

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## Debts and Reparations Bring Crisis That Puzzles Bourgeois Statesmen

THE capitalist governments are engaged in a verbal duel over war debts and reparations and this problem is shot full of as many absurdities and contradictions as is the capitalist system itself. This financial tangle has contributed to the impoverishment of the working class of the world. If debts and reparations are cancelled it will afford some relief, but we should not fall into the error of thinking that such cancellation will revive the capitalist system of production. Industrial crises came frequently before the war debts and reparations became a problem and capitalism would have plunged into the ditch just the same. It is important to remember this fundamental fact.

In each capitalist nation we have the stupidity of too many commodities and starvation; idle industries that need workers and idle workers that need the industries; plenty staring at hideous want, wheat burned for fuel while workers need bread, and so on.

Now it is war debts and reparations. The imperialist allies tried to make the "enemy" pay their debts. They sapped the vitality of the "enemy" and they must now try to save him. In the meantime they have become afflicted with the depression disease and need help themselves. They turn to Uncle Sam who grew fat in the post-war years but who is now becoming lean. He wants payment of debts and the Allies can neither sweat the money out of Germany nor pay it themselves.

The debtors have three ways in which to pay their bills. They can pay in gold, in goods, or in their own currencies. The debtors do not have sufficient gold and if they had they must retain a reserve to bolster up their own finances. Uncle Sam will not let them pay in goods and has put up a high tariff wall to prevent them from attempting it. To pay in foreign currency would bring the problem of converting such payments into gold—and there ye are.

The cartoonist of the London Daily Express presents the situation as it affects European and American capitalism. Uncle Sam controls the lever and threatens to pull it, but if he plunges his debtors into an abyss it will also swing him into the air.

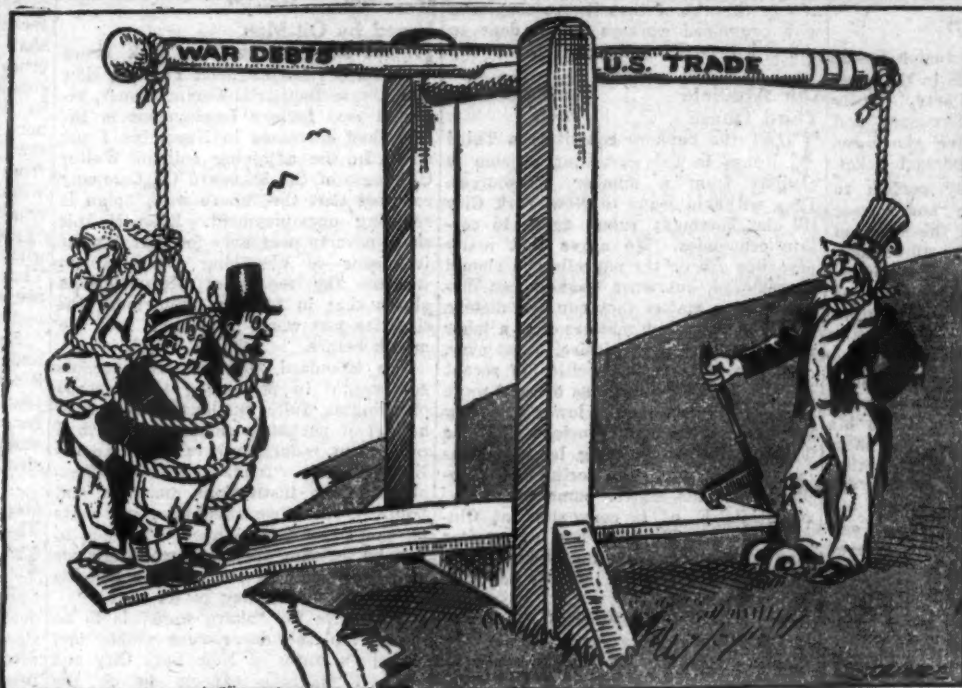
What other alternative faces the antagonists? Cancellation of war debts and reparations. But that means doing something that is considered a terrible sin against the holy system of capitalist property. Repudiate debts! Why it was only a few years ago that the gentlemen on each end of the ticker-board were horrified to learn that the Russians had announced repudiation.

However, Uncle Sam has a shady past on this score. About eleven of his children—eleven Southern States—repudiated bonds sold before the Civil War to finance internal improvements. Most of these bonds were sold in England and the heirs of the original buyers still maintain an organization that is trying to collect.

Uncle Sam denies responsibility for the shady acts of his children, but his "moral" pose in the matter of cancellation appears droll when this family affair is called to his attention.

And the answer? A Socialist receivership for a bankrupt capitalist world and that solution awaits the action of the workers of the nations.

### WILL WE ALL BE HANGED?



The Debtors: "Please will you give us a little more time, Sir!"

The Creditor: "What, again?—I'll be hanged if I do!"

The Debtors: "Well, you'll be hanged if you don't!"

London Daily Express

### A Christmas Gift Worth While

THERE is yet another week for our readers to take advantage of our suggestion that no better Christmas gift can be made to a friend than to send him The New Leader for a year. It is combining the spirit of this gift season with Socialist educational work. It is a gift that is renewed week after week for a whole year and at its end there is the prospect that the Socialist Party itself will have a new recruit.

The New Leader is a torch that brings light into bleak homes and hope to the outcasts of capitalism. This dying system that has brought so much suffering to the working masses has its main support in the minds of its victims. The New Leader sweeps ancient prejudices and ill-formed views from the minds of those who must ultimately be the army of Socialism. To send it into the homes of these workers is to serve them and the Socialist movement as well.

Many of us are apprehensive of the future. We know that we are in a race with time. The system is crumbling day by day and another Christmas may find us facing a chaos that will test the movement as it was tested when the United States entered the World War. American Socialists met that crisis. To meet the next one with some hope of success will require many more Socialists than we have now.

How are we to get the recruits required to meet an emergency that may issue out of the continued sinking of capitalism? By clear thinking an extensive organization and these cannot be obtained without educating the masses in the basic principles, philosophy and program of the Socialist Party.

So we urge you to use The New Leader as a weekly courier for carrying on this educational work. Keep your paper in mind in this season of Christmas gifts and give your friend something of value to him and to your movement. It is a gift that will grow more valuable with the passing of time.

#### USE THIS BLANK

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### Plans Are Made For Future Work by Party's NEC

BALTIMORE.—The establishment of a special organization department at the national office of the Socialist Party, to be intrusted with all matters affecting the building of the organization, was decided on by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting here, the first since election.

This decision, along with a series of others covering a wider scope of Socialist activity than any planned in the past decade, followed a thoroughgoing survey of the state of the Socialist organization in every part of the nation.

Those present, besides National Chairman Hillquit, were Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, Leo Krzycki of Milwaukee, Norman Thomas, Lillian M. Wilson and Darlington Hoopes of Reading, Pa., Jasper McLevy of Connecticut, Powers Haggood of Indiana, and James D. Graham of Montana, and Albert S. Coolidge of Mass. James H. Maurer, a former member of the committee, and candidate for Vice-President, arrived on Saturday and took part in the deliberations.

After routine matters were disposed of the committee plunged into an inventory of Socialist resources and strength. Taking up States in their alphabetical order statistics indicating the party membership over a period of years; the growth or decline of party branches; the vote cast in presidential and state elections; and any special problems they may present, were used to form an estimate what will be required in the future.

#### Membership Doubles

The review revealed that the Socialist party membership had doubled in a comparatively short time; that over 600 new locals had been organized during the year; that the increase in the Socialist vote invariably was more pronounced where the organizations had been functioning for a period of time, except where factional differences had developed to a point where they diverted the attention of the members from their political activities.

Reports submitted by Clarence Senior, national secretary, and Marx Lewis, who was the candidate for Vice-President, were also presented.

(Continued on Page Three)



# NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor  
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate  
Contributing Editors:

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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## The Fusionists

PERHAPS the flag under which the fusion forces in the City of New York will march in the campaign next year will be the "City Party." It is organizing in all boroughs to fight Tammany and the chairman of the central committee announces that it will nominate a complete municipal ticket.

The Republican wing is practically certain to swing into line with Chairman Macy and former Governor Whitman who is consulting the sages of the party as to their action. The sages, to be sure, have often worked in harmony with the Tammany nobles but when there is a crusade against sin even the sinner may seek purity in company with other purists.

The appearance of ex-Governor Whitman in the fusion drama admirably depicts the Junker coloring of the fusion movement. When Governor of New York State more than fifteen years ago his record and that of his party amazed even the most hardened reactionaries. They turned to the labor code of legislation that had been built up since the Civil War and ripped one item after another out of the statutes. Socialists, trade unions, social settlements and other groups and organizations roared protests against the vandals, but the damage was done.

Now the leading kingpin in this work yearns for fusion in the name of "reform" next year. Perhaps nothing could better set in bold relief the fact that such crusades have nothing in common with a working class movement. Socialists will have an easy job in pointing this out with men like Whitman high in the councils of the fusionists.

## A Dodging Report

DURING the recent political campaign meetings of three opposition Communist organizations and the two Socialist parties were physically assaulted by members of the Communist Party. This became such a scandal that some of the assaulted groups presented complaints to the American Civil Liberties Union. That body investigated the matter and has made a report. That report, in our judgment, dodges the real issue involved in the complaints.

It refers to the "Communist Party's tactics of sending hecklers to rival meetings to embarrass speakers." The A. C. L. U. advises speakers to answer questions when asked, urges recognition of the right of each group to occupy a designated corner free from interference, appointment of a committee to keep order, to avoid calling of the police and use of vituperation, and urging submission of any conflicts to an impartial agency for arbitration.

The report does not say one word about the real issue raised by those who made the complaints, that is, the use of physical violence by the party Communists against their opponents. For decades it has been a custom of all radical groups to permit heckling and even to invite questions when the speaker is through if they are not asked during the speech. To confine its report to this aspect of meeting, that has been a matter of routine for many years and that has rarely led to disorder is, to say the least, disingenuous.

The A. C. L. U. has not acted on the real issue submitted to it. What does it think of the use of physical force to break up meetings? It does not answer and it makes no recommendations.

## The World We Live In

# A Socialist View of the Week

### Socialist Executive's Approach to Labor

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has congratulated the American Federation of Labor for the more advanced position it has taken on unemployment insurance, its opposition to the hypocritical "share work" plan, and some other decisions in keeping with the needs of the workers. "We call upon all workingmen and working women by hand and brain to enlist actively in the defensive struggles of their class on the economic field and to join us in an aggressive political fight against both old parties of the employing classes through an independent political party of and for labor," the committee adds. The complete text will be found on another page.

Socialists have been critical of the trade unions and when the latter move forward to more progressive policies our attitude should be as cordial as it is critical when this advance is not made. The fact is that the depression is of such a destructive character that organizations of workers are now at stake. The Socialist movement is not sectarian and to the extent that it can cooperate with organized workers it has done so and it will do so again.

### Our Absolute Third House

THAT the bankers constitute a Third House in the governing scheme is obvious from a number of sources. They withhold loans to New York City till the Tammany rulers agree to certain economies. We agree that many parasites are on the payrolls and should be removed, but when bankers can dictate on this matter they can also dictate on other important matters that a labor administration might desire to put over. In Detroit and other cities in recent years this Third House has ordered wage slashes that include the lower paid city workers. It is also notorious that the Third House is dictating labor policies in many industries, ordering wage reductions. This matter came up in the recent A. F. of L. convention at Cincinnati when Delegate Fry gave some interesting details of the bankers exercising an overlordship in labor policy in many industries.

The Third House is also supporting the "share work" crusade throughout the nation. This Third House has no voting constituents. There is no legislative body to check its decisions and no such body to which it reports. It is an upper chamber that is as absolute as the former Czar's imperial council and from its decrees there is no appeal to any court. It is a legislature, executive, court and police power combined. How do you like this Third House?

### Railroad Workers Facing a Struggle

AS we go to press the Railway Executives' Association, representing twenty-one railroad unions, is conferring with the railroad masters. With them are sitting 1,500 chairmen of the unions as "observers" who will keep the members back home informed of the proceedings. The workers oppose any further reduction in wages and the utmost they declare that they will concede is the extension of the 10 per cent wage reduction which expires on January 1.

The railroads are top-heavy with the crimes of other years that run back to the Civil War when construction was a matter of glorified thieves who plundered and again plundered the companies. Wizard finance and watered stock since that period have added to the problems. Now that the railroads feel the depression the owners seek to unload the results of their folly and greed upon the workers.

Last January when the workers accepted the wage reductions they declared that recovery could not be brought about by reducing purchasing power. "The appalling downward spiral of the depression since last January has demonstrated that we were right," says A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Executive.

### When Dead Men March

By William Allen Ward

WHEN dead men march, war lord, stand still and watch!  
You butcher man who sent millions to their doom;  
Stand by your window as the ghost band plays a dirge—  
Coward! Ghoul with merciless soul, leave not your room.

Men who felt a bullet bite along the bloody Marne!  
Come from your graves and march the halls of time;  
Shout with voices eons may hear . . . may heed . . .  
"War is a merciless, brutal crime!"

"Not only have more than 110,000 railway workers lost their jobs in the last year, with several hundred thousand working only part time, but all industry has been sliding down hill. . . . Let it be quite clear that railroad labor will not submit to such a program of national suicide."

### More "Share Work" Urged by Oil Man

IN one issue of the New York Times (Dec. 10) Miss Francis Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, reported that factory employment in the state had decreased in November 1 per cent. In the adjoining column Walter C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company reported that the "share work" plan is reducing unemployment. Even if this share-poverty program—for that is what it means—is absorbing some jobless workers the report of Miss Perkins shows that in factory employment the situation was worse last month than the month before.

The Standard Oil executive became sentimental in presenting this method of bringing fully employed workers to a level of part-time employment with a consequent reduction in wages. He believed in the "fundamental soundness of American institutions, business and political," but "we must take our coats off and earn better times." That is to say, by reducing the whole working class to a level of bare existence he and his class will be "earning better times."

The drive for "share work" is to be carried to the department stores and the chain stores of New York City and the oil magnate expects to do the workers good. He will—if you get what we mean. "If we do not lick the unemployment situation it is likely to lick us," he told his class. The latter alternative would be welcome.

### Racket Politics and A "Moral" Reaction

THE trial of Patrick J. Commerford of the Building Trades Council and Tammany leader which we report on another page is giving publicity that means serious injury to organized workers in general. It is significant that the man involved is opposed to all progressive union views and policies. Every similar case in the trade unions has shown similar reactionary views. In other cities such "leaders" have been shown to be allies of capitalist politics and in turn have pocketed large sums for themselves.

New Jersey has had a bad dose of this and a year or two ago certain building trades leaders faced indictments of the same character. They were up to their ears in the politics of the Hague Democratic machine. They possessed expensive cars and had large incomes but were caught in the meshes of Federal law because of violation of the Federal income tax law. The publicity in that case injured the organized workers in general in New Jersey as tens of thousands who read the story of the trial must have concluded that unionism is just a racket.

Incidentally, Mayor Hague of Jersey City had the support of the New Jersey leaders for years and they were important cogs in the Democratic machine. Now Hague has turned against this

tribe and is striking a "moral" pose against racketeering in the Jersey unions. He offers cooperation with the employing class against the evil and there is likely to be a drive against unions in general as a result of Hague's public denunciations. Will some Tammany leader strike a similar "moral" pose?

### The "Gypsy" Shop As Woman-Sweater

WOMEN of the working class are reported as losing jobs faster than the men and certain industries are more intensely exploiting them, declares Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, in her annual report. Pay cuts of women have been forced to new low levels and sweatshop owners of "gypsy" industries are taking advantage of the desperate needs of the women. The unemployment census in April, 1930, reported 668,661 women out of work and the number has increased. "Studies now in progress indicate the existence of conditions even more serious and growing steadily worse."

In Connecticut the "gypsy" or "run-away" shop has become numerous in recent years. This is usually the shop that runs away from the unionized cities to take advantage of non-union conditions. In the smaller cities are to be found many women desperately in need of work, and Miss Anderson reports that wages in the "gypsy" shops run from \$4 to \$6 for a 48- and 50-hour week. Magazine articles in recent months have even shown that the "gypsy" sweaters have even obtained girls for as low as a dollar a week. They are taken on "trial" and as they are released other floaters are taken on under similar conditions.

Such conditions are an abomination and we understand that Connecticut Socialists are aroused. The comrades in that state should get the unions in line for a big drive against this revolting situation and we are sure that they will rise to their responsibility.

### Reparations and The War Debts

PREMIER HERRIOT falls in France by a vote of 402 to 187 in the Chamber of Deputies on the matter of debt payment to the United States. The Chamber voted to defer payment until after a general settlement has been reached at a conference, probably one called by the debtor nations. Great Britain has agreed to pay; Czechoslovakia and Latvia agree to pay installments due, but Belgium votes to default and the Cabinet resigned after taking this action. Belgium defaults on the ground that the Hoover moratorium and the later Lausanne accord deprived her of the reparations necessary to balance the budget. Poland also defaults.

And so the Allied statesmen and their heirs who made the peace of abominations at the end of the World War are now facing the results. Does it mean repudiation all around? It may. They have sapped Germany of all that she could bear and they can get no more from that source. Uncle Sam is the usurer who demands his pound of flesh and if he does not get it his job of balancing the budget is also made the more difficult. What the outcome will be in the next few weeks no one can tell, but payment in full of the debts is out of the picture.

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

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# Roosevelt Hates To Admit That His State Is 'Busted'

THE "forgotten man" who looks to Governor Roosevelt for a New Deal after the Presidential inaugural will soon discover the terrible mistake he made on Election Day. This was the opinion of the Socialist delegation, headed by Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman that recently conferred with the President-elect to urge him to broaden the scope of the special session of the Legislature to include more adequate unemployment relief.

Waldman opened the discussion by pointing out that there were at least 150,000 families in New York State that needed relief but were not getting it, while those receiving home relief were expected to live on the miserable pittance of 19 cents a person a day.

He declared that \$10,000,000 a month should be the minimum expenditure on public relief in New York State—twice the sum actually being spent if the destitute unemployed are to be cared for on a subsistence level. In support of these assertions he cited the reports of the State Relief Administration.

The Governor did not deny the facts, but asked what legislation was recommended to correct the situation.

Norman Thomas then said that the State must assume greater responsibility for relief and that the present system wherein the local governments first appropriate funds, spend them and are reimbursed to the extent of 40% by the State placed the primary responsibility upon governmental agencies that are approaching bankruptcy as a result of increasing tax delinquencies. As proof of this, he cited figures to show that public relief expenditures in the State had declined from \$7,600,000 in March to a little over \$5,000,000 in September, although the need had increased. He urged that the State Relief Administration be empowered to distribute \$20,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 relief bond issue without reference to local appropriations directly to communities that are unable to take care of the distress within their borders.

## Roosevelt's Reply

Governor Roosevelt's reply indicated that his concern is with the taxpayer rather than with the unemployed.

"This would mean a rapid exhaustion of available state funds and would require further appropriations. Where would the money come from?" he asked.

When higher income taxes were suggested, he replied that an estimate prepared by the State Tax Commission indicated that the yield from such taxes would be only 5 million dollars.

Henry J. Rosner, the party's Research Secretary, challenged this statement by pointing out that incomes of \$10,000 a year and over paid \$36,000,000 in income taxes in New York State in 1932.

"Doubling these rates, assuming proper collections and allowing for the further decline in income in 1932 should yield another \$30,000,000 in revenue. Even with this increase the combined federal and state tax rate would be considerably lower than the British rates," he argued.

## No Further Appropriations

Governor Roosevelt's answer was that no further appropriations could be entertained until the state knew whether its budget would be balanced.

Granting for the moment that a balanced budget deserves the importance attributed to it by capitalist economists, the need of star-

## Thomas, Waldman and Rosner Urge Governor to Make Provision for All in Distress — President-Elect Smiles His Way Out.

ing men, women and children surely comes first.

"Why not then apply for loans from the \$300,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation fund for direct unemployment relief," suggested Louis Waldman.

The Governor's reply to this was a gem that should be treasured forever.

"I will not make such a request," he declared fervently, "because I would have to certify that New York is busted."

Analyze the logic of his position for a moment: First, he admits that the state's financial resources are insufficient to meet the need; then he refuses to apply to the R. F. C. for help. It was to meet just such situations that the federal law was written. Why?

The answer is that in his campaign for the Presidency he assailed Hoover inaction on relief and contrasted it with the "model system" established under his own initiative in his own state. To apply for R. F. C. aid now would be tantamount to saying to the coun-

try that he had lied during his campaign.

This is the position of the politician not of the true statesman who must sit in the White House in the next four years, if we are to conquer the want and privation of so many of our people.

The conference with the Governor was part of the day's work that included a conference at the Ten Eyck Hotel attended by representatives of scores of party organizations, fraternal bodies and labor unions.

A moving address at the meeting at the night session was made by Helen Pickenbach of the Women's Section of the Socialist Party, who emphasized the need of hot school lunches for every child to be given by the city as an investment in health and vitality of the citizens of the immediate future as even struggling Vienna manages to provide.

The early part of the evening session was given over to reports and discussions of progress in Socialist organizing throughout the state since the election and much enthusiasm and interest was indicated in year 'round activity and planning.

The conference came to a hopeful and constructive close when Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman reported their interview with the Governor.

## Party Calls Upon Socialists To Join Hands With Unions

### N. E. C. Hails Stand of A. F. of L. for 30-Hour Week — A Call for Solidarity.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in session in the City of Baltimore, sends fraternal greetings to the American Federation of Labor and warm congratulations upon the progress it has made at its recent annual convention in Cincinnati.

We heartily endorse the demand for a thirty-hour week. The natural advantages of the marvelous technical improvements in our industrial processes should not be allowed to be perverted into dire social calamity and to deprive millions of workers of a chance to work and live. In a fair and rational industrial system increased productivity of labor must be met by a corresponding reduction of work-time and improvement in living standards.

We join emphatically in your condemnation of the dangerous "share-work" campaign, which is but a hypocritical method of further reducing wages, and in your opposition to the sales tax, which would impose new and unbearable burdens upon the laboring masses.

We rejoice in your determination to fight for a system of compulsory unemployment insurance, as a recognition of the elementary social obligations of the government and ruling powers to the working population of the country. Never have the employing classes demonstrated their callous selfishness so strikingly and brutally as in these critical times.

Having precipitated the country into industrial chaos and ruin by their own mismanagement and greed, they now seek to shift the penalty of their irresponsibility upon the workers by attempting to reduce their living standards below those of coolies.

Nothing will save the workers of America from this insidious

capitalist attack except their own great, but unfortunately unmobilized, power.

We call upon all working men and working women by hand and brain to enlist actively in the defensive struggles of their class on the economic field and to join us in an aggressive political fight against both old parties of the employing classes through an independent party of and for labor.

The Socialist Party, and all its affiliated state and local organizations, will fight with you, actively and loyally, for the realization of the program you have adopted at your Cincinnati convention and for the attainment of justice, independence, and freedom for all workers.

## 901,689 Votes

WITH official returns from nearly all the states available the vote for Thomas and Maurer has reached 901,689. Scattering corrections will in all probability raise the vote to 910,000, and when the official returns are finally tabulated from all the states it is not impossible that the vote will reach the record of 919,799 cast for Debs in 1920.

All the states have reported, but the returns from many of them are still unofficial. In every case thus far the official returns have shown an increase over the unofficial returns.

Texas, with a reported vote of 4,450, is the last state to report, as compared to 772 in 1928. Those familiar with conditions in the Lone Star State insist that the reported vote bears only an approximate relation to the vote actually cast for the ticket. Foster was credited with 205 votes as compared with 209 in 1928.

The following are the official returns received during the past week, with the unofficial returns previously reported in parentheses: California 63,299 (56,576); New York 177,397 (176,045); Maine 2,489 (1,843); Iowa 29,467 (12,719);

## N.E.C. Plans for Future

(Continued from Page One)

aign treasurer, showed that a little over \$50,000 had been raised for the national campaign, and about \$3,000 more was spent. Senior reported that if no more than 75% of the accounts receivable is collected there will be enough to pay the deficit caused by the campaign.

A motion was adopted designed to end the practice of local groups soliciting campaign and other funds outside their own territory. The committee decided that no such appeals by either State or local groups to Socialists outside of their own jurisdictions should be issued without the permission of the national executive committee.

It was also decided, because of criticism that was expressed regarding the way in which advertisements of the Haldeman-Julius Publishing Company were framed that the company be requested not to list the twenty blue books which comprise the library of Socialism literature along with blue books dealing with subjects that might lead to confusion as to the Socialist party's attitude on religion and other subjects.

It was voted to publish a list of "accredited" Socialist papers, to include only such as are published either directly by subdivisions of the Party or by associations of Party members, with or without the co-operation of organized labor. It was also provided that from time to time privately owned Socialist papers may be "recommended" and the American Guardian was added to the latter category. Hillquit, Graham and McLevy voting in the negative.

### Vermont Organized

Vermont was added to the States entitled to be recognized as organized States, and a charter was issued.

The unprecedented gains registered on the Pacific Coast, particularly in Washington and Oregon, confirming, as they did, the reports that had come to the committee prior to the elections, led the committee to adopt a motion requesting James D. Graham to visit that section to work out a plan of more intensive organization work there. A western organization committee will meet in the near future to assist, Graham announced.

### To Aid Y.P.S.L.

Julius Umansky, national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League, and Winston Dancs, of the New York organization, appeared before the committee to request more active co-operation in the handling of the problems that the Y.P.S.L. is confronted with as a result of the tremendous gains it is registering throughout the country. Coolidge, Hoopes, and Algernon Lee of New York were named a subcommittee to work out plans with a subcommittee of the young people's organization. Thomas and Hillquit agreed to take part in a conference the joint committee will arrange.

The committee voted to continue Chicago as national headquarters, after a resolution adopted by the

Oregon 15,450 (14,430); Pennsylvania 91,119 (90,283); Idaho (written in vote) 526 (516); Colorado 13,591 (9,707).

The reported vote for West Virginia was 3,382. The official report gives the party 4,119 in 26 out of 55 counties, and the latter figure is used in our compilation until the whole state vote is known.

Frank Ester of Philadelphia is interested in having THE NEW LEADER sent to public libraries. He contributes \$1 to the fund we are trying to raise for that purpose.

New York State Committee recommending that the headquarters be moved to Washington was presented. An office committee of Hoopes, Krzycki, and Hapgood was selected to advise Senior on office matters.

### Labor Matters

A Committee on Labor Relations, consisting of five members, three of them members of the N. E. C., was chosen to assist in furnishing aid to labor, strike relief, and defense, the exact scope of the committee's function was to be worked out and referred to the National Executive Committee. Krzycki was made chairman, with Graham, Hapgood, Maurer, and Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, as the other members.

A public affairs committee to provide a more active participation of the party in national political affairs, and to insure the party's representation at congressional hearings was named, consisting of Hillquit, Thomas, and Lee of New York, and Maurer and Maude McCreery of Milwaukee. The committee was authorized to employ a research secretary.

Annual regional conferences of organizers and secretaries was approved by the committee in principle, on the recommendation of Senior. As part of the educational program felt necessary to inaugurate it was voted to recommend locals and branches to take advantage of the Rand School Correspondence Course.

Several subcommittees continued to work until late at night. Hoan was chairman of a subcommittee on finances, of which Graham, Hapgood, Lewis, and Senior were members.

### Public Work

A review of activities to be undertaken, to reach thousands of sympathizers and create news by more effective propaganda means revealed that approximately \$75,000 will be required during 1933, of which only one-third could be expected from the usual sources, leaving \$50,000 to be raised. The subcommittee recommended that Norman Thomas be chairman, and Lewis, director of a finance committee, to undertake the raising of the \$50,000, and that the drive be launched immediately after New Year's Day, so that the plans of having a dozen organizers in the field early in the year, a series of regular Sunday afternoon broadcasts, and other vital activities be put into practice not later than February.

The committee members were guests of honor at a dinner arranged by Local Baltimore at the New Howard Hotel at the close of the first day's sessions, on Friday. More than 200 party members and sympathizers attended the dinner, and contributed over \$200. On Sunday evening the Lyric Theatre was jammed to hear Hillquit, Thomas, and others.

RESERVE  
FRIDAY EVENING,  
FEBRUARY 10, 1933

for  
**The New Leader**  
Ninth Anniversary Dinner

Subject for Discussion:

**"Is Fusion  
the Way Out?"**

Watch for announcement  
of speakers



By William M. Feigenbaum

# Let Them Eat Cake, Says Henry

WHY don't they eat cake?

Why don't they go to work?

Why is the world cock-eyed?

Henry Ford has it all figured out; there are unemployed because people aren't working. "There is no such thing," said Henry a few weeks ago, "as being out of work. There is no such a thing as being out of hire."

And then Henry went to the hospital and was delivered of a fine appendix. While recovering he communed with his soul and spoke on this and that, among other things saying:

That America is slowly returning to an even higher standard of living than in the boom years. (Nurse, another shot of ether, please.)

That the cities are crowded with thousands of people "who should go somewhere else. They are staying because they are getting fed."

Und so weiter. . . . You know—that same Henry who was going to get the Elders of Zion into the trenches by Yom Kippur, or something.

And that's a fine idea, that of urging the city folks to go "somewhere else."

Let Them Eat Cake

Marie Antoinette heard the ugly murmur of the crowd as it descended upon Versailles. "What is it the people cry?" she asked, as the first faint strains of the *Carmagnole* sounded through the trees of the fairy woods. "The people are hungry, your majesty," said the attendant. "The people clamor for bread."

"What!" exclaimed the lovely

## Motor Genius Goes Under the Ether and Is Delivered of Some Lusty Nine-pound Thoughts—Patient Doing as Well as Can Be Expected.

Austrian consort of Louis XVI, "have they no bread?"

"No, your majesty, they have not."

"Then why don't they eat cake?"

And Henry sees a lot of people milling around in the streets unable to secure work with Packard or Buick, with General Motors or with Chrysler—or even with Ford; for there is nothing to do.

"Why do they mill around here in the streets of Detroit where they annoy me while I think up hopeful things to say?"

"Because they have no work in the city."

"Oh," replies the man who is not employing them, "Oh! the big bums! Why don't they go to the country, where they can eat cake?" Or words to that effect.

Out of Hire

They may be "out of hire," but there is plenty of work to do. So let them go and do the work. Let them hire themselves.

Suppose some of the Hunks and Polacks and Wops who can't get work with Ford took Ford's advice and went to the country on—let us say—the Detroit, Toledo and Iron-ton. But since they have been "out of hire" they haven't money to pay their fare, and they will have to bum rides on the road, which would irk the good Mr. Ford, for he hap-

pens to own that road himself.

And suppose, having eluded Mr. Ford's hired men on the railroad, they get to the country—as per Mr. Ford's bright suggestion; and there they started to work, what then? Suppose they realized that being out of hire doesn't mean being out of work, and they began tilling the soil and felling trees and building houses and pottering



around like that? There's plenty of work to be done, you know. Henry says it.

Well, a lot of them might find quite by accident that they had landed on timberlands owned by Mr. Ford, and they couldn't fell trees without his kind permission; and he wouldn't be interested in giving them permission. Or they might find themselves on wheatlands or corn land owned by people who have been walling and tearing their shirts because there is already too much wheat and corn in the market, and who consider the abundance of corn and wheat a calamity.

Or they might find themselves in grasslands where the alfalfa grows; but since they can't eat alfalfa they would have to try to sell it to get money to buy food; but there happens to be too much of that stuff around, too.

Goona Goona

And so what?

It would be just great if the people who mill around the city streets and annoy Henry could go to a tropical South Sea island, where they could pick bananas and coconuts and listen to the murmurous wind through the tops of the coconut palms, and hear the surf beat on the coral beaches and see lovely brown-skinned liason

## Oh Yeah?

IN the windows of stores of an upstate city are placards with the words: "WASN'T THE DEPRESSION TERRIBLE?"

A couple of years ago clerks in a cabin of drug stores wore on their lapels huge buttons with the words, "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

A friend sends us a page from a newspaper with a full-page "inspirational" ad headed "I'M THROUGH WITH BEING DEPRESSED."

It is in the form of a statement signed by initials possibly not phoney, and it begins: "For the past three years I have lived a horrible life. There has been nothing the matter with me except that I have been scared stiff."

Yes, yes! Go on!

"After three years of fright, during which none of the things I was afraid of happened, it is high time I changed and began to live like a normal human being once more. My salary was cut, yes, but it really wasn't very serious, and I can certainly still live pretty well."

Gosh! That's great! The fellows on the breadline would like to know more about that.

"I'm through with being depressed in body and soul. From

now on, see my smile and watch my dust!"

And that gives us an idea. If some one socks you on the head, smile, damn you, and say, "There's nothing the matter."

If you lose your job and you can't pay your rent, smile sweetly and tell the landlord that you have made up your mind not to worry any more. He will like that; landlords are that way.

America has given the world a great deal. We are the pioneers of the electric light, the high-powered gang, high-pressure salesmanship, Hollywoodiocy, tall buildings, Tammany Hall, airplanes, medicine shows, Billy Sunday, Aimee McPherson "religion", Amos 'n Andy and many other attributes of advanced civilization.

We now add the greatest discovery of all. If there is a national calamity, just say it ain't so. And that will fix it all up.

Whoop!

females do the hula-hula or the goona-goona or something in the moonlight—oh bebbly! They might even ask Henry to lend them some of his idle ore ships for the ride. But it happens that there are over 11,000,000 people "out of hire" milling around, and what with all the impressionistic artists and beachcombers and men who go to Forget It All and missionaries and painted ladies and bartenders and novelists who are in those paradisaical isles and all of whom write books about them, there isn't much room left for the 11,000,000 folks who are "out of hire."

And maybe some of them can't stand the tropical heat.

And again we rise to remark—so what?

Dissolve civilization and go back to primitive life, each man cultivating his own patch and making his own goods? But then there would be no place for Henry and his lizzies; and then Henry could not go to luxurious hospitals to be delivered of profound wisdom.

A prize is hitherto offered for the correct answer to the riddle, the prize consisting of a neat red card, constituting membership in the Socialist Party.

## The Bund Battles Reaction Of Polish Junker Rulers

A CORRESPONDENT in Poland writes that the tyrannical persecution by the Polish authorities of the Labor Movement continues more persistent and barefaced. Proof of this is furnished by the following account of recent acts of violence on the part of the Government against the Jewish Socialist Movement led by the Bund:

The Polish Government talks a great deal about Peace—in Geneva. But in Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg and many other towns in Poland, large and small, meetings and demonstrations organized in protest against war and in favor of peace have been prohibited. Many of these prohibited meetings—in Warsaw, for example—were to have been joint peace demonstrations by the Polish and Jewish workers' organizations.

In addition, certain district meetings organized by the Bund's youth organization, "The Future," have not been permitted. One of them, indeed, was forcibly broken up by the police with rubber batons.

### Press Censorship

Press censorship is in full swing; it simply hails confiscations of Socialist newspapers. The chief organs of the Bund, the "Tageszeitung" and "Neue Volkszeitung" have been confiscated no less than 40 times in the last few months. Other local papers of the Bund, such as the "Lodz Waker" and the Lemberg "Workers' Voice," have been prosecuted.

Even the purely anti-clerical publication, the "Socialist Free-thinker," issued in October in connection with the Jewish Day of Atonement, was confiscated.

The press censorship, already unprecedentedly severe, reached its limit in its dealings with the Socialist daily, "Pismo Codzienne," which appeared for the first time on September 21st and for the last on October 9th. This daily was not a party organ, but a popular Left-Wing propaganda sheet, printed in the Polish language, which served as a joint forum for Polish, Jewish and German Socialists. It was for that reason that from the very first moment of its existence it was persecuted with the utmost severity. Literally, one confiscation followed immediately upon another. In order that the issue of a second edition should be rendered impossible, the editors were not informed why the first

edition had been confiscated, and they were left to guess that for themselves. They were not always clever enough to do so, and so it came about that the paper was confiscated twice and on one occasion even three times, in the one day.

As if that were not enough, the authorities dealt a knockout blow to the Co-operative Printing Press, which printed the Bund's "Volkszeitung" and the non-Party "Tageszeitung," was closed down. The Press had been carried on for over 20 years in the same place, yet on October 5th, special commissioners appeared on the scene and discovered some "technical deficiencies" and because of these the press was closed down. We say "some technical deficiencies" because up to date no official document has specified what they were. The authorities have thought it more discrete not to commit to writing any reason for their arbitrary act.

The printing works have not been the only victims of the tyranny of the administrative. Almost at the same time a second Jewish Labor enterprise was closed and kept closed for nearly two weeks—the big co-operative restaurant of the Jewish workers in Warsaw, the only one of its kind.

### Carrying On

By closing down the printing works, the Government silenced two Socialist newspapers, one completely, the other temporarily. The Polish daily mentioned above had to cease publication under an oppression unparalleled even in Poland. The chief organ of the Bund, however, has re-appeared after a silence of two weeks, when the police seals were removed from the doors of the printing works. But it is doing so under much greater difficulties, having suffered heavy losses which still further aggravate the handicap already caused by the unemployment from which Jewish workers are suffering.

## Notable Poem Feature of Our New Year's Issue

THE NEW LEADER takes pleasure in announcing an extraordinary feature in the New Year number to appear on December 31. This will be a long poem by A. M. Sullivan, "Epoch's End," and illustrated with a beautiful border drawing by Robert McGeehan whose cartoon of the Dawn of Socialism in our issue of October 22 evoked general praise.

"Epoch's End" presents the poet's vision of the travail of humanity over the ages, the conquests of humankind over a material environment, only to observe these conquests turn to ashes. Of man, the author observes, "The dirty wand of Mammon turned iron gold, but gold has brought him famine."

Not since Edwin Markham wrote "The Man With the Hoe" some thirty years ago have we had a poem with such compelling power. It indicts the machine capitalism that has created beggars and sings the funeral dirge of the dying regime. This poem illustrated with the wonderful drawing by Robert McGeehan will make the New Year number one of the best propaganda issues we have ever published.

Order a bundle now. All orders must be in the office not later than December 27. In bundles of 25 or more the rate is 2½ cents per copy, prepaid. Send your order without delay.

Next week we will begin the publication of "A Manual for Socialist Speakers" by August Claessens, one of the best popular speakers in the party today. There is a big demand for such a manual. Many new members are eager to learn the art of public speaking and we can say that August

Claessens has done an excellent job in writing this manual. Even experienced speakers will find his series helpful. This feature will run for several months.

Another feature we expect to offer soon will present a program for Socialist education. Announcement of this will be made later.

The New Leader is distinctly a Socialist Party paper published to serve the Socialist Party. Now rush those subs and the bundle orders for the great New Year number.



# A Call to the Workers of the World Greed, Lawlessness, Take 23 Lives in Mine Blast

(Continued from last week)

WE returned in 1929, and the first act of that government was to restore to benefit the 200,000 men and women who had been deprived of their benefit by our political enemies.

You see, my fellow delegates, that there is no pretense about the economic conflict in Britain, we are in it. We have tried every expedient. There has been enough good sentiment and enough tears to have washed away all our difficulties. We have

We returned in 1929, and the first act of that government was to restore to benefit the 200,000 men and women who had been deprived of their benefit by our political enemies. You see, my fellow delegates, that there is no pretense about the economic conflict in Britain, we are in it. We have tried every expedient. There has been enough good sentiment and enough tears to have washed away all our difficulties. We have come out, as one of my colleagues is fond of saying, through the university of adversity. We understand our problem. We brought in our amending measures for unemployment insurance.

We attempted to raise the school age of our children to 16 years, we attempted to protect the housewife from the exploiter of the big stores, and we brought in our Consumers' Council Bill.

The Trade Union Bill. We attempted to reverse that iniquitous Trade Union Bill of 1927 which was designed to cripple us politically. We attempted to take into the state land which was idle, undeveloped, but which was merely being held up to secure a higher market price, and all the forces rallied against us.

We knew that a new political crisis was developing. Every week of that Parliament we were showered by petitions from every form of anti-labor organization, warning us of the evil effect of high taxation, but the complaint was always about taxation for social services. The bill for education, for the health services, for the pensions, for unemployment, they were always the evil, but the Fighting Service Bill of one hundred and twelve millions was never mentioned. The fact was never related that our national debt had increased rather than diminished, that the interest of three hundred and sixty millions a year on the national debt, three times the value of the expenditure of social services, had been doubled in value by the precipitate return to the gold standard. We received no bankers' manifestos on that, we received no instructions from the great employers' organizations on returning the pound up to twenty shillings when it was below eleven shillings and nine pence, when the money was borrowed.

I hope that position is understood. We did enrich the wealthier class, the class who live on fixed interest bearing securities, and we had forced the workmen down to a miserable standard, measured even by capitalist economists, only 14 per cent over pre-war. And when you add to that that percentage is fixed on a rate not on the earnings—when you add to that the depleted income to the homes from unemployment, from short-time work, it isn't difficult to imagine where the standards of the working class of Great Britain have gone in a period in which our capacity to produce is beyond all human experience.

"Rationalization" We were not only appealed to to reduce wages. We talked rationalization, industrial development. Our plants were rationalized, the less efficient were closed down,

## Chas. Dukes' Great Speech to the A. F. of L. Convention at Cincinnati.

mining areas, chemical areas, engineering districts became derelict and all through the country the slogan ran, "Production the Gate to More." We secured a Niagara of production, and today the world is surfeiting in its own fat. There is no privation arising from want, there is no privation arising from our inability to produce, and the only reply that can be given to organized labor is "Produce more and accept less." In other words, another dose of the poison.

We have traveled a long road to develop the consciousness that exists. We went down again in a political storm, deliberately engineered against us. We knew that those social services stood as a bulwark against further encroachment upon our wage standards. I want to reveal that in all its nakedness so that you may understand. Our wages had been forced down in many industries below the

forty shilling level and we paid unemployment benefit for a man, wife and three children of thirty-two shillings. The margin between the man in work and the man out became very narrow, narrow because both were below the human subsistence point.

The Crisis It requires very little insight into that problem to realize that Britain's political crisis centered around that fact. The field had got to be cleared for further reduction. If there be any doubt, let me give you the answer, not from a labor advocate, but from the witness of the employer before the Local Commission of Unemployment Insurance. I am reading from the official report. I think one paragraph will suffice. This is their statement:

"In our view—this is the employers' view—the system of unemployment benefit, as operated since 1921, has, by preventing unemployment from acting as a corrective factor in the adjustment of a wage level and cost of production, been responsible in no small measure for aggravating

HARLAN, Ky.—Bringing to an abrupt end the lives of the final shift of 23 coal miners in Zero mine at Yancey, seven miles from Harlan, an explosion added another tragic chapter to the long story that Harlan County and a chaotic coal industry have for years been sending out to the world. The villain of the story is greed, 100% American and enthroned by the law.

The 23 miners, 22 of them married, leaving wives and children, were at work a mile and a half

the very difficulty from which we suffer."

This was the fight. I have never heard any employer's representative prescribe the remedy. That was the talk, "Down with unemployment relief, so that hunger may be used as the goad to force men to receive reductions in wages."

(Continued next week)

back in the mountain, digging and loading coal at 37c a car, when, without warning, a train of fire swept through the mine. The dry coal dust, piled "waist high," according to a Yancey miner who escaped, exploded, burned out the oxygen, and all was over.

Dry coal dust, piled waist high—what's wrong with this? The government men who come to Harlan County each year on the U. S. Bureau of Mines' train could tell. The state mine inspector could tell. Any coal operator knows. Coal dust explodes.

"If they don't quit having us load this coal with forks and leaving the dust, this place will blow up," one of the victims is reported as saying shortly before the explosion.

Crushed rock, sprinkled over dry coal dust, prevents dust explosions. But it costs a little money to spread rock powder through a mine.

The state law says—but what's the use of quoting the state law? The dust was allowed to accumulate. The 23 miners are dead. They were digging and loading coal at 37c a car. A car holds 3,300 pounds of coal.

The Harlan Fuel Co., owner and operator of the Zero mine, carried no outside insurance on its workers. It "carried" its own.

An old man, Massergill, who lost six of his 11 sons, all miners, in the blast, walks about stunned. He can't imagine why the company didn't act to prevent the explosion. But others in Harlan know.

## THE VOTE IN BELGIUM

The vote cast by the Belgian Socialist Party at the elections several weeks ago, finally tabulated, reached a total of 866,000. This figure compares with 672,474 in 1921; 820,650 in 1925 and 817,622 in 1929. The Socialist percentage of the total vote is 37.2.

The population of Belgium is about 8,000,000.

maintain summary proceedings or any other action to dispossess an unemployed tenant: (a) that the landlord has a prospective tenant for bona fide occupancy of the apartment involved; and (b) that there are no vacancies in the same apartment house of similar premises or of the same number of rooms as the apartment involved.

3. Appropriate from state funds \$20,000,000 for the year 1933 for the direct payment of the rent of unemployed tenants who may be placed in danger of eviction notwithstanding the initial safeguards provided for in the first two paragraphs of this plan.

4. Enact an enabling measure to empower the City of New York to go beyond its present budgetary requirements and borrowing limitations, so as to permit it to appropriate \$20,000,000 for the year 1933 for the same purpose.

In our opinion long-range housing plans, involving municipal construction and ownership of homes for the working masses, are the only adequate solution for the housing problem. This program should be entered upon now. In the meanwhile, the present emergency is so serious that extraordinary measures are necessary to alleviate present suffering.

The emergency plan here proposed is feasible, practicable, effective, and has the further merit of being the logical and constitutional way out. We believe it is worthy of a special gubernatorial message demanding action of the special session of the Legislature. There should be no evictions of the unemployed. Where there is no work, there can be no rent.

## No Rent Where There Is No Work!

RAISING the battle-cry that "Where there is no work—there can be no rent," the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League, organized by the Socialist Party in the Bronx, last week petitioned Governor Roosevelt to empower the special session of the Legislature to enact emergency legislation which will make it impossible for landlords to evict unemployed tenants.

The bill drawn up by the league constitutes the first concrete proposal to be advanced which effectively prevents evictions without running afoul of constitutional limitations pending the enactment of the Socialist Party's "Workers' Rights" amendment. Thousands of petitions favoring this bill are being circulated throughout the Bronx. Next week the petitions will be taken to Albany by a delegation representing working-class tenants.

The text of the letter sent to Roosevelt through Matthew M. Levy, chief counsel of the league, follows:

At the request of the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League, an organization representing thousands of working-class tenants in our borough, I am writing to call

## Bronx Tenants' League Urges Legislation for Workless Tenants—Socialists Lead the Fight.

to your attention an emergency situation of the utmost gravity which demands prompt and emergency action.

According to figures obtained from President Justice Timothy A. Leary of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, 259, 602 families faced summary dispossession proceedings in that court for non-payment of rent in the first ten months of this year. By the end of 1932, approximately 312,000 eviction orders will have been sought in the Municipal Court of this city. Since 1927 the number of these proceedings has increased relentlessly by over 300 per cent. There is every reason to believe that the new year will find the total reaching new heights.

The following table indicates at a glance the growing seriousness of the emergency:

### SUMMARY DISPOSSESS PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

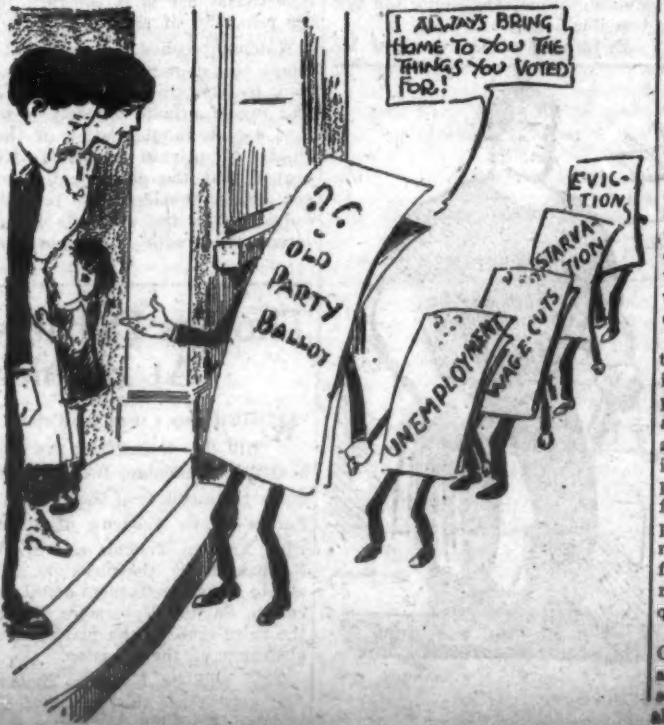
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	To Oct. Estimated
For the Bronx.....	18,523	21,403	22,747	27,759	38,513	31,333
For the entire City.....	103,651	104,046	124,099	153,997	203,271	259,604

not be such a startling rise in the number of tenants facing eviction.

As counsel for the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League, and in behalf of more than 60,000 destitute families against whom dispossession proceedings have been instituted this year in the Bronx alone, I ask that you make it possible for, and urge, the special session of the Legislature opening this Friday to enact, for the period of the emergency, the following vital measures as the minimum which a responsible government owes to its people:

1. Amend subdivision 3 of section 6 of the New York City Municipal Court Code (and any other appropriate statutory provisions) so as to require the court to grant a stay of execution of a warrant in summary proceedings to recover possession of real property used for dwelling purposes by an unemployed tenant for a period of six months—instead of the present five-day-stay limitation, generally recognized by our judges as inadequate.

2. Amend section 1415 of the Civil Practice Act (and any other appropriate statutory provisions) so as to require the landlord to allege and prove, before he can





## VLIAGEN REACHES HIS 70th BIRTHDAY

Dutch Socialists celebrated the seventieth birthday of Willem Hubert Vliegen on November 20th.

Vliegen was one of the pioneers of the Dutch Labor Movement. Springing from the working class himself—he was a printer in his young days—Vliegen rapidly became one of the leading journalists of the rising Labor Movement.

From 1909 to 1915 he was a member of the First Chamber, and then again returned to the Second Chamber, in which he still sits. For several years he was in addition a member of the municipal government of Amsterdam.

In addition to innumerable articles on the basic problems of the modern Labor Movement, important volumes on the history of the Dutch Labor Movement have come from Vliegen's pen.

From 1925 Vliegen was a member of the Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International for several years, succeeding P. J. Troelstra.

### TO OUR COMRADES

We have only a limited number of addresses. We very much regret that we do not have the correct mailing addresses of most of our dearest friends and comrades. We therefore use this means of extending to one and all our heartiest Greetings of the Season. We are delighted to say, that so far we have enjoyed our trip and hope it will continue to be as pleasant the rest of the voyage.

Fraternally,

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

## A Woman's Point of View

DO you know that you can get a perfectly dandy pair of artificial eyelashes for \$2? And \$5 buys a little jar of cold cream which smooths away "those tell-tale lines" by magic. Silk stockings—that is, the silk-out-of-tin kind, can be bought for 39 cents a pair. Cotton stockings—but why talk about the dodo? Once upon a time you could ask, "What happens to a girl in cotton stockings?" and a protesting chorus would wail: "Nothing!" But today?

You need not even ask! Now if it's your nose that's the plague of your life, there are expert surgeons who can make you over into "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" (excuse, please Mr. Keats), at a price, of course.



G. W. Klein

Which leaves us girls practically nothing to worry about. Nothing, that is, except raising the price. With so many millions of people having a real stiff time trying to raise the price for three meals a day and the right to sleep without shouting "Hallelujah to God on the highest!" it's amazing how handsomely the beauty-mad sisterhood supports the synthetic beauty industry. Heaven only knows how

### There's Always Some Money for Cosmetics—Now the Depression Is a Thing — The Teachers' Fight.

many comforts and even necessities are sacrificed, but depression or no depression the cosmetic trade keeps booming.

And what a racket it is! First, the flamboyant advertising which gives the girls the cock-eyed idea that all they have to do to get that perfect date, or the ideal husband, or the right job, is to use Minnie Ha Ha's toilet preparations. Then, the fancy jar, which costs more than the contents. Then all the selling schemes, ending in the retail dealers' rake-off which amounts to about 30%. The actual value of a \$3-jar of cold cream, that is, the cost to manufacture it, is about 12 cents. The jar costs about 15 cents. And most of the fancy stuff has no more beauty value than the 50-cent jar, on which there is also a neat profit. If profits and advertising and selling ballyhoo were taken out of the cosmetic business, the chemists could tell us some interesting and honest facts. As it is, we must be thankful for whatever information we can glean from the Consumers' Research Bureau and wait, or rather work for Socialism.

The bright boys and girls behind the horn-rimmed spectacles can prove with rhythmic rows of figures and dazzling diagrams anything you like. The Bureau of Vital Statistics at Washington re-

cently completed a survey of the health situation in this country, and according to their figures, which President Hoover quoted in his message to Congress, everything is jake. We've never been so healthy in all our lives. And it's all because of the depression.

You don't believe it? Well, I'm not calling any President of these United States a liar. Besides it's all there in black and white, figures, charts and everything. The death rate has dropped. The infant mortality rate has dropped. Infantile diseases are no worry at all. Industrial accidents and injuries and deaths from automobile accidents have declined. Cases of breakdown from overwork are fewer. Tuberculosis, high blood-pressure and other diseases requiring sunshine, fresh air and rest have declined. All because we've gotten away from heavy eating, overheated houses, late hours and expensive pleasure.

Well, the figures may be right, but the conclusions are phoney. There's less industrial illness because there's less industry—not because people are healthier. The same goes for industrial accidents. There's less infant mortality and disease because there are less infants and because birth-control knowledge is enabling parents to take better care of the children who are born. There are fewer commercial trucks and fewer pleasure cars on the streets, so of course accidents are fewer. Some people are living longer than expected because they can't find anything to do but sit around in the sun and rest. Which is what the doctors told them to do in the first place.

What we can't understand is

why President Hoover was so darn busy feeding the hungry Armenians and the starving Belgians a few years back. Why didn't he give them figures? Maybe it's not so easy to get away with such fluff outside America. The League of Nations' health section is gravely concerned over the new food deficiency diseases which are appearing in the world's areas of great unemployment. Europe is still suffering from the effects of the malnutrition of her children caused by war privations more than fifteen years ago. And we're going to feel the effects of our depression within a year or two. That's when these lean years will begin to take their harvest. The effects of undernourishment, anxiety and suffering do not make themselves felt immediately, but they are deep and far-reaching. Our death and illness figures are going to increase with staggering rapidity. A siege of severely cold weather or an epidemic will see our people dying like flies in winter. Only an ignoramus could minimize the danger to which the millions of our undernourished workers and their families are exposed.

If, during the next few years there should be anything like an economic recovery in this country some idiot will probably come along and blame the mounting illness and death rate on prosperity—and prove it with figures.

It is gratifying to see that the Teachers' Union is standing by its guns in the fight against teachers' pay cuts. The only other one of the many teachers' associations in this city which has not showed signs of weakening in regard to this "penny-wise pound foolish" expedient is the Kindergarten-8B Teachers' Association, of which Mrs. Johanna Lindlof is president. (Continued on Page Seven)

By Gus Tyler

## Capitalism a Failure, Waldman Says, in Debate With Battle

LOUIS WALDMAN, New York state chairman of the Socialist Party, met George Gordon Battle, noted lawyer, in debate on the subject of "Individualism or Collectivism" at the Brooklyn Forum held in the Academy of Music on Sunday, December 11.

Mr. Battle in presenting his case identified individualism with private property, and maintained that under the system of individual property-holding mankind had progressed from barbarism to our present world. Thus capitalism showed its capacity to work.

Socialism, on the other hand, is at a disadvantage, he said. It had never been tried, except in one form in Russia. Mr. Battle said that he "hoped and prayed, as does every good man or woman, that the Russian experiment would succeed. But that so far it had not." Thus Socialism would mean a leap in the dark.

He also argued that capitalism could cure its evils by planning, shorter hours and higher wages, governmental regulation, and by the development of a general will to co-operate.

Lastly, Socialism would have all the evils of public ownership, namely, inefficiency, bureaucracy and political corruption. Nor was human nature yet ready for the co-operative commonwealth.

In presenting the Socialist case, Waldman painted individualism as an "old, wrinkled, once healthy, now decaying hag" "who in competition with" collectivism, a "young and beautiful maiden" was seeking the hand and heart of the people.

### Once It Was Radical

Waldman pointed out that individualism was once a philosophy of revolt when it represented the desires of the rising tradesmen and industrialists against the feudal nobility, but that when the ris-

ing classes became the dominant class, individualism became the philosophy of reaction. And thus every time a social measure was introduced its opponents invoked the holy spirit of individualism.

He showed how Mr. Battle himself by advocating increased regulation and measures of social insurance had abandoned the philosophy of individualism. Mr. Waldman greeted his opponent's conversion at so early a time, even before the debate was well under way.

Mr. Waldman then pointed out that social institutions were not static but always changing, that during the last one hundred years there have arisen in America cities and urban problems, for whose solution the concept of individualism was totally inadequate. The needs of present-day society have forced capitalism to yield many socialistic reforms. Indeed, said Waldman, when "we went to Albany to visit President-elect Roosevelt he told us that he had borrowed many ideas from the Socialist platform."

### One Thing Impossible

But there was one reform that capitalism could not give. It could not abolish exploitation and arrive at an equitable distribution of wealth without abolishing the system itself.

In turning to the speech of Mr.

Battle, he pointed out that the regulation Mr. Battle proposed had been tried and failed. The existence of a Public Service Commission in almost every state had plunged us neck-deep into regulation, yet never was business so poorly regulated as today. Waldman attributed this to the fact that instead of government regulating business, business regulates government.

Lastly, Waldman showed that public ownership and operation of certain industries is not without precedent. He referred to the war experiment with the railroads and other public functions as inadequate but indicative of attempts at what might be done.

In his rebuttal Mr. Battle maintained that mere regulation is not collectivism nor is it contrary to the principles of private property.

Waldman replied that every attempt on the part of the government to interfere with the full and free use of private property is to that extent an abrogation of the rights of private property. He argued that the determination of how affairs should be run in such industries as the railroads is an interference with the rights of

private property incompatible with the original concept of individualism, and a legal and philosophical recognition of the fact that the railroads are collective properties in private possession.

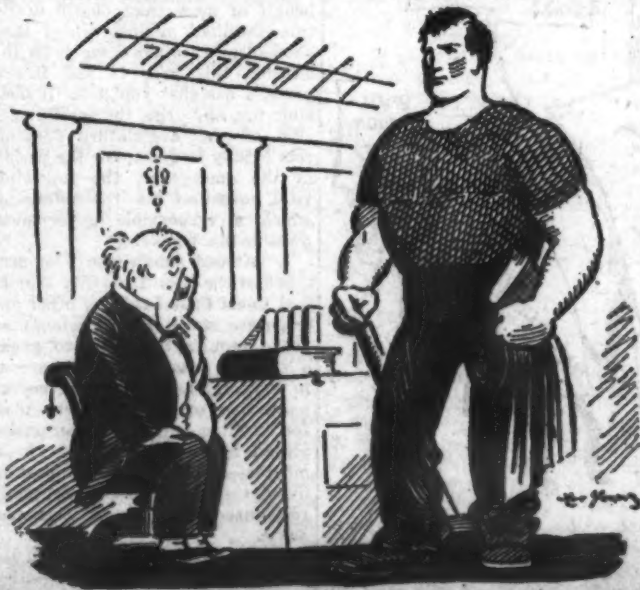
### When Progress Is Possible

Waldman admitted that progress might be possible under capitalism, but only to the extent that the community encroaches on the rights of private property and that carried to its logical and ultimate conclusion this would mean the introduction of Socialism.

In reply to Mr. Battle's statement that capitalism had worked, Waldman said that so had feudalism, and so had slavery. But that these systems together with capitalism had spent their vitality and capitalism is now decadent.

"Is a system working," asked Waldman, "which cannot provide the common necessities of life? Is a system working which permits starvation amidst plenty? The very fact that individualism has not yet shown the stamina and vigor to preserve the present decaying order is an indication that it has not worked."

The chairman for the evening was Abraham I. Shipiloff.



OLD-TIME POLITICIAN: "Who are you?"  
"I'm Socialism, the guy you ignored—I've grown up."

## Thomas Debates Kaltenborn At Brooklyn Forum Sunday

"WHICH way out of the Crisis?"

will be the subject of the next debate Sunday, December 18, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Forum at the Academy of Music, with Norman Thomas and H. V. Kaltenborn as the debaters. To add to the attractiveness of the occasion, Samuel Untermyer will be the third man on the platform, as chairman of the occasion.

This will be Norman Thomas' first appearance this season at the popular Brooklyn Forum, and a

record crowd is expected. Mr. Kaltenborn, journalist, traveler and radio lecturer on current events, is one of the best-informed non-Socialists in the country. By no means a conservative, the debate is expected to be conducted on a high level.

The Thomas-Kaltenborn debate will be followed on Christmas Day with the first annual Christmas festival of the Forum, and on New Year's Day Norman Thomas will debate General Smedley D. Butler on disarmament.



# In the World of Labor

## Commerford Trial Exposes Ugly Labor Racketeering

THE trial of Patrick J. Commerford, Tammany labor leader facing charges of income tax fraud, is producing some nasty revelations that may have its repercussions affecting other leaders of his type. Prosecutor Medalie charged that Commerford's net income in 1929 which he failed to report was \$18,225; that he reported \$7,800 in 1930 although it had been at least \$19,736, and reported \$10,844 in 1931 instead of \$26,000.

Medalie traced various alleged sums received from a number of corporations against which strikes had been ordered or threatened and declared that besides an ample union salary from the Hoisting Engineers, Commerford had an income from four other sources. His charges alleged intimate relations with some corporations, some of them non-union. For example, the secretary of one contracting firm swore that his concern had paid \$5,000 to Commerford, who is also vice-president of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor, to break up a strike of its union workers.

One of the interesting sidelights of the trial was a character witness who testified for Commerford. He proved to be Arthur A. Johnson, general contractor, of Long Island City, and chairman of the labor committee of the General Contractors' Association. Johnson testified that Commerford has an excellent reputation for truth and honesty. He admitted under cross-examination that he and Commerford had drawn up an agreement to permit members of the association to employ non-union workers.

### Calling Off Strikes

P. Francis Canavan, member of the firm of Gahagan, Canavan, Inc., contractors, told of having made a payment of \$7,000 to have striking dock workers and engineers return to construction work on jobs on Staten Island and Coney Island.

The payment made by the company which operated on an open shop basis, was made after dickering with William Delaney, representing an engineers' union, the witness testified, but Commerford, he said, had told him that whatever figure Delaney and Charles Johnson of the dock workers' union agreed upon would be satisfactory to him.

Walter Swanson, construction superintendent of the Greenmal Construction Company, and David Malkman, its president, told of having made a payment at Commerford's suggestion of \$2,500 to

### Labor Official, High in Tammany Circles, Shook Down Employers and Played Ball With Non-Union Firms, Testimony Shows.

and a strike. Swanson testified to having given a package containing the money to a stranger who met him in front of the old Tweed Court House in City Hall Park.

Two locals of the Hod Carriers made payments of \$500 each early in 1929 to Commerford to become affiliated with the Building Trades Council, according to testimony. Angelo Virga and Luciano Abruzzo, business agents for Locals 706 and 763 of the Hod Carriers' Union, were the witnesses who told of the \$500 payments. They testified that in February of 1929 they had applied for membership in the council for their respective locals.

### Many Sources of Income

Six weeks passed and no action was taken by the council executive and both men carried the problem to Joseph Pugliese, business agent of Local 749 of the Bricklayers. He advised them to pay the money. He testified that he had received

the money and turned it over to Commerford.

Other testimony was to the effect that Commerford received a salary of \$75 a week from the United Hoisting Company, which employs non-union workers, to prevent trouble with the union. An employee of the company testified that he had served as a dummy through whose hands the money passed from the company to Commerford.

Under cross-examination Commerford declared that the payments of \$75 a week he had received from a non-union concern represented a "gift." The Tammany leader denied that he had rendered any service to the corporation for the "gift" or had given aid for the \$25 a week he had received from the White Hoisting Company. Commerford admitted that he had visited Edward A. White of the latter firm and asked him to give a job to Sidney Hunn, a friend. The latter obtained jobs for White's firm and White decided to "take care" of Commerford. Payments were made to Commerford through Hunn to Commerford's wife, according to Hunn.

Tammany politics, non-union corporations and "gifts" are the high spots in the trial of the "labor" leader.

By a New York Teacher

## What Price Education?

New York Should Increase, Not Cut—Its Appropriations for Schools—Bankers Dictate Behind Scenes.

TEACHERS' salary cuts have become tangled with several other matters, some trivial, some grave. The matter of election promises is trifling, for whoever believes them; but it was said that teachers' salaries would be cut only as a last resort, and it is astonishing (for a Tammany administration) how soon after election all other resorts were closed!

More significant is the frank revelation of money-control of government. Every step in the move of the municipal government to reduce salaries was dictated—as headlines of all the city's papers proclaimed—by a small group of bankers.

You and I (perhaps) have a little money in the bank; this—including the savings of \$5,000 teachers—the banker handles in a lump; and when our elected officials go to the bankers to borrow our money for our city, the banker says, "You can't have it unless you obey my order." Also involved in the present fight of the teachers at Albany is the question of State control, State protection, of teach-

ers' salaries. This depends on the largely theoretical notion that education is neither a federal nor a municipal, but a state, function. But its importance lies in the fact that it was only through State regulation that New York City was made to pay its teachers (who were then required to have two years' training after high school) more than its street cleaners, who without any training whatsoever could be relied upon to make a clean sweep for Tammany.

### Relief by Teachers

Another matter, strictly irrelevant to the question of teachers' salaries, but this brought forward by the teachers themselves, is the matter of "unemployment" relief. Many teachers—like many others—are supporting friends or relatives in distress; but beyond this the teachers, brought by their work in close contact with the children of the city, have made voluntary cuts in their salaries to relieve the conditions they see every day. They have contributed almost 3 million dollars to the official fund, and untold sums in personal relief, for lunches of children who come, breakfastless and penniless to school, and for other help against the appalling distress. The situation is intolerable, and the system that permits it should die; relief by teachers is no proper means. Yet the teachers, facing the emergency, are responding full-

heartedly. Their protest against a salary-cut, however, rests on no such acts of mercy, but on more fundamental grounds.

The importance of education is so generally recognized—in conversation—that it is time it be given a trial. Almost as much is spent, in the United States, for tobacco as for education. For candy and chewing gum we pay twice what we give for the schools. We spend five times as much for passenger automobiles as for the training of our children. Less than 5% of the national income (in New York, 3½%) goes for education. Over 80% of the federal expenses goes, one way or another, for war and armament. When these figures are reversed, then we shall be giving education a real trial. (Perhaps the bankers are afraid of this. Perhaps that's why, with their own children in private schools, they wish to cut still lower the amount used for education.)

### School and Jail

The Department of Justice reports that of the total number of prisoners received from the courts by the jails of the land, 11.6% were illiterate, 71.2% had attended elementary school only, 11% had attended high school, and 3.1% had attended college. Yet it costs \$300 a year to keep a man in jail, and \$100 to keep a child in school. (The bankers who govern us should ponder this!)

And the great number of delinquent children (over 60,000 last year in Chicago alone, Chicago where politics has kept the school system chaotic) is further alarming. And the great proportion of youth among the ignorant malcontents who move vaguely from distress to gangdom on the one hand and equally reckless communism on the other. Education, even a banker should have sense to see, is a force toward orderly progress. True education would teach us a better, a happier, a juster, way of life; but also, a peaceful way to reach it.

But we must cut expenses! the harassed officials cry. Must we? Perhaps if we just cut out graft—But let us talk of possible things. Besides, our tax rate—which so alarms the bankers—is now the lowest in any civilized country. A plan for consolidation of the city departments—one proposed by Al Smith is now being shelved by Tammany—might effect all the saving the bankers demand, in the city budget. The Mastick Commission has suggested tax reforms, without touching real estate, without the heartless-Hoover sales tax—readjusting the income tax in the higher levels, and making our taxes in other ways as fair as our system permits—that would yield, under present distress conditions, an additional 203 million dollars in New York State.

### No Need to Reduce

There is no need to reduce teachers' salaries. We can build a bridge the year after next; but we cannot tell a child: "Three years from now we hope to give you more schools, less crowded classes; teachers well paid, of proper training and good spirit."

In three years that generation of children will be victims of a false economy that concentrates adequate education where it concentrates wealth. Are the bankers, are those who are reaping the profits of undernourished bodies, to starve the minds of the children as well? Of all the privileges and rights of democracy, the schools alone offer promise to the workers, to the children in whose day

## I.F.T.U. PROTESTS

### FASCIST "MERCY."

At the recent meeting in Berlin the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions 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 Unions and revolutionaries who have made strong opposition to the dictatorship, are to remain in prison.

"The Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions 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."

## 5-Day Week Progress Slow

(FP).—The 5-day week is making progress slowly, according to a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board among 1,503 factories. Of these but 114 were operating on the 5-day week; 25 had used the short week before the crisis. Of the 89 remaining less than half are certain they want to continue the plan although another quarter of them may do so.

The report points out that a struggle impends as to whether the shorter work week shall be at the old hourly rate or at the old weekly rate—whether the boss or the worker shall bear the cost of the change, in other words.

The report warns of the danger of cutting wage totals. About half the annual expenditures of all peoples in the United States comes from salaried employees and wage earners making \$2,000 a year and less. To the extent that this purchasing power would be diminished, demand for manufactured products would decrease and a desirable market, for which production facilities have been expanded, would be lost. Of course, the report might have added that so long as some workers work 12 hours a day and seven days a week, as in a few industries and on some government jobs, while millions are jobless, that desirable market is destroyed anyway.

## Union Sets Up Sewing Circle To Make Clothes for Jobless

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The Santa Barbara Central Labor Council decided to organize a sewing circle to help make up garments from the 40,000 yards of cloth furnished by the Red Cross to aid in supplying the children of the unemployed with clothing during the winter.

capitalism must go into chaos or orderly change. Education is the lever that must lift the world. In these critical times, we should not cut educational expenses; we should spend more and more for proper schools.

## A Woman's Point of View

(Continued from Page Six)

Mrs. Lindlof is also vice-president of the Teachers' Union and several years ago ran for office on the Socialist ticket.

It is also interesting to note in this connection that the Teachers' Union, which as a labor organization could technically have confined itself to questions of wages, hours and security on the job, is the one teachers' organization and the only one which has ever been at all concerned with professional standards and improved schooling. The other teachers' associations have always spent their time playing the game of cheap political boot-

licking to get special privileges and favors. Now they are getting their reward in the form of sympathy.

Governor-elect Colonel Lehman told a committee of teachers that he sympathized with them but the cuts were imperative due to the financial condition of the city. What the financial condition of the city was due to he didn't say.

Do you think somebody ought to tell him the facts? And would it make any difference? Or must the teachers and the firemen and the policemen and clerks and other low-salaried workers along with the rest of us consumers, pay for the millions of graft, corruption and waste?



## Joe Thinks Old Party Ramparts Are Cracked But Bill Disagrees and They Part Without Any Rancor

By Autolycus

"I SEE by the papers that we may have a new united party next year," said Joe, as he met Bill in the Rand School Book Store. "That is, if smart guys like you don't throw a monkey wrench into the machinery."

"I suppose you want another debate," said Bill as he turned the pages of a volume of the Fabian Essays. "I'm for a united party but I'd like to know what is going to be united."

"Well, here's the League for Independent Political Action taking the lead," said Joe. "It announces a national congress next year where all groups favoring a united party will be represented. The League says that 'The ramparts of the old parties cracked in the election' and that 'millions changed the political habits of a lifetime.' Now ain't that the truth?"

### Bill Isn't Enthusiastic

"Perhaps I'm stupid but I have been unable to find any ramparts of capitalist parties that have been cracked," Bill replied. "Roosevelt succeeds Hoover with about seven million majority and Harding succeeded Wilson by a majority almost the same. If the Republican ramparts are cracked now the Democratic ramparts were cracked in 1920 and yet the sagging ramparts of 1920 are the towering walls of 1932. Why should we think that the shift of a large section of voters from one capitalist party to another means the cracking of one of those parties?"

"Well, it certainly means widespread dissatisfaction," Joe replied.

"It probably does, but it does not mean that the Republican Party is mortally injured," said Bill. "For forty years one of the capitalist parties has been in the ascendant in Congress till it reached its maximum. Then it declined and the other has advanced to its maximum and in turn declined. This zig-zag course sometimes at the crest of widespread dissatisfaction has the appearance of a political revolution. It was so acute in 1912 that it split the G. O. P. and gave Wilson an enormous electoral vote. Eight years later it was just the other way. Now twelve years after the Harding sweep we have another Democratic sweep. What has been cracked in these two parties?"

### Joe Charges Sabotage

"There's that infernal monkey wrench already," said Joe with a trace of disgust.

"I'm sorry that you think that remembering some history is the same as sabotage," Bill observed, "but the wrench lies in that history and not in any stubbornness of mine. Based upon our zig-zag political returns of forty years Roosevelt and his party will soon be on the toboggan and the Republicans will be marching back. Perhaps it will be a return from Elba for Calvin Coolidge."

"Don't take the joy out of life, Bill. If it's a case of zig-zag forever, what hope is there?" asked Joe.

"I'm not taking the joy out of life; I'm taking what I think are your illusions out of the political returns," Bill replied. "Turn to the working class and the capitalist system. This system is cracking and the workers are beginning to see its gaping fissures. That's one important reason why the Socialist Party received nearly 900,000 votes this year. Even conservatives at the A. F. of L. convention saw the cracking and took a turn to the left. That vote and this turn are more important than Hoover's defeat by Roosevelt."

### Bill's Idea of a United Party

"Then the new united party has a chance in the next few years," said Joe.

"Yes, if the drift of workers, organized and unorganized, continues and it is likely that it will," said Bill. "They seem to be uniting in the Socialist Party so far as the vote is concerned. If the organized working class continues the turn to the left we will have the united party."

"But what of the professional groups, women's organizations and old party insurgents mentioned by the L.I.P.A.?" Joe inquired.

"Victor L. Berger used to say that when old party leaders come to us it is best to put them on ice for a few years. I think so, too. As for the women's organizations, their composition includes women of various classes, including those living on parasitic incomes, except organizations that are restricted to working class women. We want organizations of working class women; the others we will not get and we should not try to get them because their class composition makes them an element of confusion. On the whole they are bourgeois in outlook. For the same reasons the professionals are doubtful allies, but as individuals some would make good material for a working class party."

"There's your wrench again," said Joe. "I thought you were talking of a united party."

### They Part as Perfect Friends

"I am, while you are thinking of a disunited party," Bill replied. "A united party that will serve us as workers is one that recognizes the class antagonisms and that makes its primary appeal to the workers to overthrow capitalism. Working women's and professional organizations in general is accomplished by putting the class struggle out of the window and bringing bourgeois classes in the back door. That means disunity and lack of confidence in the working class itself."

"Well, the ramparts of capitalism are cracking, anyway," said Joe.

"You said it, but let us see to it that our own ramparts are not cracked as we build them," Bill replied as they walked out of the store.

By Joseph E. Cohen

## The A. F. of L. Must Be Leader In Battle for National Labor Laws

Unless Such Legislation Is National Progressive Part of the Country Will Be at the Mercy of the Backward Sections.

AT the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the new program of the wage-workers was drawn up. Now the scene has shifted to Washington where the struggle for labor's interests really takes place. To be sure the labor general staff talked strongly of using its "economic force" and of going to the State legislatures for social measures.

That is the well-established line of action.

Wherever labor can, through the power of its trade union might, bring about shorter hours and bigger pay, there is the first line of attack.

And when it comes to having adoption of old-age pensions, a shorter work-week for women and minors and unemployment insurance effort will be put forth in each progressive commonwealth, instead of waiting through the long night for the backward sections to perk up and become industrially and socially modern.

So far so good.

### On the Economic Field

But somewhere the issue will be joined on the economic field. Where employers are determinedly reactionary and persist in keeping as many workers out of jobs as possible in order to drive down terms of hiring help then labor will have to fight, no matter how strong the odds are against it. It will have to grapple for survival, even though it has no weapons but its bare hands.

Should the railroad men insist upon their main proposal, the thirty-hour work-week, a nationwide shutdown of the roads may flash the issue across the continent. Where they start other labor bodies will follow. That would bring into play labor's "economic force" in a most telling manner.

Less spectacular, but only next in importance, will be the drive to be directed by State federations of labor for humane legislation. Old-age pensions should not be so difficult to obtain in several more commonwealths and should be tied up with systems already adopted by some unions, such as the International Typographical Union, and aid in conserving their funds.

### The Struggle Goes On

Reaching to and going under the forty-hour week for women and minors is a trifle harder to get. And the ice is no more than cracked in breaking through to navigate for unemployment insurance.

But here the struggle must go on.

That having been set going, the question arises as to just what part the American Federation of Labor itself will take in the charge of the workers for needed reform. The parent body cannot call strikes; and it does not function in the State legislatures except by invitation and association. Much more than that is expected of it in generalship.

The Executive Council has its headquarters in Washington, and very properly so. That is the capital of the nation. There is the spot the contest for Labor must center.

To clear the ground one superstition to be gotten rid of without delay is the false notion that the Federal Constitution will have to be amended to put over national labor laws. Tinkering with the Constitution is out of tune in the present emergency.

### The Supreme Court

Similarly may the Supreme Court, if they enter the scene, be depended upon to see the light of hard-pressed and determined millions using "economic force."

What counts is that progressive States, passing humane acts, place

their workers in competition unfair to them by backward sections. The only remedy is national legislation.

Let organized wage-earners in favorable position in their localities to get concessions from employers or State assemblies do so. Every such gain is bound to be felt all along the line.

But to the American Federation of Labor belongs the chief obligation to lead in the general movement for nation-wide labor laws.

## Bay State Plans Winter Courses For Socialists

BOSTON.—With more than 500 per cent increase in the Socialist vote in Massachusetts, Socialists are not resting on their laurels but are busily engaged in building a strong political organization to be a real factor in the politics of the cities and towns of the state.

To make effective organizations of the 27 new locals which have been organized since last June, the state committee is working to have every local organize study classes in Socialism. Already classes have been formed in Lowell, Lynn, Cambridge, Boston, Worcester, Northampton and New Bedford.

The locals of western Massachusetts held a conference in Northampton on Sunday, Nov. 20, and formed a Confederation of the western locals in order to carry on more effective organization and educational work. Delegates from the locals of the eastern section will convene Sunday, Dec. 11, to make plans. Under the auspices of the state committee a series of popular lectures is being arranged to be available to the locals by January first.

Socialists in three cities—Salem, Holyoke and New Bedford—are running for office in the municipal Thomas Carlton, a veteran Socialist, is running for the City Council. In Holyoke, Adolf Schopfer is running for the City Council. In New Bedford there are four candidates for the City Council—Jane Alletag, James Waring, Sarah Burgess and Alan S. Wrigley. Lester Shulman, E. R. O'Brien and C. T. Tripp are running for Alderman.

Warren D. Mullins, who was organizer in New Bedford and surrounding territory during the recent campaign and to whose work and capable leadership the notable gain in the New Bedford vote can be accounted, has been retained by the state committee to continue his work there.

State Secretary Lewis is investigating the possibility of undertaking a weekly radio broadcast.

## MUSTN'T ORGANIZE

WARM SPRINGS, Ga.—Five miles from the summer home of the President-elect who talks of "a new deal for the forgotten man," workers are forbidden to organize under penalty of losing their jobs. The Manchester Mills demands employees sign a statement that they will not organize nor harbor organizers in their ranks.

## Singing for



Children at one of the Socialist Schools led last year taught the Elementary Unit of the Greater New York. In the higher grades, labor backgro

## Says Herriot

THE French Chamber of Deputies has decided not to pay the current installment on the war debt to the U. S., but our Congress is prepared to demand payment. Which would tie the score and refer the matter to posterity for future wrangling.

Some bright lads have suggested that America trade the war debt for colonial possessions of the debtor nations. France could give us the Sahara desert in payment of her bill, and we could use the place as a convenient dumping ground for our unemployed population.

England could get credit for a couple of million pounds for giving Uncle Sam the right to have an argument with Gandhi.

The defaulted French payment amounts to less than \$20,000,000, but the American press must have used up that much in pulp paper and ink discussing the question.

Just as soon as I can work up a bit of insomnia I'll stay up all night wondering how those Frenchmen dared to disregard the wishes of William Randolph Hearst. Maybe Hearst ought to fire a few editors.

Anyhow, France is the place where fashions are set. There'll be a lot of imitating.

Premier Herriot told the French Chamber that the trouble started when Hoover asked for a moratorium on the German debt. That goes back quite a way to the root of the trouble, but we might go back a little closer. Some memories still recall 1914.

Don't let the depression mar your Christmas spirit. This is the time for giving. If you have nothing else to give, you can at least give a kick in the right direction.

Santa Claus is in an awful fix. He couldn't make the payments, and the finance company took back his reindeer.

Santa is still generous, but he's broke. He gave the last thing he had—that was his vote—as a gift to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Now, when he gets his just chews his whistle some kind red will some hair to Santa grateful.

Mr. Claus who old-f business man to got the made up his pants in factory and deluded them

When capitalism came, M found himself able to with the fellow who had factories and for-savin' chinery.

Now, the old fe tickled pink if he got a \$14 a week in apartment

His job is to the des kiddies how n it is t

## The New Y

WITH the old canv completed, thomas-l votes—1,352 n than th the election.

The Socialists regai position as thirty in the by polling more for Go than Vichet, y Preser party candidates official nominees, the (natorial for the two pe being 1 and 83,452 respecly. The Preservation" was lau in 1930 to givins-dry B licans an opnity to against "wet"publi can bosses not to the org "dry" vote. 1930 the Preservationist'olled 1 votes to 120,444Waldman winning third.

The Communist, fo first time, wonal stand a legal party ed to parti in the primarie polling votes for Israeter, can for Governor. in such ing a party mull 25,000 for Govern. the Comm vote for the Stat 27,956. The S. for Pre was 10,833 for Gov



# Socialism



ing led in sing and song by Gertrude Gross, who through Park unit of the Socialist Schools of labor background, history and Socialism are taught.

## rit to Us . . .

en ta gets hungry Christmas spirit, which can be bought cash-and-carry or C.O.D.

Santa has lost everything he ever had, except the hump on his back and the cavities in his teeth.

He doesn't live at the North Pole any more, but his tenement flat is just as cold.

Santa is by no means sure of his \$14 pre-Christmas job. There's talk of the department store using a dummy with a speaker arrangement. The only drawback is that the dummy will require storage space during the year when he's not in use, whereas Santa can use the park benches.

Santa may be abolished, but Christmas will be permitted to hold on as long as it pays dividends.

P. H.

## Nw York Official Vote

the onl canvass of votes cast in November finally comd, thomas-Maurer ticket is credited with 177,397 352 n than the vote unofficially reported shortly after on.

ialistty regained its thirty in the State mores for Governor ert, y Preservation ididate official "dry" the tratorial vote wo pa being 102,959 resply. The "Law on" was launched o gne-dry Repub- onity to vote wet"publean candi torn Republican t to the organized to. D30 the "Law onist"olled 100,000 20,444Waldman, thus hrd .

mmuParty, for the vonial standing arty ed to participate maric polling 26,407 Isracter, candidate nor. in such stand- rry mull 25,000 votes rry. The Communist the State was

for President G. A. Gerber 180,907 35,844 166,781

for Governor Fred Sander 129,003 34,816 163,643

## By H. M. Douty By All Means, Let's Plan Ahead But It Must Be For Socialism

Swope Plan, Chase Plan or What Have You? Leave Capitalism Undisturbed — No Future Without Socialism Is Worth Working for.

THE idea of economic planning has always been part of Socialist theory. It is the reverse side of the Socialist criticism of the anarchy of capitalist production and distribution. Recently a matter only for theoretical discussion, it has been carried by the drama of the Russian Five-Year Plan to the plane of practical experience.

With the deepening of the economic crisis in the United States the embattled liberals and some of the "enlightened" capitalists have advanced the planning idea. "Let us plan," cry these competitive spirits of yesterday.

And so Stuart Chase, Charles A. Beard, Gerard Swope and others hatch economic plans. These differ considerably in detail, but they have one fundamental point in common. They do not seriously disturb the basic arrangements of the capitalist system.

In a word, these plans propose to patch capitalism, not to transform it. They insure the maintenance of the profit system, but with an even higher degree of capitalist concentration and control than at present.

### The Swope Plan

The Swope Plan, for example, would integrate industry through the medium of trade associations, and in this way regulate production and price. Politically, the proposals for capitalist economic planning lead to fascism.

This is an example of the way in which capitalism takes the shadow but not the substance of Socialist ideas. "Let us plan," cry the capitalists—for capitalism.

The workers cannot afford to be deceived by capitalist proposals for economic planning. Only Socialist planning can build a world without poverty and want, a world in which the gigantic technical achievements of society will be placed at the disposal of all who labor. What are the ear-marks of Socialist economic planning?

### To Gain Power

1. Power. Before we can have genuine Socialist economic planning, the workers and farmers must gain control of the factories, mines, railroads—of the vast productive apparatus of present-day United States. The precise method needed to accomplish this end will depend upon the course of historical events.

Of first importance now is the organization of the Socialist Party, together with militant unions on the industrial front. The ownership of industry must be taken from the capitalist class and vested in society. This is the great prerequisite for Socialist economic planning, and only an organized class conscious movement of the workers can insure its realization.

2. Objective. The chief objective of economic planning under Socialism will be to afford all workers of hand and brain a mini-

mum standard of living, a standard advancing with the advance of technical knowledge and physical equipment. Production will be geared to use and not to profit. Exploitation, poverty, and unemployment, the evils inextricably bound up with capitalism, will be eliminated.

3. Organization. Planned Socialist production and distribution will depend upon an accurate knowledge of the raw materials, the physical equipment, the available labor, and the needs of society.

Thus, trained statisticians, economists, sociologists, and engineers will play a large part in the planning process. There will undoubtedly be a national planning board to correlate the diverse industrial activities of the nation, and separate boards for each industrial group. On these boards representation will be divided between the workers, technicians, and consumers.

### No Place for Exploiters

There will be no place in the planning system for private property owners. Industry will be socialized. Production will be carried out for the use of the members of society, and not for the profit of a grasping ruling class.

Briefly, these are the bare fundamentals of Socialist planning. Even today the subject is of more than academic importance. Although the immediate struggle is for bread, the great, revolutionary aims of Socialism should be kept ever to the front. And when there is talk of economic planning, the workers should ask: "Planning for whom? Planning by whom?" Only the workers, organized under the banner of Socialism, can build an economic system in which genuine planning for the needs of the members of a classless society is possible.

### Ah, Yes! Mister Hickin!

WE read with genuine interest in the official club-house organ of Tammany Hall that at a recent meeting of the National Democratic Club William H. Hickin was unanimously re-elected President.

Among other officers elected was James A. Farley, Democratic State and National Chairman, Governor Roosevelt's campaign manager and slated for Postmaster General, who won the high honor of Second Vice-President to serve under Mister Hickin.

As we recall the name, was not Mister Hickin in some way connected with rather interesting practices revealed before the Seabury committee? Was he not the lawyer who had to be seen in connection with important pier leases before certain German ships could find docking space, and did he not get rather substantial fees for his "legal" services?

And while we are on the subject, we note with pleasure the re-election to the Board of Governors for a three-year term of one James John Joseph Walker—elected in absentia.

Who was it that would never forget and could never learn? And what happened after a while to the Bourgeois?

## THE CHATTERBOX A Really Great Poem Is In Store for Readers of This Journal in Two Weeks By S. A. DeWitt

ABOVE the traffic and its raucous din, above the milling on the walks and the scenes of misery and suffering on every hand the sky spreads an unperturbed blue. By day the sun goes through his radiant round, and at night the stars do their glittering ballet around the silver dais of the moon. The grievous contrast between a man-made world and nature records itself with brutal hurt on a poet's inner being.

When I delved through the drawer containing letters and controversial matter tonight in search of a poem to head this column I came upon A. M. Sullivan's "Elbows of the Wind," a new book of poems issued by the Kingsley Press of New York City. I held the trim blue volume tremblingly in hand, touched by the promise of a fine adventure. Here was a thing that a man had made in full communion with eternal things. Here was something good enough to neutralize into tolerable taste all the mean experiences of a business day, all the heartaches over human stupidity, all the weeks of sorrow over the destitution and injustice surrounding me, and in which I could do so little to assuage or help.

Stuff of the moon and stars, and the all-illuminating sun, poetry and poets will always be to me, and the times that come for weariness with work in this space would be many indeed, if no poems or poets showed themselves through the impersonal mail.

Mr. Sullivan has been a contributor who has honored this column a number of times with splendid work. Several months ago he sent in a long poem "Epoch's End," and my pleasure was unbounded at the distinct honor he showed The New Leader and me with his tribute.

Immediately, upon reading what was readily discernible as a truly "big league" work I resolved to turn my space over for several weeks in succession so that the entire poem might be given in even installments to the readers of this journal. . . . But genuine humility impelled my handing the poem over to Jim Oneal for his use as a feature. Bill Feigenbaum got a case of enthusiastic fever together with Jim, and they in turn infected McGeehan, the artist, who passed the inspirational fervor onto his stylus, and the result will appear as a poetic and artistic masterpiece in the New Year's edition of The New Leader. We haven't published anything as significant and certain of historic place in literature in our nine long years of endeavor.

In all the years that it has been a joy to watch and see Sullivan rise to heights as a poet I quietly predicted to myself that genuine greatness would come to him. . . . Perhaps the log-rolling Anglo-Saxon maniacs who have festered around the now moribund Robinson and made garrulous ado about "Lancelot" and "Tristram" will hardly turn an ear or lift an eyebrow at this assertion of mine. Surely I do not expect the professional critics to betray their studious neglect of minor poets by suddenly making a discovery of a major planet in the minor orbits they have refused to scan. Sullivan will not receive the acclaim due him for some time to come. . . . He has never hob-nobbed with the nabobs, he has never catered to publicity puddlers. He has taken his art seriously, painted his poems as he felt them, and walked a steady gait onward, and unobtrusively upward. . . . And his book, "Elbows of the Wind," is a definite record of all that I have felt for a long, long time, and which I am happy to reveal in these inadequate paragraphs.

Allow me to give just a hint of what lyric beauty lies between the skye covers of the book. . . .

### SHADOWS ARE BLACK

Shadows are such knavish things.  
They revel in the dawn,  
And when the haughty bluebird sings  
They stretch across the lawn:  
But how the little vagrants run  
Before the golden spears of sun. . . .

Shadows are not holy things,  
But fragments of the night.  
They flit about on ebony wings  
While angels wear them white.  
At dusk the leave the choir stalls  
And fly across cathedral walls.  
Shadows are quite awkward things.

They bend and twist askew.  
Nor have they lovely colorings  
Like woodland flowers . . . even you  
Who wear the rainbow on your back  
Must have a shadow that is black. . . .

His "Christmas Up-to-Date" I shall grace this column with in the next issue, and on New Years you will have "Epoch's End" for something to remember pleasantly, against all that you are striving so earnestly to forget. . . .

Now that the emotional stage is gone, the surprise and the shock, let me thank all the Rockaway comrades for their tear-party of last Sunday, at which I was the unwitting guest of honor. I am especially grateful to Comrade Bill Fichandler and his good wife Edith Weller for traveling through the storm all the way from the West Side of Manhattan to Rockaway Park in order to furnish his fine talent at the piano. And to Comrade Harges for the songs he composed in my honor. . . . And certainly to Belle and Jack Friedman and the other good comrades who prepared the delightful function. I am saddened, however, since I now realize I am growing old and infirmly.



## NEW LEADER FORUM

### THE CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

By Herman Waskow

In his article on "How the Non-Partisan Policy Works," issue of Dec. 3, Emmerich Steinberger calls attention to the need of tact by our comrades in the Central Trades and Labor Council. He says: "As for example, the occasion when one of our comrades read off a part of the Democratic plank on Unemployment and gave the impression that what he read was all of it, whereas there was a great deal more, and thus gave the chairman of the council the chance to accuse the Socialist of being dishonest."

Here is what actually occurred. At the meeting of the council on Oct. 23, 1930, I demanded the endorsement of Louis Waldman for Governor and the whole Socialist ticket. A full report of this meeting was published in The New Leader by Louis Stanley. I stated at that meeting that the test of labor's allegiance should be the attitude of the political parties towards the unemployment problem. I read from the Republican, Democratic and Socialist State platforms their position on that question, merely indicating that the position of the Republican Party is that "industry must be maintained in a healthy and prosperous condition," the Democratic Party merely called for "the creation of a commission to make a scientific study of unemployment," while the Socialist Party made specific demands: the immediate launching of public works, the establishment of additional employment offices, the six-hour day and five-day week, ratification of the child labor amendment, old-age pensions at sixty, state insurance against unemployment, etc.

On that basis I demanded the endorsement of the Socialist Party, its platform and ticket. Because I didn't read all of the Republican and Democratic blarney, I was then severely taken to task by Comrade Steinberger. This he did privately, indicating at the same time that I was there as a delegate of a union and not as a representative of the Socialist Party and therefore had no right to demand the endorsement of the Socialist ticket.

Let me point out a case of tactlessness. At that same meeting, following my demand for Waldman's endorsement, James Holland, former President of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor, accused Comrade Waldman of "having done all in his power to obstruct the passage of labor's legislation" when he was a member of the State Legislature, and when this accusation was made, several members of the Socialist Party sat there and didn't say boo, leaving it to me alone to rise again and show that on the contrary Waldman introduced much legislation that was beneficial to labor. Who was tactless? Bronx, N. Y.

### A PERSONAL STATEMENT

By David P. Berenberg

Permit me to make the following statement. Thomas MacCarthy assures me that I was mistaken when I said I had seen him at Archibald Stevenson's office some years ago. I take his word for it and regret that I have caused him any difficulty.

New York City.

### SENATE DOCUMENT 259

By Earl G. Panizza

I am a disabled soldier and consider the letter by James O'Neal to the Committee Against Prepayment of the Bonus very valuable. I have circulated it among ex-service men.

I am curious to know the contents of Senate Document 259 of 1920 which you state is hard to get. Would like for you to get me one or state its contents.

Buffalo, N. Y.

It is practically impossible to obtain this document. The material we quoted was from a pamphlet based upon the contents of this document and written by Basil Manley. Several requests of this kind have been received. We may in a few weeks make a digest of the Manley pamphlet for the use of our readers.

### Transferring Ownership

I notice in the World-Telegram a letter inquiring about the meaning of the word "transfer" in the Socialist Party platform. It refers to the "transfer" of the industries and natural resources from private to social ownership, and the writer asks whether Socialists propose to compensate the "robbers" who have possession. What is your answer?

J. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The word means precisely what is meant. If the transfer is made by law or in a period of social revolution, with compensation or not, it will be a transfer of ownership from the exploiters to the masses.

Whether there will be compensation one cannot say in advance. A good case can be made for outright confiscation based not only on Socialist grounds but also justified by American bourgeois precedents. In the American Revolution much landed property, colonial residences and slaves were confiscated from the Tories. Hundreds of millions of values in Negro slaves were also confiscated in the Civil War.

However, it is obvious that, had the slave owners been paid for their slaves, the destruction of slave property would have been accomplished at a smaller cost than the actual cost of the Civil War. No compensation was paid slave owners yet the final price paid exceeded the real value of the slaves, and this does not include the deaths and the hates that followed the Civil War and the destruction of other values in the South. Socialists can stress the justification of confiscation and yet not insist on it under any and all circumstances.

### Socialism and Graft

I have read with much interest the late issues of The New Leader and a doubt arises in my mind. I am a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, but if you will answer this question satisfactory you will make a deeper-dyed Socialist of me than I have ever been a Democrat.

Question—Would the Socialist Party (in power) heed the call of graft?

J. B. Orr,  
Camp Baldy, Cal.

The evil of graft is a conspicuous by-product of American capitalist politics. Socialists have held many offices in this and other countries and it has been extremely rare that one has been guilty of this offense. However, it is possible that an individual Socialist holding office in the future may prove dishonest; but this should be remembered—graft is part of a peculiar system of politics in this country and the grafter grafts with the full knowledge of the professional politicians of his party. The Socialist Party is controlled by its members who do not hesitate to expel a member for conduct that disgraces his membership, whether he holds a public office or not. In the capitalist parties there is no popular membership control and for that reason the grafter can ply his trade unmolested. In the Socialist Party a dishonest man always faces the menace of expulsion and he will either not join or, if he slips in, we nail him if he tries to do wrong.

### Socialist Musicians

Will Meet Monday

A meeting will be held Monday night at the Rand School, 7 East 16th Street, of all musicians who are members of or affiliated with the Socialist Party, to form a musicians' section of Rebel Arts. Herman Epstein, noted musician and composer of the music of "The Revolution," will speak on "Music in the New Social Order." All musicians are invited to attend.

## N. J. SOCIALISTS IN STATE CONVENTION

THE largest state convention of the Socialist Party ever held in New Jersey was held in the Labor Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., Newark, on Sunday, with 172 delegates from 59 party branches present. John Martin of Newark presided. William Robinson of Plainfield was secretary of the convention and Edward L. Klump of Irvington, assistant secretary.

The report of state secretary Andrew P. Wittel showed an increase in the presidential vote from 4,300 in 1928 to 43,197 in 1932; congressional candidates in 13 out of 14 districts in the state received 16,934 votes as compared with 3,979 in 1930; assembly candidates in 11 out of 21 counties received 18,336 votes as compared with 5,614 in 1931; and the vote for U. S. Senator increased from 4,615 in 1930 to 12,060 this year.

Party branches increased from 30 in 1931 to 59 in 1932. The convention re-elected Mrs. Peter Detlefsen of North Arlington state treasurer and chose Eric Ross of Kearny as state secretary.

Applications for charters for branches in Princeton University and in Montclair were approved. Support of the monthly state paper, the New View, was endorsed.

Numerous constitutional changes were made, including the provision for a probationary period of two months for new applicants for membership; a provision for a state labor committee; and the scale of dues stamps at 14c. A committee was selected to attend sessions of the state legislature and another committee selected to draft an unemployment insurance law.

### Dance and Frolic of The Nature Friends

Saturday night, Dec. 17, the Nature Friends will hold a Winter Frolic and Dance at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. This is an excellent opportunity for comrades to get acquainted with the Nature Friends movement. A great program will be presented, including Mildred Tanzer of the Denishawn Dance Group, who will present the Ravel waltz, Mexican hat dance and Negro spirituals. Margaret Larkin, author of the book "Singing Cowboy," will sing cowboy songs, accompanied on the guitar, and she will explain their social background, for many of them have become I.W.W. songs.

Kid Taylor with his Negro band will play modern dance music. Tickets will be 33c in advance through Ruth Matthes, 1381 Franklin Ave., New York. Tel: Topping 2-2366.

### Sunday Hike

Sunday, Dec. 18, there will be only one hike, leading to Alpine-Upper Palisades. Meet at Van Cortland Park station at 8 a. m. Fare, 30c. Leader: Walter Schumann.

Brooklyn Section, which has its meetings in Queens County Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave., will have a lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 8 p. m., by L. Lozowick on "Development of Art."

Manhattan Section, which meets Thursday nights in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., will have a lecture on Dec. 22 by Dr. J. Auslander on "Health Problems of the Workers." At all lectures free admission.

### An Inquiry

Robert Shostack, 912 F Street, N.E., Washington, D. C., writes to say that a group of Socialist nature lovers are anxious to get in touch with friends of nature with the object of forming an organization in Washington.

## Socialist Party Progress

### Arkansas

A mass meeting for the unemployed was held in the county courthouse auditorium at El Dorado by the Socialist Party Unemployment Committee of Union County. The accomplishments of unemployed councils all over the country were reported and organization urged. The El Dorado local seems bent on rivaling the accomplishments of the Old Potter local, which is functioning militantly in the hills of Polk County.

In the city elections, March 29, the El Dorado socialists expect to contest for aldermanic seats and also may have a candidate for mayor. Sam Sandberg, who served as state secretary during the past campaign, left last week for Washington to participate in the Hunger March. Otto Fredericksen, fraternal delegate from Commonwealth College, and Edwin Gore, delegate from the Polk County Holiday Association, are in Washington with the protesting farmers.

### West Virginia

The state convention in Union Labor Temple, Fairmont, Dec. 3-4, was an immense success. Delegates from every section of the state were present.

The convention voted to form Unemployment Councils throughout the state. Petitions will be circulated at once to the state legislature to amend the election laws to permit minority parties to have representation on election boards. Steps will be taken to secure the cooperation of the American Civil Liberties Union and the minor parties, and delegates pledged themselves to secure 100,000 signers.

### Virginia

Richmond.—A united front was presented in Richmond this week by Socialists and Communists, against a capitalist attack on free speech and civil liberty by Mayor J. Fulmer Bright (Democrat). There are only a handful of Communists here, but have been engaged in organizing an Unemployed Council and Hunger March section. The organization, through Abe Tomkin, Communist, secured the city auditorium for a meeting to welcome the southern contingent of the "Hunger Army." The Mayor revoked the permit, and, upon Tomkin's approaching him with a protest resolution, ordered him arrested as a vagrant! Immediately the Socialist Local swung into line. David George, State Secretary, issued a statement assailing the Mayor as a would-be czar. Herman R. Ansell, State Chairman, Thomas Stone and others, spoke with Tomkin at a protest meeting. Public opinion was mobilized, the press came across for Jeffersonian democracy, and the newspapers published the Socialist resolutions.

Newport News.—The Socialist local of this city unanimously adopted resolutions condemning as "unwise, unjust and unnecessary"

the proposed sales tax "which would place a burden on the poorer classes out of all proportion to their ability to pay . . . and we condemn in particular the temerity of John J. Raskob's pre-election proposal to lower the present income and inheritance taxes in the higher brackets while at the same time suggesting the imposition of the sales tax." The resolution also congratulated "the American Federation of Labor upon its acceptance of two important planks in the Socialist platform by demanding a 5-day 6-hour work week and by declaring in favor of compulsory unemployment insurance; and furthermore we invite labor as a whole to hereafter vote the Socialist ticket rather than depend on force to secure, from government and industry, the adoption of these and all other measures which the American Federation of Labor embodied in its 18 demands, most of which were ignored in the recent campaign."

### California

San Francisco.—Speakers scheduled on the December program of the San Francisco local are Fred Rivers on "Cooperative Movements in the Bay Region"; Joseph A. Murphy on "The I. W. W., Past and Present"; M. Mulborn, "A Municipal Bank and Housing Program for San Francisco," and Austin Lewis, who will pose the question, "Can a Working Man Save Safely?"

Modesto.—Joseph F. d' written that Local Modesto was launched several months ago and already has 45 members. The members are working for 1000 members by spring.

Los Angeles County leads in the size of vote cast—27,518, followed by Alameda, 6,598; San Francisco, 5,802; San Diego, 3,108; Orange, 1,577; San Bernardino, 1,502; Santa Clara, 1,377; Fresno, 1,211; San Joaquin, 1,137; San Mateo, 982; Sacramento, 978; Kern, 962; Contra Costa, 811.

### A "United Front"

The second ballot at Grenoble for the seat in the French Chamber of Deputies rendered vacant by the death of Comrade Mistral took place on November 20th. The reactionary candidate, Colonel Brocard, received 10,466 votes, the Socialist, Martin, 10,399 votes and the Communist Champiglia, 587. The reactionary candidate was therefore elected by a majority of 67 votes. The maintenance of the perfectly hopeless candidature of the Communist has thus once again helped a reactionary of the worst type to victory. But that, of course, will not prevent the Communists from continuing to talk about the "United Front."

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# Socialist Party Progress

## Maine

The total Thomas vote reached 2489. Socialist Labor and Communist votes totaled nearly 500.

Since the organization of the state in April nine locals have been formed. At a recent meeting of the state committee it was decided to work on initiative referendums for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and a 48-hour law.

Recognition is now given to the strong Socialist club in existence at Bowdoin College.

A tour of Alfred Baker Lewis has been arranged with scheduled visits to most of the locals. Other lecturers to come are Oscar Ameringer and Warren Mullen, formerly of the British Independent Labor Party.

## LECTURE NOTES

Frank Strawn Hamilton will speak on "Logic, Old and New" in the Muhlenberg Library, 209 W. 23rd St., at 8:30. On Dec. 17th, he will lead the Discussion Group on Philosophy of Plato.

Dr. Samuel Schmalhausen will lecture under the auspices of the Institute for Advanced Education in Irving Plaza Hall, Dec. 22nd, at 8:30 p. m., on "The Future: Dream or Nightmare?"

John Haynes Holmes will speak on "If Russia Falls," under the direction of the Community Forum, 160 W. 110th St., at 8 p. m. Sunday, at 11 a. m., he will speak in Town Hall on "The Record Sheet of 1932: Men and Events, Books and Plays."

"Is the Five Year Plan a Success?" will be debated between Joseph Freeman, affirmative, and Isaac Don Levine, negative, in the New Star Casino, Dec. 21st, at 8 p. m., Roger Baldwin, chairman, under the auspices of the John Reed Club.

There will be a children's Christmas entertainment in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday, Dec. 18th, at 7:30 p. m.

"Georgia Nigger" will be the topic of the Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday, at 8 p. m., a discussion of the novel by John L. Spivack, revealing conditions in the Georgia convict camps. At the nine o'clock Open Forum, Yoshiyuki Nakagomi of Tokyo and Y. T. Chang of Shanghai will discuss: "Is Japan Justified in Her Chinese Policy?"

Dr. George B. Vetter will lecture on "Social Psychology Today," under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum in the Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., Sunday, Dec. 18th, at 8.

Dr. Everett Dean Martin will lecture on "Thomas More: Utopia—Beginning All Over Again," in Cooper Union, Friday, Dec. 16th. On Dec. 18th, Professor Mortimer J. Adler will lecture on "The Nature of a Higher Education: Law: The Philosophy of Nature." The subject of his lecture on Dec. 20th is "The Nature of a Higher Education: Law: The Arts and the Sciences," under the auspices of the People's Institute.

Dr. Samuel Schmalhausen will conclude his course of lectures at Irving Plaza Hall, under the auspices of the Institute for Advanced Education, Dec. 22nd, at 8:30. His subject will be "The Future: Dream or Nightmare?"

August Claessens will address the Freethinkers of America at the meeting in the Steinway Building, 113 W. 57th St., Sunday, Dec. 18th, at 8:30. Claessens' lecture will be "Nature and Nurture: A Study in the Factors of Heredity and Environment."

**Overmatter New Leader**—The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1934.

## Nebraska

The official vote for the Thomas-Maurer ticket was 9,876. Other state candidates received up to 15,222 the highest Socialist vote ever polled in the state. The state committee is working to establish a sustaining fund, to assure the organization a steady and regular income.

The Student Socialist club at Lincoln has been placed on a permanent basis.

## Rhode Island

Warren D. Mullins, member of the British Labor Party, will lecture Sunday on "Comparisons of the British and the American Labor Movements" at the Swedish Workmen's Hall, Pine at Chestnut Sts., under Socialist party auspices.

## Connecticut

**New London.**—The annual organization meeting of the local was held with more than 100 Socialist voters and friends present. Martin F. Plunkett, State Chairman, who was introduced by Fred Holdsworth of the Norwich Local, explained to the visitors the operations of a local. Eleven persons put in applications and were admitted to the local. Officers for 1933 were elected. Town chairmen who will act as organizers were chosen for each of seven neighboring towns (townships) from members present at the meeting who reside in those country districts. Greetings were sent to the three new locals which have been organized in the second Congressional District this fall. Hitherto the local has been meeting once a week. In 1933 it will hold two business meetings a month in a public hall, and will meet informally on alternate weeks in private houses. Secretary for 1933 is Alex. G. Leiper, 25 Morgan St.

**New Haven.**—The membership has increased over 50 per cent in the last six weeks, and sufficient application cards have been signed now to make up another 50 per cent increase within the next month. Enthusiasm is at a high point. The organization has been perfected for the coming year. The following are the officers: Town Chairman, Francis A. Henson; Fin. Sec'y, Mrs. Fleming James; Rec. Sec'y, Paul S. Minear; Treas., Yale Rosh. Five other members have been chosen to form, with these four, an executive committee of 9; Isadore Polsky, Wm. Bloor, M. Toweroff, Louis

## Socialist Folks Will Join Rebellion Against 1932 At New Years Eve Frolic

New York Socialists and sympathizers will rebel against the year 1932 and all its works and pomps at the Rebel Costume Frolic on New Years Eve at the Debs Auditorium.

They will dance and frolic to the syncopated music of the Hollywood Serenaders according to plans now being made, a surprise awaits those wearing the most appropriate costumes that express resentment and rebellion against 1932.

Tickets are available at the Rand Book Store, 7 East 15th St., for only a dollar (a real depression price for New Years Eve) while those waiting to get their tickets at the door will be glad to pay \$1.50. It's smart to be thrifty, so get your tickets at once.

## First Issue of German Socialist Weekly Appears

German Socialists of New York City are rejoicing over the appearance of the "Volkszeitung" as a weekly this Saturday. The weekly is a special initial number of 32 pages and the regular issue thereafter will be 16 pages or more. The weekly is the successor to the "Daily Volkszeitung" which began publication in the seventies but which suspended a few months ago.

The weekly is Socialist in policy and is edited by a staff of seven workmen, all Marxian Socialists. All the articles are contributed by workers. Ludwig Jablonowski, once an assistant secretary of the International Cigar Makers Union and long associated with the former daily, is one of the staff of seven.

The new weekly is published at 47 Walker Street, New York City.

Johnston, and Peter Nehemkis. New headquarters are being secured. Advance in organization of ward branches and the improvement of industrial relations is being charted. An educational and cultural program has been launched. A hard fight is going to be made to secure the election of several aldermen in the city council next fall.

**Hamden.**—Francis Hensen, town chairman of the New Haven Socialist Party, will address an organization meeting of the Hamden local at the home of Walter E. Davis, 48 Belmont St., Whitneyville, Hamden Ct., Dec. 22, on "Building the Socialist Party in New Haven and Vicinity." Invitations are being sent to members of the Thomas for President club organized during the campaign.

**Bridgeport.**—The 5th district Socialist Club enjoyed the lecture by Comrade Bohn of the Rand School to those who gathered to celebrate the first anniversary of the fifth district. Minnie Cederholm presided. Fred Cederholm, chairman of the Fifth District Socialist Club, was re-elected President of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 30, and Richard Schulze of the 9th District Socialist Club was re-elected vice-president.

After having shown in the recent election that it has one of the strongest Socialist organizations in the country, the Socialist Party of Bridgeport, Conn., is settling down to an intensive educational program. A lecture series is being arranged for the winter season at which prominent leaders in the Socialist movement will be heard. The 6th District Club is sponsoring a course in Socialism given by the Rand School, which meets every Tuesday evening at the 6th District headquarters, 708 Madison Ave. The various district organizations are active from a social standpoint. Weekly card parties at the clubs draw many members and friends.

## Pennsylvania

The official vote for Pennsylvania, just published, shows that Thomas and Maurer polled 91,119, as compared to 18,647 in 1928. William J. Van Essen received 91,456 votes for U. S. Senate.

The vote for William Z. Foster was 5,658, and for the Communist candidate for U. S. Senator 6,426.

The official vote in Reading and Berks county shows that in the city of Reading Hoopes and Wilson, who were re-elected to the State legislature, received 38 per cent of the vote, in a bitter local campaign. The vote for Congress in the city was 36 per cent, and for State Senator 36 per cent. The vote for Thomas and Maurer was 31 per cent. In Berks County (including Reading) Thomas polled 22 per cent of the total vote, and the candidates for Congress and State Senator received 27 per cent. A goodly number of districts in the city and county were carried by the entire Socialist ticket.

State Executive Committee met Sunday, Dec. 11, at Philadelphia. Present, Sands, Hoopes of Berks, Young of Allentown, Zornieff of Westmoreland, J. Schwartz of Philadelphia, Weisberg, Stark and Tate of Allegheny as well as Sara Limbach, State sec'y. Wire sent to National Executive Committee suggesting a speakers' bureau be established and that reliable speakers be toured and that Pennsylvania promises full co-operation.

Political—that Hoopes and Mrs. Wilson be asked to prepare and urge the adoption of a bill reducing the poll tax to 1c so that the people out of work could vote, as the last election showed a reduced voting strength of about 600,000 in Pennsylvania due to the general inability to pay poll tax by the unemployed. All recommendations were approved. Sands, Stark and Schwartz elected Finance Committee to secure the required 300 additional dollars per month necessary to maintain state office. Committee voted full co-operation with the Y.P.S.L. Sands and Hoopes to prepare statement for S. E. C. on municipal taxation and voucher relief.

**Lebanon.**—Organizer Geo. Heverling said he is making a visit to all members in the city to increase the Branch membership, and will get all towns in the county to start Branch organizations.

**Reading.**—An effort is being made to organize a Socialist band and orchestra. Comrade Edward Arnold has been in touch with a number of local comrades who are musicians and with Shillington mu-

sicians and the Newmantown comrades who make up a large part of the Newmantown Band.

## Maryland

**Baltimore.**—The 15th Ward Club will open a reading room and a literature department in the next few days. The formal opening of the club rooms will take place on January 13.

**Frostburg.**—For the first time in a decade a Local of the Socialist Party was organized in this mountain town. David Tenant was chosen corresponding secretary and John Davis financial secretary. Meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 137 Center St.

**Cumberland.**—An interesting meeting took place when a large number of people came to hear Andrew J. Biemiller and Charles S. Bernstein in the Trade Council Hall. Both speakers received a hearty reception and much applause. Wm. Munro presided.

Plans are being made to organize a new local at South Cumberland.

## New Jersey

**Essex Co.**—Aaron Lyeinstein will be guest speaker before the Young People's Socialist League at 34 Park Place Friday night. His subject will be, "Has There Been a Social Revolution in Spain?" The Irvington Branch will meet the same evening at the home of Mrs. Anna Karr, 335 17th Ave., to hear reports of delegates to the state convention.

Branch 1 has elected Milo Jones as secretary, and Maurice Rosenkrans as organizer. Will meet 2nd and 4th Monday evenings at county headquarters. Branch 2 meets every Wednesday evening at county headquarters. Fred Reimer, secretary. Branch 3 meets every Thursday evening at county headquarters. Esther Suchomel is secretary. This is a new branch just formed. Y. P. S. L. meets every Friday evening at county headquarters. John Crowley is secretary. Polish Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Polish Education Hall, 255 Court Street, Newark. Secre-M. Bankowski. Irvington meets every Friday evening at home of Mrs. Marr, 355 17th Ave., Irvington. Sec'y, Miss Eleanor Klump. Belleville meets 1st and third Monday evenings at the Recreation House, Jorammon St. and Garden Ave., Belleville. Next meeting, Dec. 5, will elect delegates to state convention.

**Union County.**—Local Union Co. would like to hear from the secretary of any local or state, who can give information concerning the activities of Comrade Chapman of Indianapolis, Ind. Address R. A. Koller, county secretary, 120 Jefferson Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth.—Starting in January, the Elizabeth branch meeting in Workmen's Circle Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St., will offer Henry J. Rosner in a series of lectures;

## DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

### DEBATE

**"Is the 5 Year Plan a Success?"**

**JOSEPH FREEMAN** Author of "The Soviet Worker" says **YES**

**ISAAC DON LEVINE** Author of "Red Smoke" says **NO**

Chairman—Roger Baldwin

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21—8 P. M.**

New Star Casino

107th Street and Park Avenue, New York

Auspices—John Reed Clubs of the United States Admission 50c and \$1.10 Tickets—Oakley Johnson, Room 225, 799 Broadway, N. Y., and Rand School, 7 East 15th St., New York.

## DEBATE: The World Economic Crisis—Which Way Out

**SUNDAY, DEC. 18th 8:30 P. M.**

**BROOKLYN FORUM**

By the Academy of Music 29 Lafayette Avenue near Flatbush Avenue

**SOCIALISM OR CAPITALISM?**

**H. V. KALTENBORN vs. NORMAN THOMAS**

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

## THE COMMUNITY FORUM

330 West 110th Street East of Broadway

**Sunday, 8 P. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**

"If Russia Falls."

11 A. M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street

**JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**

"The Record Sheet of 1932: Men and Events, Books and Plays."

## PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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

**Friday evening, Dec. 16th**  
**Dr. Everett Dean Martin**  
"Thomas More: Utopia—Beginning All Over Again."

**Sunday evening, Dec. 18th**  
**Prof. Mortimer J. Adler**  
"The Nature of a Higher Education: Law: The Philosophy of Nature."

**Tuesday evening, Dec. 20th**  
**Prof. Mortimer J. Adler**  
"The Nature of a Higher Education: Law: The Arts and the Sciences."

## Songs, Dances, Eats and...

**MARGARET LARKIN**—famous cowboy and I.W.W. songs by guitar.

**MILDRED TANZER**—our favorite dancer

**CIDER and KID TAYLOR'S BAND**

You are going to have SOME fun at our get-together. Come and enjoy yourself with

**THE NATURE FRIENDS**  
the proletarian outdoor sports club

33c in advance  
MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 84 E. 4th St., Sat. Night Dec. 17

## Institute for Advanced Education

Irving Plaza Hall, 17 Irving Plaza

All lectures begin at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday evening, Dec. 21st:

**DR. SAMUEL SCHMALHAUSEN**

"The Future: Dream or Nightmare?"

**FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA**

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.

Regular lecture, 8:30 p. m.

**August Claessens**  
"Nature and Nurture"

**Major Joseph Wheeler**  
"Harmony of the Gospels"

Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 p. m.

Admission free—Questions & Discussion

## INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street

**SUNDAY, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents**

**December 18th—**

**DR. GEORGE B. VETTER**

"Social Psychology Today"

Questions—Discussion

## Socialism Explained

A mighty argument for Socialism that is making converts everywhere. Sells readily at meetings; 10c; 4 for 25c; 70c dozen; \$4.00 hundred.

**W. R. RICHARDS**

411 Mass. Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.



among the subjects are unemployment, housing, taxation and insurance. The lectures are planned for Sunday nights in the Altburng Piano Shop Auditorium. August Claessens will lecture in the same hall on Friday, January 27. William Karlin spoke before a large audience Dec. 14, in Workmen's Circle Lyceum, on "Can Civilization Continue?" An entertainment in connection with the Workmen's Circle is being planned for an undetermined date the end of December. Women's and Young People's Socialist League activities are steadily increasing. The Woman's committee hopes to have a Sunday school class in operation before very long.

## New York State

**Membership Drive.**—The State Secretary has urged all upstate locals and branches to get their members in good standing before the New Year. If this were done the party membership in the State would be automatically doubled. Unemployed members unable to pay dues can receive exempt stamps free, but after January 1 locals can only secure such stamps in proportion of two exempt stamps for every five regular or dual dues stamps purchased.

## Lecture Calendar

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

### SUNDAY, DEC. 18

Samuel A. DeWitt: "The Trend of Modern Society," 11 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Haines Turner, Louis Weintraub, Howard C. Westwood: 3 p. m., Symposium on "Housing Racketeering and Government," 2005 7th Ave., Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

August Claessens: "Nature and Nurture," 8:30 p. m., 113 West 57th St., Manhattan; Freethinkers of America.

Norman Thomas versus H. V. Kaltenborn: Debate, "Socialism or Capitalism?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

Morris Cohen: Topic to be announced, 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D. Branch.

Amicus Most: "War Causes and Results," 2005 7th Ave., Manhattan; Hellenic Branch.

### MONDAY, DEC. 19

David M. Cory: "The Future for Socialism in Great Britain," 187 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; 6th A. D. Branch.

August Claessens: "Nature and Nurture," Assembly Room, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Mohr Parkway, Bronx; Socialist Party Branch.

William E. Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," 250 South 4th St., Brooklyn; 4-14th A. D. Branch.

### TUESDAY, DEC. 20

Maurice Gordin: "Russia—Promise or Menace?" 1722 East 12th St., Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

James Oneal: "Workers in American History," 218 Van Sicklen Ave., Brooklyn; 22nd A. D. Br. 3.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 789 Elmside Place, Bronx; 7th A. D. Branch.

William M. Feigenbaum: "A New Year Dawn," home of M. S. Boulton, 56 Quincy St., Brooklyn; 11th A. D. Branch.

### WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21

August Claessens: "The Results of the Recent Election," home of Friedman, 329 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn; 5th A. D. Branch.

### THURSDAY, DEC. 22

Bela Low: "The Fundamentals of Socialism," 1439 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn; 18th A. D. Branch 1.

Dr. H. L. Wenig: "The Relation Between Mind and Matter," 133-1 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

August Claessens: "Can Wealth Be Distributed Equitably?" Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx; 5th A. D. Branch.

### FRIDAY, DEC. 23

Murray Baron: "The Miners' Struggle in Illinois," 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

Norman Thomas: Topic to be announced; Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves., Bronx; Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

August Claessens: "Lessons from the World War," 2234 78th St., Brooklyn; auspices, Inferno.

Huntington.—Local Huntington, Long Island, has elected a special committee to make a study of township government. The local will adopt a town platform.

Schenectady.—Local Schenectady will again co-operate in promoting the L. I. D. lecture course this winter. This season these lectures will be given in the High School Auditorium. The use of the Auditorium was refused by the Board of Education last year. Schenectady led all counties upstate this fall in proportion of Socialist votes to total population, and was only surpassed in New York City by the Bronx.

Syracuse.—Several of the comrades went to Albany to join in the request for special unemployment relief. The official delegates of the local were Charles Bernard, William J. Wolfson, and Dr. Edward F. Kidd.

Westchester County.—A Westchester County Convention was

held at White Plains last Sunday. A Public Affairs Committee was elected, and resolutions were adopted to unite the several branches in the county into one local, provided such movement was duly ratified by the existing locals.

Rochester.—The Socialist movement of Rochester is keeping up the activity which the campaign developed. At the conclusion of the business meeting last week John Vanden Busch gave a talk on "The Breakdown of the Capitalist System," and on Friday evening of this week B. Clayton Bennet spoke on "Why I am a Socialist." Local Rochester has sent a letter to the Governor and Legislature petitioning for additional relief funds for the unemployed, against the reduction of the salaries of teachers and civil service employees, and for the amendment of the fundamental law to provide for proportional representation.

## New York City

City Central Committee.—A special meeting of the City Central Committee will be held Monday evening, Dec. 19, at 8:30, at the People's House, 7 East 15th St.

PARTY OFFICE PHONE NUMBERS CHANGED.—The two new phone numbers for the Party office at 7 East 15th St. hereafter will be ALGONQUIN 4-2620-2621.

Forward Ball.—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., New York City. All organizations will take note and arrange no affairs to conflict.

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

City Central Committee.—A meeting of the City Central Committee was held Thursday, Dec. 8. Esther Friedman and James Oneal were designated representatives of the Party to the Kentucky Miners' Defense and Relief Conference. Announcement was made of the publication of a monthly leaflet. The first to be ready for distribution in January deal with a Socialist view on civic affairs and the municipal situation. Charters were granted to two new branches, the 5th A. D. Kings, and the 4th A. D., Manhattan. The Educational Committee reported plans for various activities, forums, symposiums and other suggestions for the improvement of the educational work of the Party. The committee requested enforcement of the rule that all branches hold business meetings on two specified nights of the week so as not to interfere with special and larger events arranged by the city organization.

Organizer Claessens' report on the number, condition and functioning of the branches of Local New York City and on organization work in progress for the formation of new branches as well as strengthening weak ones. Oneal presented a resolution relative to turning over the "American for All" subscription list to the "American Guardian" by the National office, protesting against this action. The Labor Committee reported investigation of the Illinois Miners' situation and cooperation with various trade unions in strike and organization work in New York City. 138 new members were admitted. A motion was carried that each branch be taxed one dollar per delegate for the mailing of minutes of the City Executive and City Central Committees to delegates and branch organizers. Morris Cohen, A. C. Weinfeld, Herman Woskow, Sidney Hertzberg and Louis Hendin were elected as a committee to investigate certain complaints concerning the Jewish Daily Forward. Norman Thomas, Herman Woskow, David Kaplan, J. B. Matthews, Max Delson and S. Matlin were elected a committee to investigate the actions of the Committee on Labor during the last campaign. James D. Gram and Powers Hapgood, members of the National Committee, were present and addressed the City Central Committee on matters relative to the meeting of the N.E.C. and the recent A. F. of L. convention.

A report of the Grievance Com-

mittee was read. On motion Benjamin Daubin was expelled from the Party for supporting of the Democratic national and state ticket. Charles Messler was suspended from membership for one year on charges of conduct unbecoming a member of the Party. The charges against G. August Gerber relative to certain items furnished in a publicity statement relative to his record was reported upon by the Grievance Committee and said committee recommended that these charges be dismissed. The Central Committee concurred.

6th A. D.—The first social gathering of the season last Saturday was very successful in spite of bad weather. The branch will open its Sunday evening Forum Jan. 8. An interesting program has been arranged for the season. All efforts are now being made to make a huge success of the Rebel Frolic New Year's Eve at the Rand School in cooperation with the 8th, Chelsea and 12th A. D. branches. At a meeting of the branch last Monday evening, Samuel E. Beardsley spoke on "The A. F. of L. Convention—Its Deliberations, Actions and Problems." Next branch meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 27.

Chelsea.—Splendid new headquarters at 52 West 8th St., 2nd floor, was opened Thursday, Dec. 15, with a branch meeting at which a definite program of future activities was planned. Something doing every night: socials, debates, lectures, Y.P.S.L. activities. Have you purchased or secured your tickets for the Rebel Frolic on New Year's Eve to be held at the Rand School which Chelsea, 6th and 8th A. D. branches are sponsoring?

Upper West Side.—An Executive Committee meeting will be held Sunday, Dec. 18, at 2:30, at the home of Leon Gibson, 160 Claremont Ave. A special branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Dec. 20, in Room 504, 100 West 72nd St., at 8:15 sharp. Order of business: organizer's report and organization plan for 1933.

12th A. D.—A meeting of the newly organized 12th A. D. Branch will be held in the Rand School Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at 8:15. There has been much interest shown in the formation of the new organization and an application for a charter has been made to the City Executive Committee.

17-18-20th A. D.—New headquarters have been obtained for the two branches in this section of Harlem at 1539 Madison Ave. Branch meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday.

19th-21st A. D.—An important meeting will be held Saturday, Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock in the clubrooms at 2005 7th Ave. On the order of business will be election of officers, committees and delegates.

Washington Heights.—At the branch meeting the following new officers were elected: Organizer, Saul Parker, Fin. Sec'y, Louis Terr; Rec. Sec'y, Ethel Florito; Cor. Sec'y, Ruth Stein. The following as chairmen of the respective committees: Membership, H. D. Chabot; Unemployment, R. C. Berry; Labor, Fred Hodgson; Finance, L. Terr; Educational, Mandel Freed; Entertainment, E. Koppel; House, H. D'Agostino. Branch meetings will be held second and fourth Thursday. Next meeting Thursday, Dec. 22, at 8:30. Executive Committee meetings 1st and

3rd Tuesday; the next one Tuesday, Dec. 20. The branch is one of several sponsoring a course of lectures by J. C. Kennedy of Brookwood Labor College on the fundamentals of Marxism, Wednesday evenings, at the Morningside Heights Branch, 3109 Broadway, near 123rd St.

Jewish Downtown Branch.—New officers elected for 1933: Organizer, Max Edelson; Fin. Sec'y, A. Siegel; Rec. Sec'y, Wm. Young; Treasurer, Mrs. Bernstein. An executive board of seven was elected. Voted to organize a Workingmen's Consumers' League of the East Side; also, to hold an open forum on Sundays at the clubrooms at 126 Delancey St.

Hellenic Branch.—An enthusiastic meeting was held by the Hellenic Socialist Branch last Tuesday at the home of Comrade Pournas. Branch planned future activities. The following officers were elected: Organizer, Wm. Diamond; Treasurer, N. Theodosius; Sec'y, P. Djiirenis; Educational Director, P. Popson; Labor Director, M. Lekakis. Amicus Most will speak at the Harlem Branch, 2005 7th Ave., near 120th St., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 8:30 p. m.

### BRONX

The Annual Dance and Concert of Bronx County will take place Saturday evening, March 18, in

the Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves., Bronx. The place is much larger than Hunts Point Palace and very pretty. Tickets can be obtained at county headquarters, 9 W. 170th St. and at the various branches. Contract blanks for the ball journal are available.

1st A. D.—Branch meeting on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 8:30 at 262 Cypress Ave. Arrangements are under way for a Forum every Sunday evening, beginning Jan. 8.

2nd A. D.—Norman Thomas will open Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum under the auspices of the 2nd A. D. Branch on Friday, Dec. 23, at 8:30 p. m., at the Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves.

3rd A. D.—The Fox Street Forum got off to an excellent start Sunday, Dec. 11. About 30 attended, three of whom signed applications for membership. Regular branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 8:30 p. m.

5th A. D.—Comrade Ross is working to organize another party branch in the upper part of the district. Branch is holding a dance and coffee-klatch at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Christmas night. Branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 8:30 p. m. Elections will take place. An educational program will follow at the close of the business

## Where Your Union Meets

**BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, LOCAL 86, I.L.G.W.U.,** 7 East 15th St. Phone ALGONQUIN 4-567-3658. 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 STAGS 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfaffman, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streiff, 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 8-5406. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor.** Phone, ALGONQUIN 4-5001-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

**CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1,** Tel. Orchard 4-9360.—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 PAST 6-7032. 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; STAGS 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

**HERREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway;** Phone DRYVOLD 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Finstone, Secretary-Treasurer.

**LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office,** 109 W. 33rd St.; Phone Wls. 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; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

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

**LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Offices, Amallphone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone WATKINS 9-7784.** 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, 646 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 38 W. 37th St., phone WISCONSIN 7-1276. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Ross; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelwitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Roden.

**MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 554, I. U. of T. Office:** 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 554 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; Secretary-Treasurer.

**NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6309, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7240.** 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; William R. Chilling Manager.

**NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St.** Phone ALGONQUIN 4-7024. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottelman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**PAINTERS UNION, Local 261** Office, 62 East 104th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Galt, 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. 6-5409. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas.

**POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor.** General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone GRAMERCY 6-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8, 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 8-7470. 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 1, 11 East 26th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-8107.** Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street. Always Look for This Label: Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

**WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 9 West 16th St. Phone, CHelsea 3-2677.** Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 88 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 18th St., New York City.** Phone, CHelsea 3-5754-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; A. BROWN, Executive Supervisor.



meeting.

7th A. D.—The branch will have a lecture on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 789 Elmside Place, with August Claessens as speaker.

**Amalgamated Cooperative Branch.**—Branch meeting will be held Monday, Dec. 19, 8:30, in the social hall. Organizer Claessens will deliver a lecture in the series of educational meetings arranged by the branch.

#### BROOKLYN

**Brighton Beach.**—The dance and social evening held by the branch last Saturday night was very successful. The branch continues its meetings and forum every Friday at the N. & H. Inn, 411 Brighton Beach Ave.

**Midwood.**—The comrades of the Midwood Branch have about completed the alterations of their new clubrooms at 1722 E. 12th Street, corner Kings Highway. At the last meeting, Algernon Lee gave a splendid talk on "The Socialist Movement in France." A drive for members is planned with Comrade Sabloff in charge. The first session of the Sunday school was

opened last week under the supervision of Comrade Rosenberg. Registration is still open. The school starts its sessions at 10:30 a. m.

**Borough Park.**—First monthly "Camaraderie," Saturday evening, Dec. 17, at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377-42nd St. Program: dialogues by August Claessens; Greta Chasan, violin concert artist, graduate of Juilliard School of Music; Hilda Schwartz, Songster from Camp Tamiment and Russian Kretschma; Vivian Rickin, piano concert artist, graduate of Juilliard School of Music; Douglas B. Krantzer, dramatic readings. Dancing, refreshments, games. Admission, 25 cents.

5th A. D.—Meeting of the branch will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, in the home of Comrades Friedman, 329 Stuyvesant Ave. This will be the first meeting of the newly organized branch. Organizer Claessens will be present and deliver a talk on "An Analysis of the Results of the Recent Election."

11th A. D.—Branch meeting are held every Tuesday evening in the home of Mrs. Boulton, 58 Quincy Street.

16th A. D.—The branch will open its winter session of activity with a grand flourish on Friday, Dec. 23, at 8:30, at its new headquarters, 7308 Bay Parkway. B. C. Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum and August Claessens will be present to inaugurate the opening of our new home. Group singing, refreshments to be provided by the

Women's Section, and a generally hilarious evening of good spirits and Socialist comradeship are on the agenda. Harry Haskel will preside.

18th A. D., Branch 1.—Meetings are held every Thursday evening at headquarters, 1439 St. Johns Place, at 8:30 p. m.

21st A. D.—Branch has obtained fine new headquarters at 2292 Church Ave. Its forum meetings every Monday evening will continue in the new place.

23rd A. D.—The activities of the Sunday School are bringing encouraging results. Enrollments are on the increase. There will be an interesting lecture at the Lyceum Monday evening, Dec. 19. A costume ball is planned for March. Organizer and educational director, Comrades Altman and Weisberg, are receiving full co-operation from the membership.

2nd A. D.—A membership drive is under way to increase the forces of this active branch of the Jewish Verband. Lectures are held every two weeks on a Friday evening at the clubrooms, 579 Dumont Ave. Branch has support of Workmen's Circle School and Young Zukunft organization. A social gathering and entertainment has been arranged for Saturday evening, Jan. 21. Tickets are on sale at 50 cents.

#### Norman Thomas Will Address Young Socialists

Members of the Young People's Socialist League of the Williamsburg District of Brooklyn will participate in a mass demonstration and youth rally to dramatize their fight against the present economic system on Friday evening, Dec. 16, at 8:30, at the Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place, near Myrtle Ave. and Broadway.

A call has been issued to all young workers and students in the district to attend and help make the rally a successful and effective youth protest. The Y.P.S.L. circles participating in the protest include Circles 6, 10 and 11 Seniors, and 6, 8, 10 and 12 Juniors, Kings. Speakers who will address the rally include Norman Thomas, Julius Umansky, Winston Daniels, Alex Retzkin and Ethel Schachner.

#### Forum on Germany

All Party members free to attend the Forum of the Women's Committee of the Rand School on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 2:30, will hear a very able analysis and presentation of the "Implications of the German Situation and Its Repercussions in America" by Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz, United States press correspondent for the German Social-Democratic Party and former editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung. Dr. Lipschitz will interpret the German situation especially as it confronts the German Social-Democratic Party. Women comrades are urged to attend. Tea will be served in the studio after the lecture.

## Y.P.S.L. NOTES

**Athletic Conference.**—Delegates from each circle and interested comrades will attend a meeting this Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1:30 p. m., at 7 East 15th St., in order to further sports activities among the members. Male Yipsels are urged to make use of the Judson Gym at Thompson St. and West 4th St. (Washington Square Park). Please bring sneakers, shorts and towel. Admission free.

**Circle 2 Sr., Manhattan.**—Pearl Waller will speak on "Elements of Socialism" on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 8:30 p. m., at 4046 Broadway (170th Street).

**Circle 6 Sr., Manhattan.**—Ben Shagaloff will speak on the "New Industrial Revolution" on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 8:30 p. m., at 1539 Madison Ave. (104th Street).

**Greenwich Village.**—Mary Hillyer will speak on "Youth and Action" at 52 West 8th St., 2nd floor, this Sunday, Dec. 18, at 7 p. m.

**Circle 3 Jr., Bronx.**—Emanuel Goldberg will speak on "The Political Philosophy of Socialism" on Friday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 p. m., at 904 Prospect Ave.

**Circle 6 Sr., Bronx.**—Will hold a social and dance on Saturday night, Dec. 17, at 9 p. m., at the auditorium of the Farband Cooperative House, 2925 Matthews Ave. Refreshments, entertainment and dancing; admission 15c (2 for 25c). Comrade Klein will speak on "Labor Unions" on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 8:30 p. m.

**Circle 9 Jr., Bronx.**—The subject of "Race Relations" will be discussed by Noah Walter on Friday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 p. m., at 789 Elmside Place.

**Circle 12 Sr., Bronx.**—Israel Saltzman will give the first of a series of two talks on "The Communist Manifesto" at 1581 Washington Ave. on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 4 p. m.

**Circle 2 Sr., Kings.**—Socials, with appropriate Y.P.S.L. entertainment, will be held every Saturday evening, beginning this weekend. Admission 10c. Circle meetings are now being held every Sunday at 5 p. m. at 219 Sackman St.

**Circle 9 Sr., Kings.**—Simon Wolf will speak on "Experiences of a War Prisoner" on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 3:30 p. m., at 55 Snyder Ave.

**Circle 10 Sr., Kings.**—Sue Stern was elected organizer. Phil Heller will discuss "Fascism" on Sunday, Dec. 18, 4 p. m., at 250 S. 4th St.

#### Wisconsin Y.P.S.L.

Plans for a state-wide organization of Wisconsin Young People's Socialist League will be discussed at a conference to be held in Milwaukee Dec. 17 and 18. The campaign to organize intensively for the Y.P.S.L. wherever new Socialist Party branches arise has met with success in Kenosha, Racine, West Allis and Madison, according to John Weber, Secretary.

This conference plans to consolidate its already existing organization as well as make provision for the newcomers. The agenda committee includes William F. Quick, Jr., Eugene McStron, Ruth Hasak, Paul B. Schmidt and Eli Cohen. John Weber heads the arrangements committee.

**Borough Park Jewish Branch.**—At a meeting Friday, Nov. 24, among other actions, a resolution was passed congratulating Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer for their splendid work in the recent campaign.

#### QUEENS

**Jamaica.**—With an attendance of about 100 members and friends and a net profit of some \$35, the "victory celebration," held by Branch Jamaica Saturday evening, Dec. 10, was a great success in every way. A high spot of the entertainment was a sketch, "Courtship on the High Seas," presented by the Y.P.S.L. Circle, with Ida Fox, Jeannette Glaser, and Jack Karro as principals. There was music and dancing and plenty of eats, with Barnett Wolff as chief dispenser of hot roast beef sand-

wiches and coffee. Comrades Oneal and Reed made short addresses. The next forum meeting of the branch is Thursday evening, Jan. 5th.

**Flushing.**—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, Comrade Sackman spoke on the A B C of Relativity. Thursday, Dec. 8, an address on the origin and growth of religion was given by Rev. Curtis Williams. The branch has organized a Junior branch of the Y.P.S.L. and is striving now toward the establishment of a Sunday School for youngsters.

**Rockaway.**—The branch meets Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 8:30, at its new headquarters, Metropolitan Bldg., room 114, Mott Ave., corner James St., Far Rockaway. Business meeting to 9:30 p. m., lecture to follow.

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#### YOUNG CIRCLE NEWS CALENDAR

**Eastern States Conference in Philadelphia.**—The Third Eastern States Conference of the Y.C.L.A. will take place at the Labor Institute in Philadelphia Sunday and Monday, Dec. 25 and 26. The New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts delegates will leave New York City at 6 a. m. on Sunday, Dec. 25, and travel to Philadelphia by specially chartered buses. At 10:30 a. m. the first session will open with an address by Elias Lieberman, chairman of the National Youth Committee. Following that the conference will be organized and a report of the condition of the Y.C.L.A. in the eastern states will be given by J. L. Afros, national director. Sunday evening a dinner-dance will be held at the Hotel Commodore. As a climax to the conference a Youth Rally will be held in the large ballroom of the Labor Institute.

**Manhattan Conference.**—A conference of Manhattan Workmen's Circle Branches will be held Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., at the Y.C.L.A. Centre, 8 West 16th St., to organize a standing committee of W.C. Branches to promote Young Circle activity in this borough. Joseph Weinberg, chairman of the W.C., and other speakers will address the conference.

**Centre Carnival.**—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, the entire Young Circle League Centre at 8 West 16th St. will be converted into a Carnival, with dancing, games, entertainment, side-shows, refreshments, and other novelties. Admission is 5c.

**Labor Service Squad.**—The Labor Service Squad of the Y.C.L.A. is working on toys for the children of striking miners and is aiding the L.I.D. in the preparation of signs and posters.

**Oratorical Contest.**—Representatives of clubs throughout New York City will meet in an elimination oratorical contest Sunday, Dec. 18, 3 p. m., at the League Centre. The subject is "The Causes of Crime and Treatment of Criminals." The winning speaker will present his talk at the monthly Radio Forum of the Young Circle League over Station WEVD, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 4:45 p. m.

**Sports.**—The Y.C.L. Soccer Team will play the Queens City F. C. Sunday, Dec. 18, 1 p. m., at Astoria Park, Bliss St. station, Astoria, L. I. This is a regular Eastern District Soccer League game.—The Y.C.L. Basketball Team will play the Radio Boys Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8:30 p. m., at Washington Irving High School, New York. Basketball games have also been arranged with the New York and Brownsville Yipsels, the proceeds of these games to go to the Sustaining Fund of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum and to the Kentucky miners.



# Melody and Grace (Moore) Triumph in "The Du Barry"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### BEFORE THE DELUGE

"THE DUBARRY." Operetta, Music by Carl Millöcker. Libretto by Paul Knepler and J. M. Willeminsky. English adaptation by Rowland Leigh and Desmond Carter. Settings and costumes by Vincente Minnelli. At the Geo. M. Cohen.

The extravagance and gaiety that marked the upper classes of France just before the Revolution are bathed in the incense of music and beauty, in the current production of "The Du Barry," already a hit all over Europe. America was once referred to as the land of opportunity; books tell of "Poor Boys Who Became Famous." But in frivoli France a woman might rise from the gutter to the heights of the King's bed chamber, if she wore the talisman of beauty. Such is the story of the Du Barry.

Opening with a rather "usual" millinery shop scene, the play moves rapidly to more effective moments, gathering power and increasing effect, to the first act climax in the fashionable brothel from which the Du Barry sets forth. Her second act journey completes her career, to the final moment when her last enemy is swept aside by the doting king. After them the deluge. But "The Du Barry" rises, through amusing and effective scenes, to a height these alone could not attain. Pert Kelton, always a lively lass, contributes much; and as her gallant Robinson Newbold deserves work in Gilbert and Sullivan. But these, and many other good voices, are all subordinate to the singing qualities of Grace Moore, who brings to the lilting music the charm of a liquid voice, sweet, powerful, controlled, and turns, with her grace and her music, what would have been a pleasant evening into a really bright occasion in the theatre.

### In New Play at Her Bronx Theatre



Jennie Goldstein continues as actress-manager in the Prospect Theatre, where she stars in the new Yiddish play by Eva Lazarus, "The Struggle for a Mother."

### Balinese Film Held Over at the Cameo Theatre

"Virgins of Bali," lyrical story of the famous Isle of Bali produced by Deane H. Dickason, remains for a second week at the Cameo Theatre.

This latest of the Balinese films tells the story of two girls of modern Bali. By following the daily routine of these girls, the producer shows an account of how life is lived on the island of Bali.

### "Afraid to Talk" Adapted from Last Season's Widely Discussed Play "Merry Go Round" Arrives at the Winter Garden

"Merry Go Round," Albert Maltz and George Sklar's daring play of corrupt city politics which had so much difficulty opening last summer at the Avon Theatre, has been made into a picture by Universal and retitled "Afraid to Talk."

This play evoked much controversy and opposition. The third degree scene, in which the bell boy was severely beaten and badly injured, was criticized by some as being too drastic—too exaggerated. Several months later a similar case actually happened and the unfortunate victim died as a result of the injuries.

The play originally opened at the Provincetown Theatre and after ten days was scheduled to open at the Cort Theatre. Two days before the opening the producers were notified that the play would not open at the Cort Theatre due to a change in their bookings, and the hectic last-minute rush to secure a theatre began. When the play originally opened in the Village every manager was anxious to secure it for his theatre; but when the Cort Theatre contract was cancelled every manager that had previously offered the most desirable terms would not even consider booking the play on any terms. The Avon Theatre finally took the play and their troubles began.

"Afraid to Talk," the picture version of "Merry Go Round," is said to have met with almost similar vicissitudes. The picture, a fine reproduction of the stage version, has been ready for release

for several months. Exhibitors looked at it, liked it, but did not book it. Warner Brothers finally booked it into the Winter Garden, where it opens today.

In addition to Eric Linden, who plays the part of the unfortunate bell boy, the cast includes Sidney Fox, Tully Marshall, Louis Calhern, Robert Warwick, Berton Churchill, Mayo Methot, Jan MacLaren, Gustav Von Seyffertitz, Reginald Barlow and others. Edward L. Cahn directed the picture.

### Facts About "If I Had a Million" at the Rivoli

The veil of deep mystery which has surrounded the identity of the seven directors and the episodes they handled in the making of "If I Had a Million" at the Rivoli Theatre, has been lifted by the press department of that house, and the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth may now be known. So, to put a stop to all the guessing contests that have been going up and down Broadway since the opening of this picture, here is everything nicely itemized for a waiting world.

Ernst Lubitsch is responsible for the direction of the Charles Laughton bit wherein a poor clerk gives the head of his firm the Bronx Cheer; James Cruze for the Gene Raymond playlet of the condemned man whose fate could not be saved by his million dollar check; Stephen Roberts for the May Robson Old Ladies' Home act, and also for the Wynne Gib-

son interlude of the girl of the waterfront; H. Bruce Humberstone for the George Raft dramatic story of the forger who couldn't cash his check; William A. Seiter for the Gary Cooper-Jack Oakie-Roscoe Karns comedy of the Marines who sold their check for ten dollars, and Norman McLeod for the Alison Skipworth-W. C. Fields automobile comedy, as well as the Charlie Ruggles-Mary Boland chinaware store episode. The prologue and epilogue, featuring Richard Bennett as the eccentric old millionaire who gave away the eight millions, were directed by Norman Taurog.

### "Crossings" to Be Given by Young Folks' Theatre

The Young Folks' Theatre, under the direction of Rosa Vermondté, will give two special Christmas performances of "Crossings" by Walter De La Mare at the Roerich Hall, 103rd Street and Riverside Drive, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, December 27th and 28th.

GILBERT MILLER presents

### Judith Anderson in "FIREBIRD"

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### PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY DOBROWEN, Guest Conductor

Metropolitan Opera House Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 18, at 3:00 Soloist: EGON PETRI, Pianist

SCHUBERT—TSCHAIKOVSKY—LISZT

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Evg., Dec. 22, at 8:45 Friday Afternoon, Dec. 23, at 3:00 Soloist: SERGE RACHMANINOFF, Pianist

Ritinger—Schumann—Rachmaninoff Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, at 8:45 Ritinger—Schumann—Liedner—Scriabin

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Lyrics by E. Y. Harburg; music by Vernon Duke. Skits mainly by R. MacGinley or S. J. Persman. Staged by Albertina Rasch and Monty Woolley. At the St. James.

Beatrice Lillie, comedienne par excellence, stirs life into this revue, which, when she and Bobby Clark are off-stage, usually needs its title admonition. True, the minor figures have unusual stars beneath whose brilliance to shine; and the chorus has some good numbers. But Beatrice Lillie reminds one of the Chinese editor's rejection slip: "Your story is so good that if I use it, everyone will demand that I maintain that high quality, and as I can never hope to match it in a hundred years, I'd have to suspend publication." If the producer waited to match B. Lillie, there'd be no show. Her impudent vulgarity, her deft breaking just the funny side of portraiture, are the result of a natural sense of the comic combined with sensitive and intelligent practice. Just once, in a

Plays the Feminine Lead in Tonight's Opening



Valerie Taylor, who will grace the stage at the Cort Theatre tonight in "Red Planet," the new John L. Balderston and J. E. Hoare play.

trifle, she oversteps. Introducing a number, she says, "Do you mind if we show you. . . . Do you?" Then, as she turns away, "We will anyhow." This phrase, she has probably felt, is excessive, and has already dropped. But, as a college girl of the 1890's; as Frisco Fanny, the pure worker in a Yukon dive; as an English lady caught in the spell of Negro spirituals; or just as Beatrice Lillie—she is the show Bobby Clark ("and McCullough") is a good foil to her fun; but what makes your blood course a little faster is the human truth in the frolicking of Beatrice Lillie.

J. T. S.

**"Teatro Dei Piccoli" Opens at the Lyric Dec. 22**

This Thursday evening, at the Lyric Theatre, S. Hurok will present Vittorio Podrecca's *Teatro dei Piccoli*, an Italian marionette show which makes its headquarters in Rome and which comes here after sixteen years of extensive travel through the capitals of Europe.

*Teatro dei Piccoli* gives a full evening's entertainment of comic opera and vaudeville and makes its appeal directly to the adult. The program for the opening night will be in four parts.

Although *Teatro dei Piccoli* arrives in time for the holiday season, its stay at the Lyric Theatre is unlimited.

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2nd Week  
Regina Crews was right Broadway did welcome

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At the Fox Brooklyn Theatre, beginning today, "The Unwritten Law," a new mystery film, will hold forth.

It's all about movie people and their lives behind the scenes and, in addition to its mystery angle, it shows how the talkies are made. Greta Nissen, Skeets Gallagher, Louise Fazenda, Mary Brian, Lew Cody, and Hedda Hopper make up the cast.

The stage attraction is Charles E. Higgeneyers "Polka Dot Folies," presenting Miriam Hoffman and her sixteen Modern Minstrel Maids in a program of diversified music and specialties. Ben Dova and Don Santox are also part of this stage show.

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with GRETA NISSEN, LEW CODY,  
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On Stage—"Polka Dot Folies"

**Arthur Klein to Reopen the Broadway Theatre With Big Time Vaudeville**

Under the banner of Arthur Klein, the Broadway Theatre, at Broadway and 53rd Street, will open its doors on Monday evening, December 26th, to present-day two-day vaudeville.

The inaugural will mark the return of deluxe vaudeville to the Great White Way and the policy of the Broadway Theatre under the direction of Klein will be the same as that which made famous the Palace Theatre.

Outstanding star acts will com-

prise the weekly programs which will be offered to the devotees of vaudeville at popular prices.

Arthur Klein's new project climaxes a long career in the amusement world—a career which has taken him from juvenile roles on the stage to high executive positions in the production and managerial field of both stage and screen.

This latest venture of Arthur Klein in the field of vaudeville recalls the halcyon days of variety shows, when Klein brought to the stage and made prominent in vaudeville such wellknown stars as Elsie Janis, Al Jolson, Eva Tanguay, Belle Baker Conroy,

## THE WINTER GARDEN IS NOT AFRAID to TALK!

The Winter Garden dares to present the film version of "Merry-Go-Round," the most discussed stage play of the past season.

We intend to open this picture Friday night, December 16th, at 8 p. m.

We hope we won't be forced to disappoint you.

Be sure to see this picture promptly—it may never be shown again! Your first chance may be your last chance!

## "Afraid to Talk"

A Universal Super-Production with

**ERIC LINDEN** **SIDNEY FOX**

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

## What Is Technocracy?

WHAT should Socialists think about Technocracy and what is the relation of Technocracy to Socialism? It is hard to say definitely just what the group which calls itself the Technocracy group does propose. Its members are going slowly. They have, I am told, repudiated the articles by Wayne Parrish in "The New Outlook," especially the second article, as authoritative statements of their position.

The articles are the somewhat exuberant and in some cases premature utterances of an interpreter and disciple. Actually the group itself so far has confined itself to its main purpose, namely, an examination of the energy resources of America. They have collected an amazing and startling amount of information on technical progress. What we all knew in a general way they have made specific and vivid by telling us just how many electric light bulbs a machine can turn out, how rayon can be made without human hands, etc., etc. Beyond that they have not gone except that they have called attention, very usefully, to the immense weight of debt under which we stagger.

This also has been done before not only by Socialists but by Lawrence Dennis in his brilliant book, "Is Capitalism Doomed?" Some members of the Technocracy group or their interpreters are very high-hat toward both Socialism and Communism without giving any adequate reason for their attitude. Their own program they have not yet formulated, at least in detail, even to themselves and certainly not to the public.

It is the tragic and ironic dilemma of our time that at the very moment that people who voted for Roosevelt or Hoover are all excited about the wonderful dreams of Technocracy and the way in which we can establish a world in which everybody will have a standard of life equivalent to the present standard of families with an income of \$20,000 a year, at this very moment, I say, the process of wage and salary cutting and the reduction of social services goes relentlessly on and the people who read about Technocracy do nothing effective to organize any section of the workers for aggressive action.

## Social Dynamics

THE outstanding problem of Socialism—indeed, the outstanding problem of the whole working class—just now is dynamic. What we must get is power. To be sure, we need more facts. Still more do we need the inspiration of the Socialist philosophy, but these must be interpreted and applied by means of power. The most hopeful thing about the A. F. of L. convention was that it gave us some ground to hope that behind paper demands would be put in increasing the power of organized workers. The most hopeful thing about the Socialist situation and in particular about the work of the N. E. C. at Baltimore was the evidence that now we are in a position to organize so as to have in an increasing degree the necessary power for change.

## France and the War Debts

EVERY day brings new reason for understanding what the United States and the whole world lost by its failure to take the Socialist position in the matter of war debts and reparations way back in 1920. Much of the good that might have been done has gone and gone forever. Bitterness and economic folly have been heaped by the efforts to collect debts which cannot be collected without hurting both him who yaps and him who receives. It is still possible to do something by making a willingness to forgive debts the basis of conference on disarmament and sounder economic relations.

But to say this is not to acquit France. She has

the second largest empire in the world. She has the most powerful army and air force. She has repudiated three-fourths of her internal debts and part of her external debts by a process of inflation that cut the value of the franc to a quarter of its former worth. She has waged almost literal war against both Germany, Great Britain, and to a lesser degree, the United States, by her manipulation of gold supply and now she says in effect, "by coming to our rescue in the World War you Americans committed yourselves to support our policy throughout. You kept intervening and then letting us down." The moral of all this, in so far as it is true, is that we should never have gone into the war. Granting that our diplomacy before, during and since the war has been unsure in its purpose and inept it is not France which has the most right to complain. It is the American worker.

To our comrades, the British, French and Belgian workers, we Socialists ought to say something like this: "You know our Socialist position in favor of debt reduction or forgiveness on terms that make for world peace. But you ought to understand our attitude or rather the attitude of American farmers and workers who are not Socialists. They were dragooned and stampeded into a war which was not their war but rather a war to make safe the immense investments of bankers and others in the allied cause. They were told that that war was for idealistic ends, none of which was realized in the event. They saw other nations take German territory and German property as the United States did not. They believe that the loans to these foreign nations are as legitimate as any loans under the capitalist system. The bankers and others who now talk most about forgiving or reducing the allied debts have not forgiven or reduced one single debt which they hold. Today the American workers and farmers are worse exploited even than their brethren in Europe, for they have not such meagre security as elaborate systems of social insurance give to European workers. Their burden of debt has not been reduced by inflation but increased by deflation. Mr. Keynes' distinction between non-productive debts, such as loans to the allies, and productive debts does not stand. The American farmers and workers were loaded up with non-productive debts under pressure of heavy propaganda during and after the war. Our Socialist position, European comrades, is this: Under terms that we have steadily outlined the interallied debts should be forgiven or greatly reduced, but that same process must be extended until the American people are freed of a staggering load of internal debts which they carry. Hence our proposal for the capital levy on great wealth. We shall not wait till we get the capital levy in order to urge better adjustment of foreign debts in the interest of the workers of the world, in the interest of peace and a greater prosperity that might be produced by sound trade between nations. But we do want you, our comrades, to understand the factors which make the average American worker insistent on the payment of interallied debts which have already been more reduced than the internal debts under which he and his brothers, the farmers, stagger."

## A Trip to Albany

IT'S very educational to go to Albany. Our Socialist committee met the affable Governor who offered the most pitiful excuses for failing to reopen the question of unemployment relief in a state where conservatively more than 125,000 families accredited for some form of relief are without aid of any sort. We saw Republican and Democratic legislators and high officials sitting in a big hotel room in the greatest good fellowship. With the utmost frankness these officials discussed the real reasons why both old parties for their own sakes don't want proportional representation. Concerning its merits they made no denials whatever. There is a fight for office and not for principles, and when they get together with plenty of good tobacco and a moderate supply of liquid refreshments they make no bones about admitting it.

The only real opposition in New York State is the Socialists. And we've got to get them to keep on the job. That Albany hearing was a good beginning. It has to be followed up with greater strength and determination. If you don't live in New York read in the name of your own state where I have written New York and you will be not far from the truth.

# Warning, Congratulation, and Also a Bit of Protest

OUT in the country, when you perceive a certain nauseating odor, you don't have to see a little black-and-white animal—without seeing, you know that there is a skunk in the neighborhood. Likewise, here in New York, when the "hunger marchers" on their return from Washington, parade to Union Square with a big sign reading, "Four Policemen in the Hospital at Hagerstown," we don't need to make any elaborate investigation—we know that there is a stool-pigeon among them.

The principal effect of that sign is to irritate every policeman who sees it, to prejudice him against all demonstrating groups, to put him into the humor to use his club or his gun on the slightest provocation. Anyone but an imbecile knows the sign will have that effect, and the only purpose anyone but an imbecile could have in displaying it is to produce just that effect—to precipitate violence and bloodshed and thus injure the cause of the unemployed.

The scab (in the strict meaning of that word) is a pretty contemptible specimen of humanity. The stool-pigeon is a hundred times worse. He is a deliberate, cowardly, paid instigator of murder in the interest of the worst elements of reaction. In such times as these we may expect stool-pigeons to be at work. We must be on guard against them.

There is a large and important element in every community which, except in a few places, our party has not successfully reached. I mean the working housewives—women who have homes to care for and who have not the means to employ domestic help. Just how numerous they are, I do not know, but they must constitute at least one-fifth of the population of voting age and a still larger fraction of the adult working-class population.

They have an importance beyond their numbers. Most of them have children below working age, and their influence on the minds of these youngsters is greater than that of the husbands and fathers. They have an enormous influence also on their men-folk. The workingman's wife who does not understand and sympathize with the working-class movement is almost always bitterly opposed to it. The union and the party, she thinks, are the enemies of her home—not of the home in the abstract, but of her particular home, which is the only safe haven she knows. She grudges every dollar that goes for dues and contributions and every evening that her husband spends at meetings or in committee work. In many such a case the wife's well-meant opposition takes the heart out of a naturally brave and true man. On the other hand, if she does understand and sympathize, she doubles her husband's courage and devotion, besides adding her own.

The material conditions under which these women live, and which influence their mentality, are radically different from those which surround women wage-workers on the one hand or middle-class women on the other. Doing their work alone by themselves, and

dealing with a hundred petty details, they tend to think in individualistic terms and have no clear notion of social forces. They think of "good people" and "bad people," not of antagonistic classes; or, if they do vaguely feel certain economic antagonisms, these hardly reach beyond the landlord and the retail trader.

They seldom listen to street speakers or go to evening lectures or mass meetings. They have not much time for reading—for, as they say, "Man works from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done"—and even if they do read, our party literature does not usually reach them, and besides, most of it is not of the sort to fit their "apperceptive basis" and make its impression on their minds.

Their principal contacts outside the home are with neighbor women of their own type, and next to that, for many of them, with sisters in the church. It is through the former of these contacts that we can best reach them—that is to say, the best propagandists of Socialism among working housewives are those few working housewives who are already Socialists.

For all these reasons I attach a great deal of importance to an enterprise that has been planned by the Women's Section of the Socialist Party in New York and is being carried out by it jointly with the Rand School. They have a class of about forty women, mostly of the type I have described, which meets every Monday afternoon, with Esther Friedman and August Claessens as instructors. These women are keen to learn just what Socialism is and how to explain it to other women. They started late in November and will continue the course till some time in March. Before that time, I have no doubt, they will have enlisted at least forty other women to form a similar class in time to finish its work by the end of May.

Forty, or even twice or thrice forty, are few enough in this great city. But if the work is kept up, and if each of this little band does her bit among her neighbors, they will have influenced hundreds or even thousands of working housewives before November of next year.

When I read Reinhold Niebuhr's statement that Marxism is in some ways comparable with Christianity, I am not much impressed, of course it is. Every phenomenon within the range of human thought is in some way comparable with every other phenomenon. The moon, for example, has been compared with a maiden, and with a boat, and with a shield, and with a rather jolly human face, and with the church militant (or is it the church triumphant?), and with a human soul, and with I don't know what else. But when I read farther that: "The religious element is in both of them, because both expect the triumph of the absolute," then I demur. If there is anything characteristic of Marxian philosophy, it is the rejection of "the absolute." Marx settled this question for himself when he was still a very young man. From his earliest published writings to the end of his life, he always treated being as relative, not as absolute—as a continual becoming. The *Ding an sich* and such phrases as "eternal verity" and "absolute right" were often made the targets of his not very gentle irony. If one does not care to study Marx' own works thoroughly enough to perceive this, he can find it lucidly explained in Engel's "Socialism Utopian and Scientific." A. L.

## American Socialist Quarterly Dinner

The first supper session of the American Socialist Quarterly group will be held Saturday, Dec. 17, at 7 p. m. sharp, in the cafeteria of the Rand School. The topic for the discussion is "Whither American Socialism?" and among those who

will participate are David P. Berenberg, Haim Kantorovich, Gus Tyler, Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz, Joseph Shaplen and Vincenzo Vacira. Party members are urged to make reservations. The price for supper and discussion is 50c.

The dinner commemorates the completion of the first year of the Quarterly, a publication that has devoted its first four issues to

serious discussion of serious and important events and tendencies in the Socialist movement.

## The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER

will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933.

Keep the date open!

## And So They Cheered Him.

On the occasion of Dictator Mussolini's visit to Milan persons desiring to visit this town were offered free travel on the lines of the State and Northern systems.