, putting on a respectable front, looking for support in every quarter, but the one quarter where we should look for it—the work places of the robbed millions of the working class."

"But can't you overdo this?" asked Joe.

Bill Flees From Joe's Wrath

"That's true," Bill replied. "The person who merely repeats phrases, who does not understand their content and the rich philosophy they embody, will be a phrase-monger and nothing else. He is unable to think in terms of the phrases he uses. It is one thing to say that there are wage slaves; it is quite another thing to know the history of the wage-working class, how it came to work for wages, why wage-work is essentially exploitation, how that exploitation takes place in industry, and the severity of the exploitation in each industry."

"Now you're saying something," said Joe. "It's the phrase-monger that irritates liberal and respectable people."

"Joe, you irritate me," Bill shot back. "I'm not interested in pleasing liberals and respectables. I'm interested in reaching the working class, you boob."

"Tone down," said Joe, with fire in his eyes.

"You're an impediment," said Bill, as he darted around the corner.

We're Heading For Socialism, This Tabloid Editor Discovers

And He Doesn't Seem to Mind It, Either—Marx Is Dead, But Marxism Is the Livest Thing in the World.

KARL MARX died in 1883. For many years it has been considered quite smart to profess to be amused at his luxuriant whiskers and to make fun of the people who preach the "Gospel according to St. Marx." When Marx died ocean steamships still carried auxiliary sails, the electric light was dimly glowing in a few laboratories, the railroads were being slowly pushed across mountain and plain, and the great organizations of capital were far off in the future.

What did this Marx know of what was coming? What have this Marx and his theories to offer people struggling with the tragic issue of 1932?

It seems, however, that those who call themselves Marxists are not quite so stupid, after all.

Marx did not draw up blue-prints of a future paradise, or write a prophesy, nor did he found a religion all equipped with a set of rigid dogmas. All he did was to make a study of history, economics and sociology (and incidentally, put the study of history upon a sound scientific basis for the first time), and to lay down certain methods of thought and action.

Marxists

And those who call themselves Marxists do not read and interpret every word he wrote as the Talmudist finds hidden meanings in the Mishna and Gemorrah; they follow the line of thought, the method that he laid down as his contribution to the human race, and they are finding every day that Marx was eternally right.

Here, for example, are two New York newspapers that within the past week have given much editorial attention to Marxian philosophy. One, the Herald-Tribune (for which Marx himself was for years a valued contributor) has a long editorial entitled "The Retreat from Marx," while the Daily News, most successful of all the tabloids, had editorials on two successive days entitled "In the name of Marx, Amen."

The present editors of the Herald-Tribune show they have strayed far from the understanding of fundamentals that was possessed by Horace Greeley, founder and first editor of their paper who was glad to employ Marx on his staff.

A Rehash

The article is merely a rehash of the common misconceptions of the "failure" of Socialism, as evidenced by developments in Soviet Russia, things that every sound Marxian Socialist long ago foretold—because Marxists understand historical forces.

The significant article, however, is that in the popular tabloid. For-saking consideration of love nests and torso murders for the moment, the editor takes up Marxism in a serious way. And curiously enough, the editor actually seems to understand what it is all about and to talk about such serious matters with more understanding than the editor of the Herald-Tribune, who normally would be expected to be more informed on serious matters.

The News is moved to take Marxism under consideration because of the report of the Wilbur committee recommending a system of socialized medicine.

Describing the plan, the editor says: "That would mean the end of the individualistic practise of medicine in the United States. The only term to describe the scheme is Socialism. We're not especially condemning this development. It seems reasonable to believe a young doctor fresh from medical school, highly trained, well equipped, and saved by this scheme from worry about collections, could give patients better treatment than could the good old general practitioner of song, story and movie fame, who invariably got up in the middle of the night, hitched up his buggy and

drove twenty-two miles through a snowstorm to bring a future Governor into the world.

Individualism Is Dead

"And individualism (which hasn't existed in full flower in the United States since the cowboy rode the range, his own law and master) is bound to shrink still further as our cities grow bigger and all of us grow more and more prone to step on one another's toes. If we tried to return to 100 per cent individualism now, a lot of us would be dead of starvation or poisoned food or hoodlum's gunfire a week or so later.

"We ought to know where we're going, though. We're going toward Socialism."

The editor says the biggest joke is on those disciples of Marx who "figured it out that Socialism could come to a country only through armed revolution, followed by a proletarian dictatorship which must stamp out all relics, including all human relics, of the capitalist system."

And so that is that, as the principal tabloid sheet sees it. Is there anything the matter with it? Very little; the main point involved is that Socialists have so leavened American thinking by ceaseless propaganda and education that the moment a serious problem arises even the most conservative elements in the country (and Dr. Wilbur is President of Leland Stanford University, Hoover's Secretary of the Interior, and altogether a blown-in-the-bottle reactionary) are compelled, whether they want to or not, to go to the Socialist arsenal for weapons to meet a crisis.

Not at a Single Blow

Socialists who know their Marxism never expected to go to bed in Capitalism and wake up in Socialism. They never expected to fight a pitched battle at Armageddon, the winning of which would toss the world into Socialism. Socialists know that the first step is to create the psychology that will make it inevitable that the Socialist way will be the only way followed when people seek a way out of a miserable mess.

We are glad to know that the editor of the Daily News recalls enough of the idealism of his youth (when he was an active and prominent Socialist) to inform his enormous army of readers that "We're going to Socialism," and that "Socialism is oozing into our capitalist system."

Those who follow Marx and proudly acknowledge him as their teacher, those who accept as their own the methods that Marx indicated, have a good laugh today at those who sneer and say that following Marxism is a sign of old-fogeyism. Marx is dead nearly fifty years, but Marxism is the livest force in the world today.

To Aid Locked-out Mineral Water Men

A conference has been called to aid the locked-out mineral water workers of New York. The conference which has been endorsed by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, will be held Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., the Bronx. Socialist party branches and other Socialist organizations are asked to send delegates.

Socialism for



The Socialist Sunday School season is on again, teaching the meaning of the Socialist movement to the young. Picture shows Samuel H. Friedman, of the movement, teaching a class of boys and girls and

Something for

Beat Your Wife?

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN, German scientist, went into vaudeville at the American Consulate in Berlin. To be more accurate, I shouldn't say that he went into vaudeville, but that the American representative turned his Consulate into a vaudeville house to bring back to life that ancient wheeze, "Do you still beat your wife?"

The American Consul gave a modern version of this wheeze. "Are you a Communist or anarchist?" he asked Dr. Einstein. The performance was a charity event staged by the Consul for the benefit of the Woman Patriot Corporation, which wants to keep Einstein out of America on the ground that he is a radical. The cause was a good one; Dr. Einstein attested to this when he recalled that in the days of ancient Rome, that country was once saved by the cackling of the sacred geese.

Hoover Republicans—May They Come?

THE proceedings at the Consulate leave me just a bit perplexed. When the American Consul asked, "Are you a Communist or anarchist?" Dr. Einstein gave way to an outburst of feeling that put an end to the scene. I wonder what would have happened if Dr. Einstein had said "yes." Would Dr. Einstein have been barred from accepting the invitation to help America by collaborating with our scientists at a new institution at Princeton University?

I also wonder what would have happened had Dr. Einstein said, "No, I am a Hoover Republican." Or, had he said, "No, I am an Al Smith Democrat." Or, "No, I merely believe in corrupt, machine government."

I would really like to have these questions answered. Do we want more Hoover Republicans in this country? Would we admit foreigners who see eye to eye with Ogden Mills? Would it be safe to have a lot of German immigrants shouting, "Heil!" every time they see Andrew Mellon's limousine pass?

Let's Chop Off Their Heads

THERE is some question also agitated. Since been made clear that he could not get a hearing as a Communist, Com. There are a number of Mr. Z. Foster, who has a tendency on the part of a native-born American, he comes from some stock as Calvary.

What's to be about Foster? We support less we manage to resurrect Mayflower. Yet obvious our attitude to Dr. Einstein that this count big for both the man and William Z. Foster have gestation on this and that Congress kept it same spirit who offer

I think the long to be with Foster and native Communists, for matter Socialists, for matter chop off their heads and rest of them, and they make excellent for the conger marchers stamp Washington. None of the marchers, too, and I would suggest, the hunger marchers selves on Foster, to be decapitated and to be to the next band, to descend upon Washington.

I think if this were allowed for a short time would become a system would no longer radicals, deport or refuse to admit a he the merrier, we say, deed, we might City lege and other to raising of Com for purposes.

A Communist's motto, with a

Heywood Brown Tender Morsel

NOW, I don't carry things too think would be an assurance chop off the head of the Hoover Republicans and

for the Youth



again. Every part of New York devoted Socialists are boys and girls not yet ready for the YPSL of the leading workers in the Sunday School girls and boys with the enthusiasm of his spirit.

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fricassees for the Roosevelt Democrats. I am also opposed to broiling Heywood Broun for the benefit of unemployed newspaper men, tender though he be. I don't believe in coddling the unemployed; red meat is good enough for them.

Were this policy pursued, it would not be long before there would not be a Communist left in the nation. But there are millions of Communists swarming all over Europe. We could have them for the asking. Germany would gladly let us have ten million. France could pay her war debts with French Communists for the great American melting pot. Russia would be glad to exchange a million superfluous red peasants for a million superfluous Hoover Republicans. They're hungry in Russia, too, and they like white meat over there.

In a short time, there would not be an unfed man in Europe or America. We could turn to China and India for dessert. Stalin steaks would solve the depression for us, as nothing else could solve it.

With the depression gone, peace and plenty would reign. No longer would conditions exist to drive men to extreme policies like Communism. Of course, after a while, economic conditions might grow bad again, and radicalism and unemployment again flourish. But it would then be a simple matter to repeat the operation with the Communists.

Anyone familiar with modern industry knows that often the only profit to be found in a manufacturing enterprise lies in the sale of by-products. Communism is a by-product of the depression. Let's stop being destructive. Let's stop being like Communists. Let's do something constructive. Let's cook the Communists, thereby curing them, feeding the unemployed, eliminating the over-supply of labor and setting the industrial machine working smoothly once more.

Taking Food From the Hungry
It's a pity that Dr. Einstein isn't a Communist. I think he would be better to eat than even Heywood

By Joseph E. Cohen

The South in Rush to get Beer But it Still Forgets Bread

Garner Turned His Back on His Political Past to Get Repeal—But He's Still Deaf to Real Relief.

ONCE it was thought the South is slow. But it is exceeding the speed limit in trying to rush new laws through Congress. Vice President-elect Garner, as speaker of the dying lower house, is going to risk breaking his neck in dashing about to put legislation over.

Lest anyone get unusual palpitation of the heart at Hairbreadth Harry, it should at once be said that the South is not giving up its customary case except to get beer. Mint julep may not yet be ripe—but the foaming lager is.

The South, having led the people into the Prohibition desert, is now straining its eyes to find an oasis. From this it may be sensed that the South has by no means surrendered all claim to leadership.

Tongues parched for wide-open bottles of beer—or even kegs—will soon be moistened—if the South has its way. Or, since there is glory enough to go around, if the Democratic Party in the Lower House can arouse the senile Senate to have its lame ducks go wet.

A Pretty Kettle

All this fuss and feathers about a kettle of beer!

And not a word about the depression! From Mr. Garner's antics the nation might imagine the depression is really over.

But it is not. However the thousands may be ready to bid a final, if not affectionate, farewell to Prohibition, millions are still hungry, shivering and miserable.

The Democratic party may think it can keep the unemployed from hearing the rumble of their empty stomachs if they can imagine good beer going down their throats. But it is a poor dodge.

With the Democratic party in power, and casting its shadow over the lame duck Congress, it may well wish that it did not have to do something about the depression. But there is no escape.

Mr. Garner was not running to solve the problem of the nation's industrial crisis. He was rushing as fast as he could away from it.

Just picture the South tumbling over itself to make work for the unemployed by wiping out child labor, cutting hours of adult labor and boosting wages up to a decent standard, even compared with the North! Such is a picture no artist could paint.

Forgetting the Depression

The Democratic party is trying the hardest it knows to forget about depression. Already its President-elect has found a deep and significant statesman-like thought to give the world when confronted with any outstanding problem concerning the welfare of the millions in despair. It is his remark as to foreign debts: "This is not my baby."

The Democratic party has already forgotten the forgotten man.

All it remembers is that the campaign four years ago was fought presumably at the entrance to a

Broun. I am glad, though, that they're letting him enter the country. I'm sure, once he spends a little time here and observes how, in this richest country in the world, millions of people are going hungry—well, I'm sure that there's enough of the humanitarian in him to turn him in the direction of radicalism and eatability. Besides, contact with American university professors is certain to produce some effect upon him. I'm sure he'll want to be different.

And I hope that in the future our State Department will do nothing to discourage visiting notables from being Communists. It's taking food out of the mouths of the hungry. P. H.

brewery. Now the Democrats are catching up and entering into their own—four years late.

Meanwhile labor has put itself on record for the thirty-hour work week. This is coupled with wages no lower than at present. It now remains for the American Federation of Labor to pack its economic punch for these imperative measures where it will tell most—in Congress.

The present session of Congress stands between our monstrous industrial breakdown and the first step to recovery. That step is shortening of hours and building up buying power for labor.

Should Congress get drunk on beer and forget its duty to the masses it will only be guilty of driving those in distress to despair.

Before February the relation of the railroads to its men will have to be faced. The unions ask for the thirty-hour week. Congress can and should follow the Adamson law to slash the hours still further.

Failing to do that, the Democrats would be responsible for a railroad strike, should it come, and inevitable industrial chaos.

Having such a good time on the beer wagon, the Democratic leaders may not see what they are crashing into. But they had better look ahead.

Quarterly Celebrates Its First Anniversary

"Whither American Socialism?" will be discussed at a discussion-supper December 17th, when the American Socialist Quarterly will celebrate the completion of its first year.

The supper will be held at the Rand School, and will begin at 7 P. M.

The speakers will be David P. Berenberg and Haim Kantorovich, editors of the Quarterly, and August Tyler.

The committee in charge of the discussion announces that they are prepared to receive the names of those who want to participate in the discussion following the main speakers, in order that the discussion might be properly organized.

Members Voting to Mutualize W.F.F.I.S.

The members of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, about 62,000 in number, will soon vote upon a referendum that will, when carried, convert the organization from a membership to a "mutual" basis.

The change will give the members certain legal protection that will enable the members to insure their homes as well as their furniture, a change that will be of great benefit to the members.

The change in organization will be effective when 75 per cent of the members vote approval in the referendum.

Karlin Polls 121,351

The official canvass of votes cast in New York City reveals a vote of 121,351 for William Karlin, Socialist Party candidate for Attorney-General. In 1930, running for the same office, Karlin polled 98,747.

THE CHATTERBOX

There's Always Plenty of Work For the Intellectual Lads To Do—If They'll Only Go To Work

By S. A. DeWitt

JIMMY, my boss, who nomeplumes himself "Autolycaus" across the way, took a swat out of the intellectuals last week, while I was busy with some scatterbrained lads who termed themselves "Communists Hunger March leaders." He had a pleasanter time of it, especially since his antagonists were worthy of his barbs, while I have since discovered that my irritating opponents were just a lot of free-lunch, four-flushing self-announcers who never got as far as Washington Square of the Village in the praiseworthy trek of the Communist marchers to Washington. . . .

In a way, Jim was trespassing on my private preserves. And when one of our good comrades raised hearty objection to his roundhouse swipes at the deep-thinking worthies of the literary left, strangely enough I stood up for the boss in no mean fashion. . . . Intellectuals have always been the bane of any militant movement. And when I say "intellectuals" you just have to understand clearly what I mean by that term. . . .

From H. L. Mencken down to the rip-roaring eunuchs of the Kremlin Harem . . . these latter lately recruited out of the Nation and the New Republic . . . there is a long, thin line of accomplishment for the cause of Socialism that traces itself wavering between futility and despair. . . .

Now that the cocktail swigging cynics of the college campuses of 1923-29 have ceased to swiggle and snicker at the American scene, they have joined seriously in L.I.D. and National Student League groups. All over the land flaming youth has ceased to flicker at night clubs and jazz parties and the torch-song crooning throat is training for the difficult chords of the "Internationale" . . . Sic obit Mencken.

By intellectuals then, I mean these ivory tower untouchables who ascribe Freudian reasons to Socialists and radicals and gave long and clever explanations why we who go about the practical job of remaking the world nearer to its desire are messianic, and just mean little madmen sprung from the brow of Jehovah. . . . While they, they are the anointed and chosen of all wisdom who see through our messy foibles, and are privileged to point out to a world about to delude and robbed, how silly it would be for it to follow our lead.

The balances that nature usually provides for her finer creations are peculiarly lacking in these scrivener saviors. They have the liquid gift of gab. They have the turn of phrase and the witty counterpoint. They have more than a smattering of real knowledge. And most of them have independent incomes that preclude their doing economically useful work. . . . Therein lies the secret of their lack of poise. Most of them never really had to work for a living. . . . These be not parlor Bolsheviks. These be pent-house fire-eaters. . . .

And my quarrel with them lies not so much because of what they say, but rather on what they do not do. . . . Verbiage they have plenty. . . . Action they have nil. . . . And no change ever came about by just being vocally nasty about the status quo. . . . All the jibes of Voltaire wouldn't have amounted to the pricks of pin in a hippo's hide without the work of the organizers of the French Revolution and the surge forward of the sans-culottes. . . .

All of which therefore requires actually applied energy, and a full possession of physical as well as moral courage. . . . Far be from these erudite, critical dispensers of political parlance really to join in a militant, everyday campaign to educate the masses, organize them in the shops, build up political units and lecture before the Jimmy Higgines. . . . Far be it from them to exchange any of their exclusive-discussion at-home evenings or their nights at the theatre, going to meetings of branches, arranging lectures and mass gatherings, writing pamphlets in the language of the common people, and organizing their distribution. . . . All this is niggardly and too low for aristocrats of the intellect. . . . Too much for soft fingers and weak-ankles . . . too lowly for Himalayan minds. . . .

Even these ferocious ones who have actually joined up by name and principle with the Communist cause have made a sorry gesture at best. . . . There is work to be done among the groping ones who are sadly enough still emotionally connected with the impatient Left. . . . Ability, mentality, learning, leadership . . . all of these are sadly lacking. An intelligent, sincere and hardworking member of the far Left has my respect at all times, even if I differ with him utterly. . . . But, above all, he must be hardworking. . . . He must be willing to take the full risks of bodily injury, imprisonment and persecution for his ideals. . . . You just cannot spout violence and revolution against the system through the French windows of a Washington Square Apartment, and then call the Japanese butler in to furnish the boys and girls a new round of highballs. . . . And think you have done your duty by Joe Stalin and the Five-year plan. . . . This lip service filet-mignon just drips with a sickly red gravy. . . .

And what goes for the Communist lip-servants of the liberal literateurs goes for those milder lads and lassies who want to be counted in on kaffee-katches and banquets of our own movements as a sort of decorative fringe. . . . Writers, artists, poets, philosophers and the rest, you are all welcome to come in and join in the great work before us. . . . But as workers in the cause first and for all time. Your talents, your genius, your learning and your wisdom are sorely needed. But it is for you to carry them along to Socialism as a tribute given stintlessly and selflessly while you carry on in the great, practical task of making it come true. . . .

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Gypping Uncle Sam

Washington Swindle Sheet. By William P. Helm. New York: Albert and Charles Boni, \$2.50.

ERECTED on our complex industrial system of exploitation is a huge bureaucracy at Washington which has some of the aspects of the Tammany bureaucracy in New York City and this book by a newspaper man throws a searchlight upon it. The light is focused mainly upon the two houses of Congress, but one shift of its rays also illuminates the White House.

The old mileage graft of the statesmen is retold, but the most amusing of the chapters are two, one relating the story of "A \$200-a-Day Fishing Trip" and the other bearing the captain of "Hall! Hall! The Gang's All Here!" In brief, it shows in some detail what the late Hon. Washington K. Plunkett would call "honest graft." Here are statesmen committed to the sacred doctrines of American "individualism" and like a flock of urchins they are fondled by a fatherly Uncle Sam. The old man barbers and bathes, tonics and perfumes them and sings and cuts the statesmen's hair. A variety of perquisites are his and among the most enjoyable that Uncle pays for is the roving vacation as a member of a commission. Does his liver function badly? A commission to investigate the rainfall of Alaska or the fauna of Florida and the boys are off for a good time. To quote the author:

On vacation, he may himself to the mountains in summer and the Sunny South in winter, likewise at public expense. He may take cross-country airplane flights, or fish where dancing walters trill at the base of snow-capped mountains, or laze away the hours in picnic lunches in the Far West. The public treasury will pay his carfare, buy his bait, and furnish his lunch. Also, the public treasury will pay his hotel bills, tip the bell-boys who leap to obey him,

press his pants and cross the palm of his valet not with silver, but with crisp currency.

Direct quotation from the records presents many intimate and amusing details and among the boys enjoying the variety of nourishment provided by Uncle Sam are "progressives" in the two houses. Their "rugged individualism" appears to thrive on this treatment and some of them must enjoy painting the horrors of a "dole" paid to the starving while Uncle Sam pays the lunch and bait bills of these statesmen. J. O.

Reason and Religion

By Joseph T. Shipley

When Vivian Phelps' "The Churches and Modern Thought" appeared in 1906, it was at once evident that the agnostic work of Tom Paine had been brought up to date, that the standard book, in the rational approach to religion, had appeared. Now reprinted in the Thinkers Library, the book has lost none of its power or appeal. Every justification of Christianity, every bulwark of religious faith, is dispassionately examined; every argument against the abandonment of belief judiciously weighed. This book is no passionate diatribe of a disgruntled atheist, but—long known to the student and now available to all—a well written and comprehensive study of this vital question, by an earnest and intelligent spirit, who concludes: "By all means let those who can, continue to cherish the 'larger hope'—why should they not, while all is unknown?—and let the metaphysicians continue to translate their aspirations into philosophical language; but the guiding spirit in human affairs should be, and one day will be, a scientific humanitarianism working on rational principles for the peace and happiness of all mankind." "The Churches and Modern Thought" will prove invaluable to anyone who has ever argued, or thought seriously, about religion.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Fed by Pure Spiritual Springs and Sustained By Rugged Ideals of Herbert, Why Think of Things of the Flesh?

OUR Lord Hoover, in his message to the Imperial Diet on Tuesday, tells our noble freemen how happy our rugged philosophy makes all who observe its tenets. Hats off and repeat:

It seems to me appropriate upon this occasion to make certain general observations upon the principles which must dominate the solution of problems now pressing upon the Nation. Legislation in response to national needs will be effective only if every such act conforms to a complete philosophy of the people's purposes and destiny.

Ours is a distinctive government with a unique history and background, consciously dedicated to specific ideals of liberty and to a faith in the inevitable sanctity of the individual human spirit. Furthermore, the continued existence and adequate functioning of our government in preservation of ordered liberty and stimulation of progress depends upon the maintenance of State, local, institutional and individual sense of responsibility. We have builded a system of individualism peculiarly our own which must not be forgotten in any governmental acts, for from it have grown greater accomplishments than those of any other nation.

On the social and economic sides, the background of our American system and the motivation of progress is essentially that we should allow free play of social and economic forces as far as will not limit equality of opportunity and as will at the same time stimulate the initiative and enterprise of our people. In the maintenance of this balance the Federal Government can permit of no privilege to any person or groups.

I would emphasize again that social and economic solutions, as such will not avail to satisfy the aspirations of the people unless they conform with the traditions of our race, deeply grooved in their sentiments through a century and a half of struggle for ideals of life that are rooted in religion and fed from purely spiritual springs.

the hard-working classes who do not even know the essentials, and have been brought into the Party by soap-box oratory. We also have some young bourgeois from the college. I don't know which crowd knows less about Socialism."

The assistant organizer of Buffalo, N. Y., is hustling to organize a class because "the work of organization usually declines for want of leaders and a program." And he adds: "We sorely need members who are well schooled in Socialism and in Socialist strategy." This notion of sound knowledge as the basis of sound organization seems to be universal. For one man writes from West Virginia: "The members of our

THE BLACK BELT

By Ernest Doerfler

The New Leader of Nov. 15th printed an excerpt from an article of mine on the Communist slogan of "Self-determination of the Black Belt." The main concern of the piece in the original was to expose the dubious mathematical computation resorted to by the Communists in order to eke out for themselves a "continuous Black Belt" with a Negro majority. As printed with excisions by the editor, however, the article lacked, or so it seemed to the author at least, both point and coherence. Since an extended attack has been made in the Communist press upon the obscure article I should like to make my meaning clear.

As conceived by the Communists the "Black Belt" consists of 397 (really 412) counties in 11 Southern states forming a continuous area in which the Negroes are over 50 per cent of the total population. I have pointed out, however, that in only 191 counties are the Negroes absolute majorities, whereas in 211 counties the Negroes form minorities of between 35 and 50 per cent of the populations. When the populations of all 412 counties are taken together the Negro is found to form 52.4 per cent of the total. This is so because the Negro majorities are so large in the 191 counties that they more than offset the minorities they form in the 211 counties.

For the Communists it is necessary to include in the "Black Belt" counties in which the Negro is not in the majority because they must conjure up a "continuous area." Without the 211 counties which are 35-50 per cent Negro the "Black Belt" would be a disconnected, shredly affair. Hence the "revolutionary reckoning." What I find it difficult to understand is why, in a South still admittedly ridden with the most virulent race hatred, the white workers should be expected peaceably to concede a point to Communist computation and submit to Negro rule in 211 counties in which they form absolute majorities. A good case could be made for the inclusion of these counties to the "White Belt" instead of their arbitrary annexation to the "Black Belt." There is as much reason, nay more, that they be under white domination than black. But then, we must remember the ulterior

class are all old-timers. But we have the biggest job we ever had. So we want to go over the ground again and be sure that we have everything straight."

There is many a human interest story in these letters. A preacher writes that his congregation consists of farmers and railroad men. "Many of the farmers have lost their farms," he says, "and many of the railroad men have not worked since the shops closed two years ago." So he wants to take the correspondence course and start a Party local.

A boy in St. Paul, Minn., worked during the campaign to convert his friends to Socialism. He dreams of increased efficiency: "I have hopes of converting even more after I have taken your course."

Perhaps this morning's mail does not give us a cross-section of the mind of American Socialism. But it does give us news of a powerful element, a trend that is probably a prevailing trend. New members and old are eager to work and eager to know how to work along fundamental lines. Many of them are alarmed at middle-class tendencies. Some of the middle-class comrades feel a bit alarmed and uncertain about themselves and are anxious to get on a sure footing in the movement. And the desire for sound Socialist teaching is tied up with the desire among new and old comrades for a movement based on working-class power.

The Correspondence Course Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, is kept busy keeping up with this work of extending correspondence classes.

NEW LEADER FORUM

need of the Communists for a "continuous area" on which a Negro "nation" which exists only within their heads can determine itself.

The Communists justify their use of the county as the starting point of self-determination (Browder has questioned the divine origin of state boundaries) on the ground that the white plutocracy originally so gerrymandered the black population in the counties as to render the Negroes politically impotent. The Negroes were so segregated as to enable the white ruling class to dominate in states where a solid black vote might have prevailed over a split white vote.

Yet now the Communists stoop to the use of the same reprehensible political artifice of gerrymandering in order to carve out a continuous area on which to erect a separate Negro Republic. It is really too much for even Communists to expect that when a plebiscite is taken to determine the furthest boundaries of the Negro Free State that only those counties designated by Communists (412 in number) will be permitted to vote so that the expected Negro majority may be returned. Less than two-thirds of all the Negroes in the 11 Southern states concerned live within the artificial bounds of the "Black Belt." Were more included the Negro would not maintain his majority.

It is difficult to see how the introduction of the extraneous question of artificial boundaries would contribute to the solidarity of Negro and white workers or mitigate the race oppression of the black people. The ill-considered and over-reaching desire of the Communists to make a special appeal to a special group smacks very much of what in Bolshevik parlance might be called "black chauvinism."

The entire stand of the Communist Party on the matter of the "Black Belt" illustrates well (to correct The New Leader) the Shakespearian apothegm that "all impediments to fancy's course are motives of more fancy."

The above letter should have appeared two weeks ago but was mislaid.—Editor.

PRO AND CON

By Johanna Rijawky

It is deplorable that The New Leader should advertise for the Communists. I am referring to the ad in the last issue, for the Friends of the Soviet Union. Has it come to a stage when we accept money from any source? Those who denounce us in the lowest way find means of advertising in a Socialist paper.

New York City.

By Jacob Drachler

Despite the fact that the hunger march is a Communist activity, it may be fairly included under news of interest to workers. Yet I have seen nothing about in The New Leader. Will you please explain on what grounds you have ignored it in your columns? I think it would be helpful if you would state editorially the official Socialist position on the hunger march.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The above two letters are examples of two views that we always have to contend with and it is impossible to satisfy both. The first implies that by running the ad we will accept money from any source and the second wants to know what is the official Socialist position on the hunger march. There is none, no more than on any other Communist demonstration. We gave no report on the Communist demonstration in Madison Square Garden. We may comment on the hunger march. It all depends upon developments. As for ads, our concern is not money. We have turned down advertising that would increase our income but in the case of the ad objected to it lies in a twilight zone not easily defined and we accepted it.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 18, 1933.

Keep the date open!

Education in Essentials Demanded Everywhere

WHO are these new members of the Socialist Party? What are their ideas of Socialism? What will they do with the old party? All sorts of people are asking these questions.

Looking for answers a representative of The New Leader found the staff of the Rand School Correspondence Courses sitting at his desk before a pile of mail. It was from California and Connecticut and all the states in between. Checks and postal money orders peeked out from the edges of the letters, lending a pleasant variety of color to the array. But the reporter was not interested in finances. He wanted to know about opinions. What are the comrades on the job doing and thinking? Why, out of their slender bank accounts, are they sending money for lessons?

He was allowed to go through that pile of letters—after the checks had been carefully removed. His first impression was one of enthusiasm, of a sense of responsibility in the face of a great opportunity. Comrades write that their vote in state, county or town has been doubled, tripled, and so on, up to one man who said it had been multiplied by ten. Most of the branches are new, started from April to September of this year.

The largest class formed thus far is in Wilmington, Del., where the local was organized at the end of the campaign. The old locals and branches report so many new members that the old ones, in many

cases, feel that their whole situation is changed. No wonder they are enthusiastic.

Another new element is the willingness of the outside world to listen. From a Pennsylvania mining town a friend writes: "I have been a Socialist for thirty years, and people were never so ready to listen as now." To balance this message another sends word from Texas: "I have been a member of the Socialist Party for thirty-five years and I verily believe that there is less intelligence today than there was when first I allied myself with militant Socialism."

From California comes the word: "Socialism is in the air. Teachers, attorneys, an insurance commissioner and other public men are talking it." Perhaps the working class got lost out of the sentence on the way across the continent.

But the chief reason why Socialists are getting behind the correspondence course is their realization of the fact that our new members are recruits in an army that is already in action. They are fighting before they know what they are fighting for or how to carry on the campaign.

A comrade writes: "I feel that we need your course, as we have gained many new members from

Socialist Party Progress

Ohio

Cleveland.—Newman Jeffrey is executive secretary of Cuyahoga County, being elected at a membership meeting last Sunday at the Slovenian Auditorium. Plans were made for activity during 1933. Jeffrey is a former national organizer and took an actual part in the last campaign. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas and was manager of the University Cooperative Union there. He has traveled extensively in America and spent almost a year touring Europe, including Russia. While abroad, he attended the International People's College at Elsinore, Denmark. Elden La Mar Jeffrey, his wife, was former circulation manager of "America for All," and will assist him.

Other officers and committees elected were: Recording secretary, Mildred Fingerhut; Financial secretary, Max M. Klein; Executive Committee: Joseph Martinek, Joseph E. Cook, Isadore Axelrod, Noah Mandelkorn, James Dudl, Max R. Wohl, John Krebel, Max Epstein, Robert Garvin; Organization Committee: E. M. Simpson, Philip Yontez; Education Committee: John Sommerlatte, Sophia Whitaker, Ethel Weed, Irene Miller; Labor Committee: Grace Mevette, Noah Mandelkorn; Program Committee: Stephen Galatha, Philip Yontez; Research Committee: Julius Sobon, Henry Rose, Alexander Kelly, Joseph Martinek. A bi-weekly newspaper called the "Cuyahoga Socialist" has been started. Headquarters will be maintained in room 402 Prospect-Fourth Building.

Maryland

Hagerstown.—At the convention to be held on Jan. 7 and 8, 1933, the complete city ticket will be nominated. There will be a candidate for Mayor, and a Councilman for each of the five city wards. Local Hagerstown is making all arrangements for the coming municipal convention, and expect to carry on an active campaign.

Oakland.—In a letter to State Secretary Neistadt, D. C. Rasche writes: "Please be advised that we have organized Local No. 1, in Garrett County with 12 members, and we intend to organize another very soon. Kindly send us a charter and the necessary dues cards and dues stamps." It is needless to state that the State Secretary got on the job at once. Welcome into the army of emancipation, comrades!

District of Columbia

Washington.—The educational program for the winter will be inaugurated by the local with a mass meeting on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, at the Masonic Temple. Norman Thomas, who will speak earlier that evening in Baltimore, Representative Darlington Hoopes of Pennsylvania, and Leo Krzycki will speak. Charles Edward Russell, veteran Socialist author and journalist, will preside. It is expected, from the interest shown, that the hall, which seats about 1100 people, will be jammed to capacity. Marx Lewis is chairman of the arrangements committee.

New and permanent headquarters were opened last Thursday. Situated in the heart of the working class section, 212 H Street, N. W., the headquarters will be used every night for some form of Socialist activity. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, on his way to a meeting of the national executive committee, at-

tended the opening and delivered an address.

A Sunday evening forum, meetings weekly of the Young People's Socialist League, Saturday night sessions of the Socialist Study Class, and a series of lectures on Socialist economic and political aims are among the activities planned for the educational part of the program, in addition to social activities.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia.—Local Philadelphia has arranged a two-day conference to discuss future party work and to plan an intensive organization drive. This conference will take place on Dec. 17 and 18 at the Labor Institute, 808 Locust Street, where its sessions will be held mornings, afternoons and evenings, with the exception of the evening of the 17th. In place of this session a tea will be given at the Whittier, 140 N. 15th St., which will be ad-

LECTURE NOTES

The program of the Ingersoll Forum in the Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., Sunday, Dec. 11th, at 8 P. M., will be a lecture by Paul Miller on "A Materialistic Conception of Religion."

The week's program of the People's Institute lectures in Cooper Union, is as follows: Friday, Dec. 9th, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "Machiavelli: A Philosophy of Politics." Dec. 11th, Professor Richard McKeon, "The Nature of a Higher Education: The Philosophy of Nature." Dec. 13th, Professor Richard McKeon, "The Nature of a Higher Education: The Arts and the Sciences."

Dr. Gustave Beck will lecture on "The Price of Intellectual Integrity," Friday, Dec. 9th, in The Community Church House, 550 W. 110th St. on Saturday at 8:30 P. M., there will be a symposium, "The Psychology of Inspiration—What Are the Inner Urges of the Artists?" Several well known writers and artists will take part.

Nathaniel Peffer will speak on "America's Entanglements in the Far East," Dec. 12th, at 8:30 p.m., under the auspices of The Muehlenberg Forum, 209 W. 23rd St. On Dec. 15th, Professor E. G. Spaulding will lecture on "The Old and New Logic."

The speaker for the Irving Plaza Branch of the Institute for Advanced Education on Tuesday, Dec. 13th, at 8:30 p.m., will be Dr. Alfred Adler, on "The Meaning of Life." Dr. Samuel Schmalhausen will lecture on Dec. 15th on "What Precisely Is Civilization?" Lectures start at 8:30 p.m.

"Capitalism versus Communism" will be the subject of a debate between Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Scott Nearing, at Mecca Temple on Friday evening, Dec. 16. Roger Baldwin will preside.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will speak on "The Guilt of the Jew," Sunday at 8 p.m., in the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St. At 11 a.m., in Town Hall, John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Sources of Inspiration: What Keeps Us Going?" U. S. Senator Nye will speak in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock, on "Seeing Ourselves as Others Will See Us."

Socialism vs. Communism: Which Program for the Working Class? will be debated on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 8:30 p.m., at the Labor Temple, Second Ave. and 14th St. The Young People's Socialist League will have Gus Tyler as its spokesman, and the Spartacus Youth Club (Communist Youth Left Opposition) will be represented by Joe Carter.

Great interest has been expressed in this debate on the question of working class tactics. Admission will cost 15c. Tickets may be secured at the Rand Book Store, 7 E. 15th St.; Spartacus Club, 126 E. 16th St., and at the door on Saturday night.

ressed by Norman Thomas. Admission will be by reservation only, the cost of which will be 25 cents.

Massachusetts

Boston.—There will be a joint meeting of the membership of all the branches of Greater Boston on Sunday, Dec. 18, at the Bradford Hotel to adopt by-laws for the new Central Committee. A committee elected by the general membership meeting Dec. 3 will bring in a draft. All members are urged to be present.

Connecticut

Bridgeport.—The 5th district Socialist Club is celebrating their first anniversary on Sunday, Dec. 11, with a supper and lecture in their clubrooms at 298 Wood Ave. at 7 p.m. The guest speaker will be Dr. Wm. E. Bohn of the Rand School of Social Science of New York. A study class has been formed and up to this writing 15 have enrolled with the enrollment still open.

The Young People's Socialist League Circle No. 1 are holding an installation of officers on Friday, Dec. 9, at 298 Wood Ave., at 8:30 p.m. Refreshments and a general good time will be had.

New Jersey

State Convention.—The outstanding event to New Jersey Socialists is the state convention which convenes Sunday Dec. 11, 10 a.m., at Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., Newark. A state secretary-organizer and a state treasurer are to be elected. A new state constitution is to be adopted. The educational and propaganda committee will submit proposals on strengthening the party organization and reaching out into new territory where contacts have been made. The finance and budget committee will submit plans for financing the work of the state office.

These committees have been at work for several weeks studying their respective problems. It will be a constructive convention with every delegate earnestly resolved to do everything to consolidate the splendid gains made at the election. The following is the convention agenda prepared by the State executive committee.

1. Convention to be called to order by state secretary Andrew P. Wittel, 10 a. m.—2. Election of chairman and secretary.—3. Report of state secretary.—4. Report of Constitution Committee.—5. Report of Educational and Propaganda Committee.—Intermission.—6. Election of state secretary-organizer.—7. Election of state treasurer.—8. Action on report of Budget and Finance Committee.—9. Action on report of Constitution Committee.—10. Action on report of Education and Propaganda Committee.—11. Good and Welfare.—12. Adjournment.

Newark.—Maurice Gordin, author of "Utopian Chains" and former attorney general of the Odessa State Revolutionary Tribunal, will speak on "Soviet Russia: Promise or Menace" at the St. Regis Hall, 34 Park Place, Friday, Dec. 16. Gordin was also former press commissar of the Communist International.

The meeting is held by Branch No. 1. Admission will be 10c. Questions and discussion follow.

West New York.—George H. Goebel will lecture at the Labor

New York State

The State Executive Committee met at Peoples' House last Sunday. State Chairman Waldman presided. Charters for locals were granted to Bradwood, Steuben County, and East Syracuse, Onondaga County. Committee empowered the State Chairman to appoint a special committee on Labor Law Revision and Amendment, and elected additional special committees as follows: On Social Legislation, Hillquit, Waldman, Laidler and Solomon; on Unemployment, Thomas, Miss Newman, Rosner, J. Tuvin and Karlin; on Utility Legislation, Laidler, Blanshard, Waldman, Rosner and Orr. The committee voted to hold a conference at Albany preceding the special session of the State Legislature. State Campaign Manager Wiley submitted a comprehensive report, and was given a vote of thanks for her good work. The Committee adopted resolutions of respect in connection with

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Lyceum, Tyler Place, corner of 17th St., Thursday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 p.m. His subject is, "Some Thoughts on Booze, Bonus and Boodle." Admission 10 cents.

August P. Gunther of North Bergen has been elected an honorary member of the local in appreciation of his years of faithful service to the cause in northern Hudson County. Bayonne.—Walter Edwin Peck

will deliver the second of a series of ten lectures Dec. 10, at 8:30 p.m., at the Labor Lyceum, Bayonne. The first lecture was held Tuesday, Nov. 29, and was well attended. The last election showed that education is one of the greatest tasks to be undertaken by the party. Realizing this, the branch is bending every effort to reach every home with the Socialist message.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

CAMP TAMIMENT REUNION

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 11th, 1932

This one, big, annual Reunion, four hours filled with continuous dancing to the strains of Gleb Yellin's famous dance orchestra and with joyous renewing of summer's pleasures and friendships is eagerly awaited by Tamiment's thousands of campers—but another event even greater is being planned to follow.

Grand Ball Room
Hotel Pennsylvania
33rd St. bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
New York City

DANCING
2 to 6 p. m.
Admission 1 dollar

DEBATE: "INDIVIDUALISM OR SOCIALISM?"

SUNDAY, DEC. 11th
8:30 P. M.
BROOKLYN FORUM
B'lyn Academy of Music
39 Lafayette Avenue
near Flatbush Avenue

GEORGE GORDON vs. LOUIS BATTLE vs. WALDMAN

Tickets—\$1.10, 50c, 25c at Box Office or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.

Sun., Dec. 18th—NORMAN THOMAS vs. H. V. KALTENBORN

CAPITALISM vs. COMMUNISM

MECCA AUDITORIUM 55th St. bet. 6 & 7 Aves.
FRIDAY EVE., DEC. 16, at 8:15
Tickets 55c to \$2.20 incl. Tax at New Masses, 799 B'way, STUY. 9-1067; Mgt. Ernest Briggs, Times Bldg., B'lyant 9-6780; Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

HAMILTON FISH Jr. vs. SCOTT NEARING
ROGER BALDWIN, Chairman

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street, East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE
"The Guilt of the Jew."

11 A. M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
"Sources of Inspiration: What Keeps Us Going?"

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 8th St. & Astor Pl. at 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday evening, Dec. 9th

Dr. Everett Dean Martin
"Machiavelli: The Prince-Realism as a Philosophy of Politics."

Sunday evening, Dec. 11th

Prof. Richard McKeon
"The Nature of a Higher Education: Theology: The Philosophy of Nature."

Tuesday evening, Dec. 13th

Prof. Richard McKeon
"The Nature of a Higher Education: Theology: The Arts and Sciences."

League for Industrial Democracy and United Youth Conference Against War

LUNCHEON DISCUSSION
Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd St.
Saturday, Dec. 10th, 12:45 P.M.
"FOOD, SHELTER, JOBS—A Program for Congress"

Congressman Fiorella LaGuardia
Oswald Garrison Villard
B. Charney Vladeck
Reinhold Niebuhr, Chairman

Tickets, 75 cents; Non-members, \$1; Student members, 50 cents.

Make reservations at the office of the L. I. D., 112 East 19th Street.

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and 2nd Avenue
Sunday Evening, December 11th
7:45 P. M.

Address by

U. S. SENATOR GERALD P. NYE

on "Seeing Ourselves as Others Will See Us."

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Soviet Recognition Meeting

CORLISS LAMONT

former Professor at Columbia University, will speak on

"Soviet Russia in 1932"

Carl Brodsky and others will speak.

Tuesday, Dec. 13th, 8 P. M.

IRVING PLAZA
15th Street and Irving Place, N. Y.

Admission 35c
Auspices—Friends of the Soviet Union New York District.

Institute for Advanced Education

Irving Plaza Hall, 17 Irving Place.
All lectures begin at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 13th
DR. ALFRED ADLER
"The Meaning of Life."

Thursday evening, Dec. 15th
DR. SAMUEL D. SCHMALHAUSEN
"What Precisely Is Civilization?"

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street
SUNDAY, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

Dec. 11th—PAUL MILLER
"A Materialistic Conception of Religion"

Questions—Discussion

RESERVE FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1933
for
THE NEW LEADER
Ninth Anniversary Dinner

Subject of Discussion:
"Is Fusion the Way Out?"

Speakers will be announced soon

Lecture Calendar

(All lectures start at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated.)

SUNDAY, DEC. 11

Chin-Meng and George Yamoaka—"Shall We Accept the Lytton Report on Manchuria?" 11:00 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Leon R. Land—"The Cause and Cure of Race Prejudice in America," 2:30 p. m., 2005 7th Ave., Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

August Claessens—"Our Economic Chaos," 3:30 p. m., 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx; Y.P.S.L.

Henry Fruchter—"The Unemployment Situation," Workmen's Circle School, 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Louis Waldman vs. George Gordon Battle—Debate: "Individualism or Socialism?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Aves., Brooklyn; Brooklyn Forum.

MONDAY, DEC. 12

Louis Schaffer—"The Convention of the A. F. of L.," 250 South 4th St., Brooklyn; 4-14th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Orlie Pell—"The Road to Freedom," 55 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn; 21st A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13

Algernon Lee—"The Socialist and Labor Movement of France," 1722 East 12th St., Brooklyn; Midwood Branch, Socialist Party.

Reuben Jaffe—"Women and Progress," 365 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; 17th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

August Claessens—"The Results of the Recent Elections," 218 Van Sicklen Ave., Brooklyn; 22nd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Bradford Young—"Socialism and Religion," 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 18th A. D. Branch 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14

J. C. Kennedy—"Materialist Conception of Karl Marx," 3109 Broadway, Manhattan; Morningside Heights Branch, Socialist Party.

A. I. Shiplacoff—"The Decay of Social Values Under Capitalism," 218 Van Sicklen Ave., Brooklyn; Y.P.S.L. Circle.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15

August Claessens—"Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 1439 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn; 18th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Speaker to be announced—"Popular Misconceptions of Socialism," home of Sol Sholes, 120-68th St., Brooklyn; Bay Ridge Branch, Socialist Party.

Eugene Shrigley—"What's Wrong with Capitalism?" 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

William E. Duffy—"Political Parties—Their Nature and Functions," Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Forum.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16

Elias Tartak—"Does Science or Art Predominate in This Era?" 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

William E. Duffy—"Political Parties—Their Nature and Functions," 327 East 9th St., Manhattan; 8th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

MIDWEST REGION YPSL ORGANIZER

The appointment of Paul B. Schmidt as regional organizer of the Young People's Socialist League was announced recently by George Smarkin, National YPSL secretary.

Schmidt has been a member of the 25th Ward Branch, Milwaukee, of the Socialist Party for more than four years and is also working actively with the local young Socialist Organization.

"It is our aim to bring the sons and daughters of Socialist parents into our organization," Schmidt said.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933. Keep the date open!

(Continued from Page Eleven)

the decease of Benjamin Feigenbaum. Fraternal greetings were sent to Merritt Crawford and Meyer Gillis. State Chairman Waldman was instructed to communicate with the National Executive Committee urging the transfer of the National Office to Washington, D. C. Julius Gerber, Wm. E. Duffy and Charles Solomon were constituted a special committee to draft a program of lectures and educational work during the winter.

Westchester County.—Our campaign of education for Socialism is

only about to begin. It is time for systematic educational work and long-range building of the party. To lay plans for a systematic county-wide educational activity, to extend and strengthen our organization, and to prepare for more effective political campaigning in the future, the county committee is calling a county membership convention to be held Sunday, Dec. 11, at 2:00 p. m. at the White Plains party headquarters, 37 Orawaupum St. A committee will present draft of a constitution and by-laws and county officers will be elected.

New York City

The annual Forward Ball under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Greater New York and allied organizations will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave. All organizations will take note and arrange no affairs in conflict.

City Executive Committee.—The committee will meet Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 8:30 p. m., in the Party office, 7 East 15th St.

Women's Section.—The class in Socialism and public speaking, with instructors Esther Friedman and August Claessens, continues its sessions at the Rand School every Monday afternoon between 2 and 4 p. m.

Symposium for Party Members.—The Educational Committee of Local New York City is arranging a series of symposiums to be held on the second Thursday evening of each month at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St. These meetings will be arranged for Party members only and particularly to reach the new members to acquaint them with the essentials of the Socialist philosophy, program and tactics.

Furthermore, these symposiums will help to clarify Party opinion on various controversial questions upon which there are a variety of views. The tentative program of topics includes the following: "The Crisis of Capitalism and Its Significance for Socialism"; "Must the Socialist Party Be a Working Class Party, and Why?"; "What Is the Basic Difference Between Socialism and Communism?"; "Present Tendencies in American Trade Unionism and Their Lessons for Us"; "What Should Be the Attitude Toward a Labor Party?" Within a short time the dates of these events and also the names of the speakers will be made public.

MANHATTAN

Chelsea.—At a recent meeting Helen M. Pickenbach and Mary Hillyer were elected organizers. Announcement of the address of permanent headquarters will be made in the near future.

6th A. D.—The first of a series of social events will be the card party and social evening arranged on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, in the clubrooms at 48 Ave. C. In cooperation with the 8th A. D. and possibly the Chelsea Branch, a joint New Year's Eve social affair

WISCONSIN VOTE

MADISON, Wis.—The official canvass of the vote cast in November in Wisconsin, just completed, shows a heavier Socialist vote than at first reported. Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer polled 53,379 as compared with 52,206 unofficially reported in last week's New Leader.

The vote for state officials was much higher, running up to 66,713 for Attorney-General.

The Communist vote was 3,112 for President and 2,926 for Governor, and the S.L.P. polled 494 for President and 393 for Governor.

Big Gain in New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Socialist Party scored a heavy gain in the municipal election here on Monday, polling more votes than even the record poll of last month.

The Party had seven candidates in the field, four for councilmen and three for aldermen. Out of a total of 28,000 votes cast the Socialist candidates received from 1,204 to 1,612. The average vote was 1,450. The total expenses of the campaign were 52 cents.

is being arranged in the Debs Auditorium. This will be a costume dance and entertainment. Announcement of special features will be made shortly.

8th A. D.—Branch will meet Friday, Dec. 9, in clubrooms at 327 East 9th St., at 9:30 p. m. Nomination of officers will be made and other important matters will be acted upon.

12th A. D.—The first meeting of the new group to organize a branch in the 12th A. D. met last Tuesday evening in the Party office. The response to the first invitation was excellent. A number of new people made application for membership. An Organization Committee consisting of Benjamin Blumenberg, Frank and Gwendolyn Glynn, Goldine Hillson and Morris Wylie was elected and will canvass prospects for new members. The organization committee will meet Tuesday, Dec. 13. The next meeting of the group as a whole will be held Tuesday, Dec. 20, in the Party office.

Yorkville.—The branch will conduct a Sunday evening Forum in its headquarters, 241 East 84th St., every Sunday evening beginning with Jan. 15. The program of speakers and topics will be announced shortly.

17th, 18th and 20th A. D.—At the last election of the Harlem branches in the 17th, 18th and 20th A. D. the following offices were filled: Organizer, Jack Shur; Rec. Sec'y, Ben Shagaloff; Fin. Sec'y, Charles Youngstein; City Central Committee delegate, Sophie Segaloff. Meetings will now be held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. There will always be an educational program after a short business meeting. New clubrooms at 1539 Madison Ave.

Upper West Side.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 13, in the clubrooms at 100 West 72nd St. The business meeting will begin at 8:15 p. m. sharp and will be limited to 15 minutes. Immediately thereafter a well-known speaker will discuss the situation in the mining regions. The branch urges members to pay up their dues.

Morningside Heights.—Plans for winter activities are being worked out. An educational program will start with a course of lectures by J. C. Kennedy, of Brookwood Labor College, Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, on "The Materialistic Conception of Marx." This course is sponsored chiefly by Washington Heights and Morningside Heights branches. The first lecture will be given at 3109 Broadway, near 123rd St., and a nominal fee will be charged for the course. Sunday evening forum will be resumed in January. The next branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 8 p. m. Work with the Unemployed Union and the Y.P.S.L.s is being planned. Morningside Heights Branch now offers its members a warm reception, having gotten a stove for headquarters.

BRONX

The annual dance and concert of Bronx County will take place on Saturday evening, March 18, in the Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves. The place is much larger than Hunts Point Palace and very pretty. Tickets can be obtained at County headquarters, 9 West 170th St., and at the various branches. Contract blanks for the ball journal are available.

2nd A. D.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, in the clubrooms, 9 West 170th St.

5th A. D.—The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 904 Prospect Ave. Organizer Stellan will report for the various committees. Morris Cohen will speak on "The Battle for Peace."

The branch, in conjunction with the 3rd and 4th A. D. branches, has started its series of weekly lectures held every Thursday evening at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. August Claessens will speak on Dec. 15. The branch cooperates in the Sunday morning Forum held at the Bellamy Club. All comrades and their friends are invited.

6th A. D.—The next meeting will take place Monday, Dec. 12, at the Pel Park Palace, 708 Lydig Ave. A prominent speaker will lecture.

7th A. D.—The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 789 Elmsere Place, at 8:30 p. m. Questions of vital importance must be acted upon. Plans for our winter activities are in full swing. On Tuesday, Dec. 20, August Claessens will begin a forum, which has been arranged for every Tuesday evening at 789 Elmsere Place.

BROOKLYN

Brighton Beach.—The branch will hold a victory jubilee, entertainment and dance Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at the N. & H. Grill, 411 Brighton Beach Ave. Organizer Claessens will assist. There will be dancing, games and refreshments. Admission 25c.

6th A. D.—Branch meetings are held every Monday evening in the headquarters, 167 Tompkins Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

Where Your Union Meets

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4631. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfaff, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayerle, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec., Corresponding Sec'y.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5406. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor Phone, Algonquin 4-5000-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 9-9360.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y., Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C. 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7332. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0708. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every Tuesday. Chairman, M. Brown; Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-3148. David Dubinsky, President.

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

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 648 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 36 W. 37th St. phone Wisconsin 7-1276. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening. P. M. Manager, M. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

Bay Ridge.—With an increasing and enthusiastic membership, the Bay Ridge Branch will set the pace for old as well as new branches in development and growth. Setting as its goal a membership of 200 by next election day, a program of education and activity is planned. The membership has already passed 50, and the drive continues. Meetings are held every Thursday evening at the home of Sol Sholes, 120-68th St., but arrangements are now being made to secure clubroom by Jan. 1st. In addition to an executive committee, the following officers have been elected: Organizer, N. J. Guarino; Sec'y-Treas., E. L. Fournier; Educational Director, Alice Howard; Publicity Director, N. L. Fournier; Delegate to City Central Committee, F. J. Exline; Delegates to Kings County Committee, F. Alfson, N. L. Fournier. Additional members of the executive committee are L. Hilfrick, John Rogers and Sol Sholes. The following tentative schedule of meetings has been arranged: Dec. 8, Wm. Feigenbaum, "Socialism—What Is It?"; Dec. 15, "Popular Misconceptions"; Dec. 22, no meeting; Dec. 29, "Woman's Place in Socialism"; Jan. 4, Heywood Brown, subject to (Continued on Page Thirteen)

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, L. U. of T. Office: 359 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebles, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6369, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7249. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Gus Levine, President; A. Weltner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chisling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11018, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30, Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 261, Office, 62 East 106th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Graft, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Office, 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Sq. 6-5406. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumberg, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 6-1022. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

TIPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7476. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-5107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 30, L. I. G. W. U., 9 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. Benny Weiselsberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of L. I. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5754-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

YOUNG CIRCLE NEWS CALENDAR

Friday, Dec. 9, Henry Jager will speak on "Crime: Causes and Cures" at the Bayonne and Victor Young Circle Clubs at the Bayonne Labor Lyceum.

Saturday, Dec. 10, a Barn Dance will be given by the Victor and Sallat Young Circle Clubs at the Jersey City Labor Lyceum, 94 Belmont Ave.

Basketball practice at the Washington Irving High School gym every Saturday at 2 p. m. Also separate calisthenics classes for girls and fellows.

Sunday, Dec. 11, Vincenzo Vaccaro, editor of La Stampa Libera, will give an informal talk on "Fascism" at 7 p. m. at the YCLA Center, 3 West 16th St., New York; open to all members of the League and their friends.

Elias Lieberman, chairman of the National Youth Committee, will address the general membership meeting of Brooklyn clubs at 76 Throop Ave. at 1 p. m.

A conference of Brooklyn Workmen's Circle branches will be held at 1 p. m., at 76 Throop Ave., to organize a standing committee of Brooklyn branches to promote Young Circle activity.

All the educational directors of clubs in New York and vicinity are having a social gathering at 3 p. m. at the YCLA Center.

The YCLA Soccer Team is playing the first game of the season with the Cliffside Team of the Eastern District Soccer League at Jefferson Park, 111th St. and 1st Ave., at 1 p. m.

Two hundred and thirty members and friends crowded the Federation Playhouse to see the Young Circle Drama Studio's presentation of "Three Harlequinades."

Final preparations are being made for the Eastern States Conference to be held in Philadelphia on Dec. 25th and 26th. Fifty delegates from clubs in the eastern states, in cities from Massachusetts to Maryland, will be present.

The next monthly oratorical contest on the subject of the month, "Crime: Causes and Cures," will be held Sunday, Dec. 18, 3 p. m., at the YCLA Center, 3 West 16th St., New York. The purpose of these monthly contests is to choose a speaker for the League's monthly Radio Forum over WEVD, held the last Saturday of the month.

New clubs are being organized by W. C. Br. 507, Brownsville; Br. 87, Bronx; Br. 52, Manhattan; and Morristown, N. J.

About seventy-five members of clubs in Northern Jersey attended an all-day conference on Sunday, Dec. 4, in the Newark Labor Lyceum. The conference decided to organize a Northern New Jersey District Council.

The League Labor Service Squad held a meeting on Dec. 4, which was addressed by Katherine Pollak on the Illinois miners' situation. The Squad is collecting clothing and toys for miners' children.

Young Circle Branch 1015 of Chicago announces that Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, has joined its ranks.

L.I.D. Lunch Discussion

The League for Industrial Democracy announces a luncheon-discussion to be held in the Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd St., Saturday, Dec. 10th, at 12:45 p. m. The subject for discussion is the overshadowing issue of the present time, "Food, Shelter, Jobs: A Program for Congress."

The speakers will be Congressman Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Oswald Garrison Villard and B. Charney Wladock. Reinhold Niebuhr will serve as chairman. Reservations should be made to the L.I.D., 112 E. 19th Street.

THE FRIENDS OF NATURE

Many readers of The New Leader are undoubtedly interested in hiking, camping and similar outdoor activities. And still a great number of workers do not know that the proper organization for such lovers of outdoor life is The Nature Friends, the workers' outdoor club, with an international membership of 170,000 in 21 countries.

The hike leaders of the New York branch know their trass. The Nature Friends publish their hike announcements regularly in The New Leader, and appeal to the readers to join them in their hikes or trips to their Midvale, N. J., camp.

Sunday, Dec. 11, we will hike to Tuxedo-Echo and Fingerboard Mountain. Meet at Chambers St. ferry, 8:30 a. m. Fare is \$1.60. Leader is A. Kuhn.

Another hike on Sunday will lead to Franklin Lake. Meet at Chambers St. ferry, 8:30 a. m. Fare 90c. Leader is Willy Beck. Dodge ball games will be arranged.

Another contingent of our members will go to Camp Midvale Saturday and Sunday to report for volunteer work about the camp. Trains leaving Chambers St. ferry Saturday, which will be met by bus at Midvale station, are the following: 9:00 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 2:55 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Return ticket is \$1.30, and bus fare both ways is 60c, which you can save by a 1 1/2-hour hike along a beautiful water reservoir.

Thursday, Dec. 15, there will be a lecture by Dr. B. Liber: "Normal and Abnormal Sex Life." No admission charged. Place: Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Time: 8:30 p. m.

There will be a grand Frolic and Dance, participated in by all groups, Saturday, Dec. 17, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. Stage entertainment, dancing, and singing of western songs will be the main features.

N. Y. Party News

(Continued from Page Twelve)

will be announced; Jan. 11, Bridge and Social.

Bensonhurst.—The Bensonhurst unit of Socialist women will meet on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 2 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Werbin, 1318

YPSL NOTES

City Central Committee will meet Saturday, Dec. 10, at 3:30 p. m., at the Rand School.

Athletic Activities.—A League basketball team is being organized. Talented members apply to city office.—A conference of delegates from each circle will be held on Dec. 17 at 1:30 p. m. at 7 East 15th St. in order to further sports activities among the members.—The Judson Gym is available for League members on Saturdays from 3:15 to 4:30 p. m. The gym is at Thompson St. and West 4th St. (Washington Square Park). Please bring sneakers, shorts and towel. No girls. This will cost nothing but carfare.

Borough Hall, Brooklyn.—An organization meeting will be held on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 p. m., at 122 Pierrepont St. Interested young people in the neighborhood are invited.

Brownsville Juniors.—A joint meeting of the Junior members in the Brownsville and East New York district will be held this Sunday, Dec. 11, at 8 p. m., at 219 Sackman St.

Circle 4 Sr., Kings.—Joseph Tuvin will speak on "Sidelines of the A. F. of L. Convention" on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 8:30 p. m., at the new headquarters, 1722 East 12th St., corner Kings Highway.

West 6th St., Brooklyn. 17th A. D.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 8:30 p. m., at 365 Tompkins Ave. Dr. Reuben Joffe will speak on "Women and Progress."

18th A. D., Branch 1.—With the Thanksgiving holiday on a Thursday and the general meeting of the Party held on the following Thursday, the branch meetings were not held. At the last meeting Samuel H. Friedman delivered an inspiring talk on "Rebel Songs." He made his talk realistic by singing the songs he talked about, in which those present joined.

23rd A. D.—The Brownsville branch had an educational treat in listening to a lecture by Organizer Claessens at the Labor Lyceum on Monday evening, Dec. 5. A good attendance of Party members and Yipsels was present. Claessens described the various factors entering into the results of an election.

ON WEVD

Station WEVD, the Debs Memorial Radio station, announces, among other things, the following for the forthcoming week:

Sunday, December 11th, 11.00 to 12 noon, Forward Hour; 10 to 10.45 p. m., debate on Socialization of Medicine; 10.45, quartet.

Tuesday, December 13th, 5.15 to 5.30, Michael Strange, dramatic and poetic readings; 8.15 to 8.30, The World Tomorrow, Devere Allen, editor, "Must we Disarm"; 10.15 to 10.30, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, director, League for Industrial Democracy, "After Capitalism What?"

Wednesday, December 14th, 5.30 to 5.45, Elias Breeskin, concert violinist; 8.15 to 8.30, the Nation Program, Oswald Garrison Villard.

Thursday, December 15th, 3.45 to 4.00, "What You Should Know About Your City's Health"; 10.00 to 10.30 p. m., National Negro Forum, directed by Carlton Moss, music, songs, quartet.

Friday, December 16th, 8.15 to 8.45, Hendrik Willem van Loon, "The Making of Tomorrow."

Saturday, December 17th, 6.15 to 6.45, Cooperative League of America; 8.15, Anna Runitch, Russian, Gypsy songs; 8.30, Yohichi Hiradka, xylophonist.

Station WEVD is on the air on Monday 3 to 6 p. m., on Tuesday 3 to 6, 8 to 9, and 10 to 11 p. m., and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on the same hours; on Saturday 10 a. m. to 12 noon, from 3 to 9 and from 10 to 11, and on Sunday from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., from 8 to 9 and from 10 to 11.

He described the economic and social forces operating in the direction of and against our propaganda. Branch meetings are held every Monday evening in the Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.

22nd A. D., Branch 3.—We have begun an open forum on alternate Tuesdays following business meeting; the first to be held Tuesday, Dec. 13. Leading Socialist speakers will be invited. A collection of clothes was made for relief of the striking Illinois miners. An introductory course on Socialism is being given by Comrade Shiplacoff for the Yipsels, Circle 1, Kings. The first was given Wednesday, Nov. 30. The lectures will be given on alternate Wednesdays. The next, "Decay of Social Values Under Capitalism," will be given on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

QUEENS

Sunnyside.—A special meeting of the branch was held Tuesday to consider the occupation of permanent headquarters which had been chosen by a headquarters committee.

It was decided that, although the branch still wanted a headquarters, that the one in question was not suitable. A committee was elected to see about the feasibility of a New Year's Eve affair to raise money for the headquarters fund. A resolution was passed urging that the labor committee of the Party support the organization of the Brotherhood of Edison Employees. Election of new officers will take place at the next meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 20, in the Monroe Court Community Room, 43-31 47th St., Long Island City.

Jamaica.—At the last meeting the hall was packed to the doors, old and new members turning out to the finest branch meeting held in years. Sam DeWitt lectured on the election returns and answered many questions.

Saturday evening, Dec. 10, there will be a social and entertainment at headquarters, 9218 New York Boulevard, near Jamaica Ave. The Yipsels will contribute a sketch and a rousing evening is anticipated.

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

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Bright and Bustling Frolic in "Gay Divorce"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

BRITTLE WITTOL

"GAY DIVORCE." An intimate musical comedy. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Dwight Taylor. At the Ethel Barrymore.

When the curtain rises on Taylor Gordon hopes are raised; and other satisfactions do not dull the disappointment at not hearing song from one of the best Negro voices in America. In the opening scene, or as a touch of America when (in the amusing list of reasons why "I Still Love the Red, White and Blue") Luella Gear goes patriotic, we'd like to hear Taylor Gordon sing.

But the play has a lot else to give. Fred Astaire lightens the evening with his footwork; Claire Luce is a fetching figure; and Luella Gear gives us a foretaste of Beatrice Lillie, yet with a personality quite her own. The chorus girls remember what the devil's mistake was with St. Anthony; and they are as sweet as the hotel suite can hold. The hotel, by the way, is pleasantly decorated by Jo Mielziner; and in it neatly unfolds the story of the lover who is taken for the professional correspondent. A splash of good wit makes the whole indeed a "Gay Divorce." But, with all that good music floating around, it's a shame not to let the chuckling Taylor Gordon sing.

PRIZEWORTHY PUPPETS

"THE YALE PUPPETEERS." Puppets and direction by Harry Burnett. Lines, Lyrics and Music by Forman Brown. Management by Richard Brandon. At 34 West 46th St.

Opening with "The Haydn Trio," and following with a selection for two pianos, the Yale Puppeteers launch at once on the most hazardous undertaking—and crown themselves with laurel. For, without words, under the necessity of keeping time with the music, they give a display of technical manipulation of the cleverly-made figures that deserves the label un-fanny.

With their main number, "The Pie-Eyed Piper," a musical comedy version of the rat-chaser of Hamelin, the company calls forth "puppetears" of laughter. It is a brilliant piece, lavishly and humorously including a merry-go-round and a ferriswheel full of puppets, lively

At the Fox Brooklyn



Marion Nixon and Dick Powell in a scene from "Too Busy to Work," Will Rogers' latest film, which makes its Brooklyn bow at the Fox today.

ously done, with bright scenes—in choruses of burghers and housewives and little lady-rats, and even a dapper Mayor Snorter visiting Hamelin from the U. S. A. The satiric songs pungently punctuate the procedure of the puppets, and the performance is a distinctive contribution to the revival of a roistering, rollicking art. I wish I had more space for them; but puppetry must be seen to be enjoyed: take the hint!

"Me and My Gal" Roxy's New Film. Catherine Littlefield in Stage Revue

"Me and My Pal," a comedy melodrama of New York life, with Spencer Tracy and Joan Bennett, starts a run at the Roxy Theatre today.

The Roxy Theatre stage show will offer a novelty this coming week. Two scenes of wide and varied contrasts are announced. One is an Oriental spectacle, "Pearl of the East," which will introduce Catherine Littlefield and the Corps de ballet. The second is "Old N'Orleans."

The overture played by the Roxy Symphony Orchestra is "Gypsy Love" by Franz Lehár under the direction of David Ross.

"The Devil's Host" at the Melting Pot Theatre

Carl Glick, author of "The Devil's Host," has completed another play called "Enemies at Home," which will be presented by The Melting Pot Theatre on December 9, 10, 11, at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue.

The Melting Pot Theatre was organized this fall by a group of people whose interest in the theatre is such, that they decided to write and produce their own plays—merely for the pleasure that could be derived from such creative endeavors. It is in no sense a commercially-minded group.

Gloria Gilbert at Paramount

Gloria Gilbert, late dancing star of "Ballyhoo," goes into the New York Paramount Theatre today. Following her engagement here, Miss Gilbert is scheduled to demonstrate her spins and whirls at the Brooklyn Paramount.

"Maedchen In Uniform" Now at 44th St. Theatre

"Maedchen in Uniform," John Krimsky and Gifford Cochran's German film, which closed at the Criterion Theatre last Sunday night after eleven weeks' of record breaking business, is continuing its run at the 44th Street Theatre.

The policy of two performances a day, all seats reserved, with the continued, but the increased seating capacity of the new house has made it possible to reduce prices to \$1.10 for the best seats at evening showings and \$.75 at matinees, the lowest scale for a two-day feature film on Broadway.

"Virgins of Bali" at Cameo

"Virgins of Bali," a motion picture of the Island of Bali as it is today, is in its first New York showing at the Cameo Theatre.

This film was produced by Deane H. Dickason and is presented by Principal Adventures Pictures, successors of Talking Picture Epics.

"Virgins of Bali" follows the daily adventures of two girls on this island and shows how many of the ancient customs of this land still affect the lives of the inhabitants.

S. Hurok



who will be represented on Broadway in the next few weeks by Escudero, Mary Wigman, Teatro Dei Uscoll and other events.

Italian Talkie Opens at Hindenburg Today

The Hindenburg Theatre has been leased for the American premiere of its first native talking picture, "La Vecchia Signora" ("The Old Lady"), which is to have its Broadway showing there beginning today. The film was recently imported from Rome, where it was made with a cast of Italian players, headed by Arturo Falconi and Emma Gramatica. All talking throughout, the picture also has explanatory titles in English.

Adele T. Katz at Rand School

Adele T. Katz, with the assistance of Kurz Weil at the piano, is giving one of her last lectures of the Rand School Series on Friday night, December 16th, at 8:30. The subject will be "Schonberg and Anti-Romanticism."

Women's Committee Arranges Theatre Party

Members who have not yet secured tickets for the theatre party for the Scholarship Fund of the Women's Committee of the Rand School to be held Monday, December 12th, are urged to do so at once. The Women's Committee has obtained Sidney Howard's new comedy, "The Late Christopher Bean," starring Pauline Lord and Walter Connolly, for the party. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Rand School.

Arthur Beckhard to Produce "Goodbye Again"

For his third dramatic production on Broadway Arthur J. Beckhard, producer of "Another Language" at the Booth Theatre and of "Carry Nation," has selected a contemporary comedy entitled "Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott and George Haight, which he will present at the Masque Theatre some time during the week of December 26.

"Yoshe Kalb" Has Strong Appeal at Yiddish Art Theatre

Although Jewish playgoers have been immeasurably thrilled by "Yoshe Kalb," Maurice Schwartz's Chassidic spectacle at the Yiddish Art Theatre, they are for the most part in ignorance of the real, deep-seated appeal the production has for them. This appeal is to be found in the story of the Chassidic movement in Eastern and Central Europe.

The Chassidic Jews of nineteenth century Poland are brought to life on the stage of the Yiddish Art Theatre in "Yoshe Kalb," and Yiddish Theatre audiences viewing the play are doing nothing more or less than responding to an urge bred in them throughout centuries—the urge to recall the pious, mystical existence of their ancestors.

PEGGY FEARS presents

"Music in the Air"

By JEROME KERN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d

with Reinald Werrenrath, Tullie Carmichael, Natalie Hall, Walter Slezak, Al Shean, Katherine Carrington, Harry Mestayer, Nicholas Joy.

Choice Seats at Box Office Curtain 8:30

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Maxine Elliotts' Theatre

39th St., East of Broadway; Even. 8:40

Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

THE GROUP THEATRE presents

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A New Play by JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

DOBROWEN, Guest Conductor Carnegie Hall This Aft. at 3:00

JENSEN—MacDOWELL—BRAHMS Metropolitan Opera House Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 12, at 3:00 Soloist: EGON PETRI, Pianist SCHUBERT—TSCHAIKOVSKY—LISZT ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

GILBERT MILLER presents

Judith Anderson

In

"FIREBIRD"

By LAJOS SILAHY

with HENRY STEPHENSON

"Full of thrill . . . an international success."

—Hammond, Herald-Tribune

Empire Theatre Broadway and 46th St. Even. 8:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Pauline Lord

in

The Late Christopher Bean

with WALTER CONNOLLY

"Alive with laughter."

—Garden, World-Telegram

"Gilbert Miller who seldom misses, has not missed this time."

—Time Magazine

Henry Miller's Thea. 124 W 43rd. Even. 8:45 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:45

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'ALICE IN WONDERLAND'

Tues. Evs. "Lilium"

Wed. Mat. "Camille"

Wed. Evs. "Alice in Wonderland"

Thurs. Evs. "Lilium"

Fri. Evs. "Alice in Wonderland"

Sat. Mat. "Alice in Wonderland"

Sat. Evs. "Dear Jane"

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A New Play in Eleven Scenes by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

CONSTANCE COLLIER ANN ANDREWS MARGUERITE CHURCHILL CONWAY TEARLE MARGARET DALE PAUL HARVEY MARY MURRAY OLIVE WYNDHAM AUSTIN FAIRMAN CESAR ROMERO SAMUEL LEVENE

JUDITH WOOD GREGORY GAYE HANS ROBERTS

Music Box Theatre 48th Street West of Broadway Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Bert Lahr in Geo. White's Vivid and Valid Varieties

VALID VARIETIES

"GEORGE WHITE'S MUSIC HALL VARIETIES." Sketches by William K. Wells and George White. Songs mainly by Irving Caesar. At the Casino.

Every moment of Bert Lahr's appearance on the Casino stage is assurance of laughter. Well known as his Malaprop language is, he finds new twists of verbal nonsense quite as good as Shakespeare gave Dogberry and Bottom: "I'm not guilty; I can prove a lullaby!"—and his antics are equally amusing. I wish I could say as much for the singing and master-of-ceremonies work of Harry Richman, popular favorite; nor is the third "star" of the performance, Lili Damita, more than a Greta Garbonic murmur of willing charm. Eleanor Powell, on the other hand, does some really skilful tap dancing. The chorus, though the girls are more like the old chorus girl type than recent revues (thanks be!) have given us, atones by giving us several unusual numbers, including a spectacular drill and a unique black and white V up the back curtain. The Loomis

One of America's Most Distinguished Actresses



Katharine Cornell, star of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "Dishonored Lady," will shortly open at the Belasco Theatre in "Lucrese," a play by Andre Obey, translated from the French by Thornton Wilder. Miss Cornell will be supported by a cast which includes, among others, Robert Lorraine, Brian Aherne, Blanche Yurka, Charles Waldron and Joyce Carey.

Sisters add a good note, with their spiced singing, and Vivian Fay does a couple of notable solo dances. The songs, with Helen Arnold helping, are good, with Bert Lahr's burlesque "Cabin in the Cotton" most amusing, and most gaiety, perhaps, in the final "Turn Out the Lights and Go to Bed." A swift and surging show, a good gathering. J. T. S.

Baruch Lumet in Uniform

Recital December 18

Baruch Lumet will present a program of dramatic characterization translated from the Yiddish classics at the Little Theatre Sunday evening, December 18th. The opening number is to be "Fishke, the Lame One"; "Menschem Mendel," a portrait of a Ne'er-do-Well, will be the second characterization. The last number will be "The Two Brothers" by I. L. Peretz, translated by Jacob Robbins. Mr. Lumet wrote the musical score which will be played by the Musical Art Trio.

Mystery Film at Mayfair

Radio Pictures' "Secrets of the French Police," starring Gwili Andre and Gregory Ratoff and featuring Frank Morgan, is the current attraction at the Mayfair Theatre.

Mesmerism, though transference, hypnotism and other forms of mental domination, all employed towards criminal ends, are touched upon in "Secrets of the French Police."

The Ball of Today

"Virgins of Bali"

Where Honeymoons Last Forever.

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The Paris Underworld Revealed

"Secrets of the French Police"

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WILL ROGERS
in "TOO BUSY TO WORK"

G. Stage - GUS EDWARDS' RADIO STARS

Concert at the Pleiades

A concert of interest was given at the Brevoort Hotel last Sunday evening. Charles K. Davis, manager of the Manhattan Symphony, was toastmaster. David Mannes was the guest of honor; a program was presented by members of the club. Among those who appeared were: Joan Peebles, soprano; Elsa Hilger, celliste; Rhoda Arnold, soprano; Kenyon Congdo, Elinor Cook, Gloria Perkins, Ruth Shaffner, and Julia Peters, soprano.

"Tempo" to be Given by Dance Centre Tonight

Tonight at the Barbican Plaza Concert Hall the Dance Center presents the premiere of the new American ballet, "Tempo," the first production in its season of ballet repertoire.

The company of famous dancers, who interpret the motley collection of hoofers, weary plodders, marathon nuts and boop-boop-a-doop sisters, include: Felicia Sorel, Tashamira, Claire Lea, and Richard Stuart.

Will Roger's Film at Fox Brooklyn. Gus Edwards' Revue on Stage

Will Rogers in "Too Busy to Work" will have its premiere at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre, beginning today.

The distinguished exponent of homespun philosophy portrays the role of a whimsical tramp, whose chief aim in life is to find his wife and daughter and the man who stole them from him.

On the Fox stage will be seen a large group of artists headed by Eddie Bruce in Gus Edwards' Radio Star Revue, boasting a cast of favorites, including The Four Albee Sisters, Bill Aronson, Leota Lane, Radio's Newest Prima Donna, May Fayre, Tony Pagliacci, Peggy Warde, and the surprise act: John Tiok, The Radio Polly.

Sam Jack Kaufman will guide the footlight's goings-on with the Fox Playboy Band abetting the stage talent.

Selected short subjects and the up-to-the-minute Fox Movietone News complete the program at the Fox.

George White's MUSIC HALL VARIETIES

HARRY LILI BERT
RICHMAN DAMITA LAHR
50 George White Dancing Beauties

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SPENCER TRACY
and
JOAN BENNETT

On the Huge Stage
PEARL OF THE EAST
with Catherine Littlefield, Premier Dances
OLD N'ORLEANS
Greek Evans - Marguerite Padula
Roxy Singing Ensemble - The 42 Roxyettes
Roxy Orchestra, David Ross Conducting
Prices: 35c to 1 P. M.—1 to 6, 2000 seats 40c—6 to close, 2000 seats 50c
Slight advance Sat. & Sun. — Children under 12, 25c always

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PAUL WHITEMAN
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and His Entire Radio Gang
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CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.



WARREN WILLIAM

In "THE MATCH KING"
with LILI DAMITA

Also on the screen
FATTY ARBUCKLE
in "HEY, POP!"
STRAND
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By WARD MOREHOUSE
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and WINTER GARDEN

PAUL MUNI-2 WEEK
in "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang"
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THEATRE PARTIES

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4-4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

Now Comes the Drive for the Sales Tax

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S general opinions—fortunately for America—no longer matter very much. It is a waste of ink and paper to discuss them further.

What Mr. Hoover says about the sales tax is another matter. It fulfills completely the predictions made by Socialists in the campaign that a tremendous drive would immediately be made to put over a tax which will fall almost entirely upon the mass of the people—upon the farmers and the workers, upon families with incomes of \$3,000 or less. You do not have to go to Socialist sources to prove this. The figures unblushingly printed show conclusively that the volume of purchases are made by families with incomes of less than \$3,000; and it is these who will bear the tax in order that the families with incomes of \$10,000 and upwards may escape the degree of income and inheritance taxation which is the possible and logical alternative to the sales tax. Not only is the sales tax unjust, but by its very nature it will make it harder to resume that volume of purchasing upon which even the most moderate recovery of legitimate industrial activity depends.

It is absurd to believe that the Democratic Party as a party will fight the sales tax. Al Smith and William Randolph Hearst, who hate each other, are united in love of the sales tax, and to them jointly and severally President-elect Roosevelt owes an enormous debt. He has carefully never expressed himself on the sales tax, which is characteristic of the sort of politician he is. Probably what he is hoping at this moment is that this Congress will pass the sales tax so that the primary blame of it will fall upon the Republican Party while the benefits of it go to groups in the higher income brackets, to which his party belongs almost as much as the Republican Party, will keep them satisfied when he takes office!

It is precisely this which the Socialist Party must prevent. We must smoke out Roosevelt. We must put every Congressman on record. We must wage the kind of fight that can be waged. Every Socialist, every Socialist local in particular, should get into the fight. In every town and city where we have any strength at all we should organize all individuals and groups, especially farmer groups and labor groups, to protest to Congress against the imposition of this tax which is a last outrage upon the workers.

The Hunger Marchers

THE similarity of the two old parties has been beautifully shown by events connected with the shocking treatment of the hunger marchers in Washington. The fact that that march was undertaken at Communist initiative does not in the least affect the right of the marchers to be treated as human beings and American citizens entitled to the right of petition.

They were treated instead as thugs and virtually imprisoned in an impoverished camp on the outskirts of Washington. This action of the local police of the District of Columbia could, of course, have been prevented by the outspoken demands of the leaders of both parties. Actually, Speaker Garner—soon to become Vice-President—and Vice-President Curtis—soon to go back to Kansas—very

By Charles H. Vail

Produce for Use— Not for Profit

WHEN we stop to consider the haphazard manner in which production proceeds, it is a wonder that our industrial mechanism runs as well as it does! Just so long as each producer continues to act for himself without any knowledge of what his fellows are doing, demand and supply will never be adjusted.

No one would think of applying such a method to his individual



Norman Thomas

easily forgot whatever political differences there are between them. They adopted about the same sort of surly attitude toward committees of the marchers. They closed the Capital Plaza to a demonstration and only gave reluctant and belated permission for any sort of parade. Two hearts that beat as one, and the best was a beat of fear and not of decent regard for their fellow men.

The Socialist Party Takes the Lead

THE Socialist Party of New York State is to be applauded for its initiative in presenting a constructive program to the special session of the Legislature in which unemployment relief and elimination of waste in government are tied together. Yet let us face facts. The real initiative in a countrywide fight against a countrywide calamity must come from the federal government. It is the outstanding tragedy of this winter that neither President-elect Roosevelt nor any other of the major Democratic leaders has put employment relief to the forefront of demands to be made upon the present Congress.

The Allotment Plan

IF our minds are made up to remain a high tariff country—which is not a Socialist ideal—the farmers ought to be let in on the tariff subsidy. Since they can't be helped by tariffs on wheat and other products which they export, some other plan must be devised. The Allotment Plan is such a device. It proposes that millers, for instance, must pay a tax equivalent to the tariff, that is, 42 cents a bushel on wheat, to the government. This tax they will, of course, pass on to the bakers and they to the consumers, and it is likely to be multiplied in the process of passing it on. The government will pay out the tax to farmers for such of their wheat as is used within the country. The rest of their wheat must take its chance in the export market. Of course, measures will have to be taken to see that no farmer increases his wheat acreage. He will get the benefit of the tax only on his allotment.

To prevent bootlegging of wheat under this law will be exceedingly difficult but, perhaps, not impossible. Even assuming that this difficulty is successfully met, an arbitrary and artificial pegging of the domestic price of wheat by a subsidy unaccompanied by other measures designed to cure the monstrous evils of farm tenancy and the extortions of processors and middlemen or to compensate unemployed city workers by some practicable form of relief may bring in its train as many evils as it seeks to cure.

If Debts Are Paid

IT appears that Great Britain will pay her installment on the war debt not for any moral reason or because she thinks she owes it, but simply because she dare not set an example of default that other nations might follow toward her. France is likely to do what Britain does. The question remains unsettled. As capitalist debts go, these debts are owed. The question is: can we afford to have them paid. It will cost us dear in bitterness which, whether reasonable, unreasonable, or partly reasonable, threaten international goodwill and peace. It will cost us dear in dollars and cents. If the British pound continues to go down, whatever damage may befall certain British interests, so far as foreign trade goes they can take away a good deal of it from the United States because their goods will be cheaper in the world markets. Our much loved tariff—that is, much loved by probably a majority of Americans—may not be high enough to keep British goods out of the American market under these circumstances. We Socialists do not suggest that debts be used just to bargain about trade with individual nations. That way lie many perils. We still insist that debts should be used to bring about reduction of armaments and a general return to some degree of sanity. Then by proper taxation we can take care of the groups in America that are not forgiving their own debtors.

competition, producing goods without regard to commercial demand.

Industry can only be regulated by socializing production. If all orders came into one central office the demand would be known, and production could proceed accordingly. The demand would also be ascertained by official returns furnished by the various departments.

Collective ownership of the great means of production and distribution is the only way by which the present anarchy of production and distribution can be systematized.

Social ownership would transform this insanity called business into a sane and orderly production and distribution of wares. Socialism would establish a central directing

authority, a thing which Herbert Spencer says belongs to every highly developed organism.

Imagine our physical organism trying to do business on the competitive principle.

A lone violinist needs no director, he can start and stop at will, but an orchestra needs a director. Imagine an orchestra in which each player started and stopped to suit his own taste! As an orchestra needs a director to mark the time and start the music, so our economic organism must have a central directing authority if we would escape industrial anarchy. This central directing authority would be supplied by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A Fairy-Tale of History

(Continued from Page Four)

that Jefferson opposed manufacturers to the end of his life. He accepted them after the end of the War of 1812, a decade before he died.

Calverton comes across a period in colonial history that puzzles him so he gives us this obscure statement: "In the North, the wealthy bourgeoisie superseded the petty bourgeoisie before the middle of the eighteenth century," a sweeping assertion into which anything can be read. What was the composition of that class? Did it include the merchant masters of New England, the owners of shipping capital, the spermaceti candle-makers, the rich fur traders, the successful land speculators? Did it include all of them or part of them and, if so, what groups? Did the whole constitute a solid group with no class antagonisms and can all be classified as part of a "bourgeoisie"?

The Frontier

What is to be said of the statement that with the election of Lincoln the frontier "had usurped political control from the Atlantic seaboard"? On the contrary, the election signaled the recession of the frontier as a power in politics, which began with the election of Jackson in 1828, and the beginning of the unmolested rule of the capitalists of the North, especially of New England. Again, we are told that previous to the Civil War the "only unifying bond" between North and South was the language. There were quite a number of bonds that kept the aristocratic social order of planter magnates and the social order of northern capitalists, bankers, and politicians sheltered under the same government.

Not only was there the strong tie of intermarriage of ruling families of the two regions; New England textile exploiters received the cheap slave cotton of the South, some northern capitalists and corporations invested in southern plantations, banks and railroads; many planters received generous loans from northern bankers and quite a number of northern members of Congress, editors, capitalists and professional men were members of families whose relatives owned plantations and slaves.

Calverton on page 29 forgets Calverton on page 329. The first Calverton has the frontier usurping "political control from the Atlantic seaboard" in the Civil War and the second Calverton sees the "triumph of northern capitalism in the Civil War." That the war was a progressive one, we agree, but when Calverton goes on to say that the "Abolitionist movement represented one of the most significant progressive forces in the



pre-Civil War era" and lauds Garrison, an informed historian is likely to tell him that he has fallen into a "petty bourgeois" snare.

Some Errors

Garrison was a fanatic and was opposed to organization of the working class in the North as were a number of his influential associates. He denounced workers who "inflame the minds of our working classes against the more opulent and to persuade men that they are contemned and oppressed by a wealthy aristocracy." It was because of this attitude by Garrison and some other leading Abolitionists that many workers in the North were lukewarm regarding the abolition movement. A little more knowledge of the life of wealthy backers of the movement like Arthur Tappan, merchant prince of New York, and the stupid role played by the Garrison wing in relation to political action, would have saved Calverton from some erroneous impressions.

We have not exhausted the misstatements of fact, misinterpretations of history, and questionable statements to be found in this book, but we have considered enough to show that the Communist intelligentsia have not yet produced The Book. If the underlying forces, trends and backgrounds are so often misunderstood, distorted or ignored we may be sure that Calverton has not presented a Marxian interpretation of the evolution of American culture that is reliable. He is too obsessed with his Communist thesis—that all that preceded the Communist movement and the Communist literati was "petty bourgeois"—to write a reliable work.

Of the younger critics Calverton has been the most promising and we feel in relation to him like one who has seen an intimate friend diverted from the prospect of some notable achievement by indulging in a narcotic that paralyzes the will.

TAMIMENT REUNION

The grand ball room of the Hotel Pennsylvania will be the scene of a lively throng of the friends of Camp Tamiment when the annual reunion takes place Sunday, from 4 to 6 p. m. The popular orchestra of Gled Yellin will furnish the dance music. Not only will New York "campers" be present in large numbers, but nearby cities will be well represented. From Philadelphia a contingent of 300 will arrive by special train. Among the guests will be Dr. Walter Peck, Elias Tartak, Algernon Lee and Dr. William Bohn. It is also announced that within a few weeks there will be a gala entertainment and dance.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Floyd Dell to Lecture.—Floyd Dell, author of "Love in the Machine Age," will lecture at the School Friday, Dec. 9, at 8:30, on "Literature in the Machine Age." Mr. Dell, who was one of the editors of the original Masses, has won renewed distinction with his latest novel, "Diana Stair," a novel dealing with labor and social conditions before the Civil War. Admission 50c.

Dr. Lipshitz to Lecture

Dr. Siegfried Lipshitz, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung and American correspondent for the German Socialist press, will be the speaker at the next forum of the Women's Committee of the Rand School on Tuesday, December 20, at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Lipshitz will speak on the "Significance of the Development in the German Situation."