

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

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## City Toilers and Working Farmers Must Unite for Relief and Emancipation!

**M**ILLIONS who in the past have lived in a period of revolutionary change were unable to understand the forces of decay. That is the situation in the United States today. An economist some years ago said that we are a nation of "economic illiterates." There is some truth in that statement. For quite a section of working farmers and wage workers in the past life has at least been bearable, although below both even in periods of "prosperity" there have been economic hells for many workers. These included the dirty slums, sweated trades, feudal mining regions, cotton and tobacco areas, etc. Here capitalism bore heavily on the backs of toilers.

Now the whole laboring population faces the forces of economic ruin. These forces have entered the work places of salaried men and women, the upper section of the skilled trades and even the professions are affected. Human beings are hurled out of their work places, incomes are slashed, families "double up," standards of living go down, farmers' little holdings disappear and the workers as a whole sink to a low level of servitude.

We do not have any accurate figures of the jobless. That is a social abyss that our ruling politicians do not want to fully reveal. Estimates range from 11 to 12 million. These estimates are challenged by *Business Week*. A thorough study of all the available information convinces that publication that over 15,000,000 workers are now idle! It estimates that in the building industry alone 80 per cent of the workers have no jobs! Including their dependents, *this journal of business declares that 37,500,000 men, women and children are immediately affected.*

The industrial palsy has automatically robbed millions of a decent standard of living, but another influence has added to the downward pressure. Another report is made by the oil magnate, Walter C. Teagle, in cooperation with the Commerce and Labor Department, regarding "share work." This report claims that 5,000,000 men and women have been supplied work by the "share work" plan, but not a word is said about the wages paid.

### Labor vs. the Plug Hats

Why is silence maintained? Is it because those whose hours are reduced to make room for others work at reduced pay? We think so. If there were no reduction in pay we may be sure that this item would figure big in these reports. The fact is that "share work" means heavy wage reductions, a leveling down of the general standard of living, a shifting of the burden of caring for the jobless from the rich to the backs of the workers.

Have 5,000,000 men and women found jobs through the "share work" plan? If so, the number of the unemployed is increasing faster than the number re-employed by this hypocritical plan!

In New York City the plan is being driven into laundries, department stores and chain stores. Wages are low enough in these occupations but they will drop lower by the pressure of this plan in the hands of big bankers and capitalists.

New York State has also reached the stage where Governor Lehman is likely to ask some millions of dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation alms bag. It is said that \$45,000,000 is required to meet the situation and announcement is made that this sum cannot be obtained.

Late last week representatives of various business interests marched under the banner of the New York State Economic Council, Inc., to Albany. The plug hats want relief. They demanded that a 20 per cent cut be made in the amount of state aid to localities for educational and other purposes. They demanded a corresponding cut in the salaries of public school teachers. That program means that our children must be deprived of adequate educational training.

Out in the vast countryside are the farmers. In the desolate cotton kingdom the masses are saying little but they brood over the fate that has overtaken them.

It is otherwise in the grain states of the Mississippi Valley. The farm strike of last year subsided and now there are farmer risings to stop farm mortgage foreclosure sales. The movement is on the increase,

many sales have been prevented and others have been compromised. "The time has come when we farmers must take the law into our own hands," was the sentiment expressed by one speaker. As many as a thousand men have gathered at one place in this struggle to avoid complete expropriation.



The situation has become so serious over a wide area that a Texas Congressman has introduced a joint resolution urging governors of states in the stricken region to request the state courts to hold up farm foreclosure proceedings until Congress and the legislatures act. *Unless quick action is taken many thousand more farmers will lose their homes.*

In 21 of the farming states, including five in the Old South, farmers are fighting before the legislatures for relief. In the western wheat states they are passing from angry words to action. An Iowa lawyer telegraphed a New York insurance company that was forcing a foreclosure: "These farmers are going to hang me if I can't raise our bid on this farm." And North Dakota favors the withdrawal of 39 states from the Union!

Meantime nearly 700,000 jobless city workers are reported as having shifted to rural areas in the past two years. If they can raise enough food to feed their families they consider themselves fortunate. Thousands of others turn to primitive barter and manage to keep alive.

So the whole Labor army is besieged by the disintegrating forces of a rotting and unworkable capitalist system. Labor is a giant when it knows its strength and knows how to direct it for a march out of this Egyptian bondage. *It is a hideous tragedy to*

*suffer when our powers of production are capable of heaping up vast quantities of goods to satisfy the needs of all.*

The Labor Giant should consider this basic fact: the capitalist owners of industry will not permit operation of the stricken industries because the masses have no funds to buy the goods. The Labor Giant is denied the opportunity to produce for the owners' profit. Very well. *Why should not the Labor Giant at least produce for his own use?*

That is what increasing tens of thousands are now doing by resorting to barter production and exchange. This is production for the use of the workers, but production by crude methods. Why not production and exchange by modern methods; that is, with the great power machines in the modern plants of production?

There is only one answer to this question. The owners cannot and will not operate these plants and they prohibit the masses from operating them for their own use. The owners want profits and cannot get them; the workers want goods and cannot get them. *Therefore the Labor Giant is outside the plants and his dependents are in want.*

### The Road to Power!

Access to those industries which have multiplied our power many times in a century is a basic essential of Labor's liberation and security. Cooperative possession of farm areas with all the advantages of modern machinery should be guaranteed the farm workers. Both groups producing and exchanging for each other's welfare without either being enriched at the expense of the other—that should be the aim of all. *There would be no place left for the exploiter of humankind.*

What's to be done? Both sections of the Labor army should be before the state legislatures—which are meeting in many states. Socialists, labor unionists, unemployed organizations, and farmer representatives should be cooperating in a drive before the bodies for their leading measures of relief. All three are in the same abyss. All three must climb together.

Courageous spokesmen should speak sternly to politicians in office. Great mass meetings should be held throughout the nation. The Labor Giant should speak with earnest determination not only for the immediate relief that is so essential but declare that our basic aim is to eventually obtain the industries for human purposes and to forever wipe out the measureless suffering that has come to millions of our class.

The National Office of the Socialist Party should be the central dynamo for stimulating this activity in all the states. It is our job to go to the masses to reach the unions, farmer organizations and organized unemployed groups for concerted action before some catastrophe or reaction intervenes.

### In This Issue:

Canadian Workers and Farmers Unite

By W. H. C. Coulthard

Trotsky on the Revolution

By James Oneal

Terrorizing a Whole City

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

Also: Articles by Norman Thomas, Santiago Iglesias, Gertrude Weil Klein, Joseph E. Cohen, Gus Tyl, S. A. DeWitt's "Chatterbox," August Claassen, Autolycus; Drama; Party News.

# NEW LEADER

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

SOME sixty years ago a carpetbagger government in Alabama passed an act to punish secessionists who conspired to overthrow the ruling gang. The old planter regime had been destroyed and agents of northern capitalism were in the saddle determined that the old order should not come back.

In 1933 Angelo Herndon, a Negro, is accused of having Communist literature in his possession. It appears that he also recruited members or tried to recruit them and distributed literature of his organization. A solemn trial is staged. The jury recommended mercy for the accused man.

Judge Lee Wyatt, of Atlanta, is learned in the law. Judicial majesty rose to the occasion, to the opportunity that faced reaction to show this poor Negro "his place." Under that old law that had been almost forgotten Angelo Herndon was sentenced to from eighteen to twenty years in prison. So Alabama is saved from "dangerous ideas," as they say in Japan.

This is stupid and revolting. A man's life is to be spent behind prison walls because of his ideas! Because of a forgotten statute that has gathered dust and that was enacted for a specific situation! It is a monstrous perversion of legal procedure and should be followed by protests throughout the country.

Lincoln's law partner and first biographer bore the surname of this Negro to be imprisoned for two decades. We wonder if William Herndon was peering through the Veil when Angelo Herndon heard his doom pronounced.

## Burying Marx

IT is amusing these days to find the enemies of Marx burying him only to find him turning up again and again. He simply will not stay buried. The New York Times occasionally arranges a funeral ceremony, the last words are said, and it's all over. Then Marx is so rude as to thrust himself into the living picture again and the funeral ritual is repeated.

On Tuesday it arranged another ceremony. Within twenty years, we are informed, middle class occupations in this country have increased from 15 to 20 per cent. We would like to see an analysis of the data. We recall that in the pre-war period occupations and businesses placed in the middle category upon close analysis proved to be little vassal offshoots of big firms. One example. Thousands of saloon-keepers were mere agents of large brewers and distillers.

But the most solemn feature of the latest funeral arranged for Marx by the Times is this: "If Marx had guessed right and the factories had continued to suck in workers, it would have been obviously a sad state of things. Now that factory workers are shown to be released for occupations outside the factory it is again a sad state of things."

The implication is obvious. Workers hurled out of industry are "released for occupations outside the factory." What occupations? No answer. Do these "released" workers automatically ascend into middle group heaven? No answer. Do they remain proletarians, but jobless ones? No answer. They simply disappear from industry and the pall bearers are summoned to again bury Marx. Poor Marx! Won't he be kind enough not to crash into good capitalist society again with his disturbing views.

## The World We Live In

# A Socialist View of the Week

## RELICS

By William Allen Ward

### North Dakota Would Secede From Union

NEARLY four years ago Senator Moses of New Hampshire referred to discontented farmers of the West as "sons of wild jackasses." Senator Grundy of Pennsylvania also declared that the representation of the west at Washington should be decreased so that the capitalist East should be assured of control at Washington. These attacks on the western farmers stung like a whip and some hot words were exchanged between the two sections.

North Dakota last week, through the State Senate, replied by publishing a resolution that recalls the secession resolutions adopted by southern states before the Civil War. At that time it was an agrarian South against a capitalist North; today it is an agrarian West against a capitalist East. In the former period it was big landed magnates in rebellion; in the present it is working farmers.

The resolution was published, not adopted; it is a threat, not a decision, but it is significant for all that. It suggests the secession of 39 states from the Union, setting up a new government, and leaving nine states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey—to carry the old Federal banner. It denounces the "financial East" which had "become rich at the expense of the rest of the Union." In one respect the resolution is even more drastic than any adopted by legislatures in the Old South. It urges that the proposed new government should have "no treaty or trade relations, no business or social connections" with the capitalist East.

There is plenty of justification for this animus but the sentiment is expressed by those who for decades have rolled up big majorities for the party of capitalism. Now that the Democratic party has also become the carrier of big capitalist interests quite a number of these farmer states have voted Democratic. We urge the working farmers to support their own interests and help capture the whole Union, not withdraw from it, and that can be done by allying themselves with a party of the city workers.

Moreover, the capitalist and financial power against which they complain is not confined to the nine states they condemn. It has its fortresses in the large cities of Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, California and other states which they would unite under a new government. There is the further fact that in the nine states the farmers detest are many millions of workers and farmers who suffer a distress equal to their own. They are the natural allies of the robbed tillers of the soil if the latter understand their own best interests.

Finally, it would be absurd to withdraw from the Union and set up a new government, assuming that this could be done peacefully. Capital and finance are securely entrenched in many of the proposed secession states and the farmers would face the old struggle under the new government they would set up. This is no time for hate to dominate action. On the contrary, action should be based upon a cool calculation of all the factors involved and we are certain that if this course is followed Socialist conclusions will be the result.

### Twentieth Amendment Ends "Lame Ducks"

AFTER decades of satire aimed at "lame duck" Congresses the "lame duck" amendment to the Federal Constitution has been ratified by the required number of states. It was placed on the calendar in 1923 but was not submitted by Congress till March 3, 1932, and in that year 17 states ratified it. This month the remaining 19 states ratified and other states followed close upon Missouri's approval on Monday, that state being the 36th. This is the swiftest action in the history of constitutional amendments.

A thousand years passed. The staid professor of American history pointed to a grim looking instrument in the museum. . . . "An instrument of torture . . ." he said. . . . "The electric chair!"

Students viewed a very fine chair in another section of the museum. . . . "What is this?" a student asked.

"Oh," the historian said, ". . . a wonderful relic . . . very popular in the skyscraper age. . . . It was sold every four years to the highest bidder. . . . They called it the presidential chair!"

Thus passes a curious survival of the days of the ox cart, the tallow candle, impassable roads and the powdered wig. In those days many months were required for members of Congress to make their way to the nation's capital. Since the sixties this requirement has been absurd. The spectacle of members of Congress holding their seats for more than a year after being defeated gave rise to what has been called the "lame duck" Congress. Other nations, some of them very reactionary, have managed to adapt their governing structures to the changes in transportation but nearly a hundred years passed before a simple and necessary change of this character could be made in the United States.

### The Phantom World Of Business Babbitts

THERE are some people who believe that American capitalism is self-contained and can get along without the rest of the world. Hoover held to the same view into 1931 and almost up to the hour when he agreed to the moratorium. Brice P. Disque, president of the Anthracite Institute, in a recent address stated that the United States is a self-contained social and industrial unit. "If America is dependent upon world conditions the future is dark," said the speaker, "but I am optimistic about the possibilities of the immediate future." He admits that industry and commerce are paralyzed but he believes that "excessive governmental expenditures" are responsible for it.

We present this as a sample of much business class thinking. Such men have no comprehension of the world in which they live. Capitalism is international and the various nations are so tied together in various economic and financial relations that a crisis in one is certain to be felt by the others. How can Disque account for the Hoover moratorium if the United States is a self-contained unit?

Against the economic laws of capitalism he pits his optimism and then attributes the crisis to excessive government expenditures. What of the nations caught in the crisis whose governments practiced economy? Many Babbitts think in terms of a phantom world.

### Technocracy Divides Into Two Groups

NO sooner does Technocracy get under way in books, pamphlets, magazines and clubs throughout the country than it splits into two groups. The disruption occurred on Monday when four of the eight members of the Committee on Technocracy at Columbia University resigned because they were "not in accord with some of the statements and attitudes expressed by Mr. Howard Scott." The dissenters will continue at Columbia while Scott and his associates will continue as a separate group. At Columbia the survey will be undertaken "as a scholarly enterprise of the university," whatever that may mean.

We suspect that the division has occurred because of fear that Technocracy's publicity has injured "business interests." Some of it has certainly left the impression that capitalism is doomed and our ruling classes do not like that sort of thing. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University on Tuesday charged Technocracy with a "deliberate campaign of fear" and Fisher is one of our

most conservative economists. The statement of the anti-Scott group also declares, "We are not in accord with some of the statements" of Scott but the reader is not given any idea of what is precisely opposed. Some of Scott's data have been challenged by others but when the other group declares that their work will be a "scholarly enterprise" we wonder whether this means that it will be "sane" and not disturb our business Babbitts.

### Worries of Rulers At Washington

FROM the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press comes an interesting story of the mental "climate" of gentlemen in the upper circles. Politicians, army and navy men, and business magnates are watching the Japanese conquest of Manchuria which may result in a Russo-Japanese war and a Japanese attack on American naval bases. Business magnates worry over taxation and the depression. Capitalism does not improve. Would a nice little war get us out of the trouble?

A tipsy statesman blurted out that war would raise prices, absorb the unemployed, put farmers to work and so restore prosperity. The publicity given Technocracy has disturbed the upper circles who believe that it has stimulated revolutionary ideas with its claims of what can be done which are compared with what actually is. Others fear that if we get into war the capitalist system itself will go into the pot of a social revolution. "Yet the illusion that wars bring back prosperity is not dead; it is alive even in Washington where men should know better."

That is the picture in court circles at the nation's capital. We said during the campaign last year that we may be participating in the last national election. Socialists throughout the nation have heavy responsibilities in educational and organization work. Make the most of them, comrades.

### War Debts and American Tariffs

ANOTHER informing story from the same source relates to war debts due the United States. Roosevelt will be ready to talk to the British, Italians, Czechs, Lithuanians and Latvians in March and the British will be heard first. They will "open the argument with the suggestion that no creditor can be paid, these days, in gold; payment must be made in goods. Hence the American tariff wall must be lowered before it will be reasonable to expect Britain to resume payments. The British will admit that they are able to compete with American manufacturers in the world market, since Britain is off the gold standard when the United States is willing to reduce its tariff barriers. But they will not be interested in starving their own people to pay further on the war debt to America, when America refuses them a chance to make this payment in commodities."

That is the situation that faces the incoming administration as it has faced the outgoing one. Meantime we doubt whether Roosevelt has any comprehension of how far the capitalist system has disintegrated. Moreover, "These debt talks have a dark prospect of becoming scenes of quarrels and social bankruptcy." The Democracy is doomed to deflation ere this year passes into history.

THE NEW LEADER, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of 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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W. H. C. Coulthard

# Canadian Workers and Farmers Unite

The impact of the depression upon the mind of the working masses of Canada is rapidly developing a class and Socialist consciousness. We are glad to present this first article of a brief series on the movement in that country to our readers. We especially commend this article to our readers in the farming states.

CANADA stands today on the brink of social and economic chaos. Our bankers and industrialists, our political marionettes and clingers to the status quo, can point with pride to the stability of our banks and to the favorable balance of our foreign trade; but they cannot convince the farmer, the laborer, or the bulk of the middle class that we are not rapidly becoming an impoverished people devoid of all hope for the future. Superficial indications of economic well-being mean little to a population that finds it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet. Hundreds of thousands have been forced to give up the struggle through unemployment, mortgage foreclosures, and losses due to bankruptcy.

Out of this growing conviction on the part of the Canadian people that the situation is too desperate for the application of mild palliatives has emerged the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. It was formed with the object of bringing together under one broadly defined policy all progressive organizations which can in any way subscribe to its program of social and economic reconstruction.

It has for its goal "The establishment in Canada of a Co-

operative Commonwealth Federation Unites Socialists, Unions, Farmers and Others—J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., Is President—Have Uncompromising Socialist Platform.

operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution, and exchange will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits." It proposes to enact this revolutionary change in our social and economic structure as soon as it becomes the expressed will of the Canadian people as shown by their vote at the polls. Primarily, it is a loosely constructed leftward movement which promises to become an important factor in Canadian politics.

## The C.C.F.

The C.C.F., which is the popular abbreviation for the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, was brought into being at a conference of laborites and farmers in Calgary, Alberta, August 1, 1932. This conference followed a vast mass meeting held in the Legion Memorial Hall on the previous evening. The morale of those attending the conference was probably strengthened by the enthusiastic reception which had been given to their proposals at this gathering. At any rate, the conference lost little time in drafting a basis of federation, electing a provisional council, and drawing up plans for the future.

J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., dean of labor representatives in the Canadian House of Commons, was unanimously elected president of the Federation.

The original groups that composed the C.C.F. were well established organizations which had already pledged themselves to fundamental changes in our economic

system. The United Farmers of Alberta had adopted a socialistic program the previous year which had included nationalization of the monetary system. The United Farmers of Canada, operating in Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan labor groups had even endorsed a clause in their political platform calling for the "nationalization" or "socialization" of land. At their annual convention in 1931, the United Farmers of Manitoba had also favored "nationalization" of land.

## Canadian Socialism

The All-Canadian Congress of Labor had been formed in 1927 because it was then felt that "the Canadian labor movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of the United States controlled unions." It and the other Socialist and labor groups affiliating have been more or less socialistic since their inception.

Some of these farm groups have grown decidedly influential in the last decade, particularly in the sphere of provincial politics. The United Farmers of Alberta have been in power in their own province since 1922. In the same year a farmer government went into the provincial legislature of Manitoba and has stayed there ever since.

The United Farmers of Canada, which is a Saskatchewan organization, has only recently decided to take an active interest in politics, but in the past its influence has been felt in both the provincial and Dominion elections. Even Ontario, the stronghold of Conservatism, found itself under a farmer government after the provincial elections of 1919. Local labor groups, though less successful than the better organized farmers, have succeeded in electing candidates to municipal, provincial, and federal offices.

Both farm and labor are represented in a small group in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Of the eighteen members who comprise this group, only two Independent Liberals are definitely beyond reach of the new party. Most of the others will probably seek re-election under the banner of the C.C.F. This small band of dissenters, under the leadership of J. S. Woodsworth, has been an effective medium for checking the predatory instincts of the two older parties. It has, at the same time, consistently advocated certain reforms that have become more and more imperative.

## Unemployment Insurance

As far back as 1922, Woodsworth and his group introduced the topic of unemployment insurance. In 1923, they had adopted an attitude towards reparations for the World War which has since been accepted almost universally. They have repeatedly pressed for higher income taxes and nationalization of the banks. They have tried to soften the intolerant and despotic attitude of the government towards free speech. If their efforts in the direction of social reform have not always been successful, it is only because their number has been so small.

Woodsworth, the leader of the Independents and President of the C.C.F., is a Socialist. He has been labor's representative from North Central Winnipeg since 1921. Like Norman Thomas, he is a university graduate and an ex-minister of the gospel. In 1916-17 he was a director of the Bureau of Social Research on behalf of the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. During the Winnipeg strike of 1919 he was arrested, but no conviction was registered against him. Speaking of this incident in the House of Commons

on April 20, 1922, Woodsworth remarked: "I think M.r. Speaker, I have the honor to be the only man in the history of British court procedure who has been charged with sedition for quoting the King James version of the English bible!"

Miss Agnes MacPhail is another outstanding personality in the Independent group at Ottawa. This farmer's daughter and ex-school teacher, the first woman to be elected to a seat in the Canadian House of Commons, has been a member since 1921. Although she has revealed an astonishing perception of the principles of Socialism, she declared recently that she had never read Socialist literature. Toronto Socialists probably heaved a sigh of relief when she added: "The only line I know of the works of Karl Marx are the words, 'Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains!'"

In next week's article W. H. C. Coulthard tells the story of the organization in Toronto of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

## Alberta Labor Affiliates

CALGARY, Alberta. — Giving unanimous approval to a recommendation of its officers, the Alberta section of the Canadian Labor Party, in convention here last week, decided to affiliate with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation of Canada.

"We believe," the recommendation of the officers stated, "that the C.C.F. will enable us to combine our forces with those who are working to bring about a co-operative organization of society, without losing our political identity or weakening those causes and loyalties which have to do with the every-day battle for better working and living conditions."

Norman Priestley, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, is executive secretary of the C.C.F.

## The Chorus of Chaos

THE effect of world economic chaos on the human mind is obvious to every observer of the changing social scene and that it should also affect various "radical" organizations in this country is to be expected. Scarcely a week passes that some document does not arrive at The New Leader office that justifies the caption above. The chaos arising from economic decay is reflected in the chaos of opinion.

We present two exhibits this week. The first one is the resignation of Katherine H. Pollak, David J. Saposs and John C. Kennedy from the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. Founded several years ago primarily to unite various progressive labor groups in extensive educational work, last year Socialist members in various cities left it because of its sectarian tendencies.

The three prominent members who now resign do so on the ground that instead of serving as a leavening force, the C. P. L. A. for a year has sought to replace all other organizations because they do not follow "the correct line."

Copies of the three letters of resignation have reached us. "This new organization means," writes Saposs, "that the C. P. L. A., instead of seeking to promote co-operation among all progressive and radical elements in the labor movement, is to set itself up as a rival to existing political organizations. Such an attitude must inevitably bring about theoretical wrangles and struggles between the sects in order to win away the handful of followers from each other."

The Communist literati are also affected. Charles Yale Harrison, author of "Generals Die in Bed" and other books, for years on the editorial staff of the New Masses, has resigned charging the editors

with allowing the magazine which in the past "sponsored many writers who have since distinguished themselves in American literature, to degenerate steadily until today it is the servile mouthpiece of Stalin and his agents, the central executive committee of the Communist Party of America."

In his letter of resignation Harrison charged that the suicide of Leon Trotsky's eldest daughter, Sinaida, was "brought about directly by Stalin's refusal to grant this desperately sick woman permission to return to her husband and daughter, who are virtual prisoners in the Soviet Union."

"The suicide of this nervous and tubercular woman makes the Soviet dictator an accessory to her tragic death. In capitalistic countries there is an ugly name for this sort of thing."

The author called upon Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, John Dos Passos and other American writers to protest against Stalin's "reign of terror."

Hardly any group or organization is lacking in these schisms. Meantime capitalist reaction is no solid union but in its quiet haunts its various sections brood and think.

Ere four years of the "New Deal" is history a few raids and puffs of tear gas may make the final decision; and it certainly will not go to any sect inside or outside any organization.

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OF THE

## NEW LEADER

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6:30 o'clock

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By James O'Neal

# Trotsky Surveys Russian Revolution

**THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.** By Leon Trotsky. Volume II: *The Attempted Counter-Revolution*; Volume III: *The Triumph of the Soviets*. Translated by Max Eastman. New York: Simon and Schuster. Each, \$3.50.

THE publication of these two volumes completes the American edition of this work, the first volume appearing in February, 1932. The total includes over 1,200 pages and although Trotsky considers in intimate detail the various phases of the revolution to the beginning of the Soviet dictatorship, the reader's patience is not taxed. A master stylist, almost every page is vivid with pungent description, dramatic presentation of the correlation of changing forces, groups and parties, with satire and epigram, that hold the attention of the reader.

Trotsky appears in the narrative, speaking of himself in the third person, and in the first volume he impressed us as clearing the ground for two notables, Lenin and himself. All others are minor figures and he is generally critical of the judgment and character of others, including various Communist leaders. This is also evident in the second and third volumes, although to a lesser degree. The work as a whole bears out the general impression of him that we get from those who know him, a man of boundless energy, a skilled theoretician, a master of invective, a great orator, and yet possessed of a pronounced ego. Rarely does he admit that he miscalculated a situation in the chaotic period of which he writes, but he heaps satire upon many others. Only a few of his intimates escape his barbs, and these include Lenin, Smilga and Antonov. The net impression left upon the reader is that Lenin and Trotsky alone measured up to the requirements of each problem and situation. Yet for all that, this is a great piece of historical writing and Max Eastman has apparently preserved the flavor of the original in his translation.

**Communist Exile Completes Vivid Interpretation Which Probably Means Beginning of a Polemic War With Opponents—Charges Soviet and Party Archives Are Altered by "Epigones."**

## A Polemic War Looms

There is little doubt that the appearance of this history is merely the beginning of a polemic war of interpreting the revolution. It is known that Stalin is writing a reply, and we will not be surprised if some of the Socialist exiles abroad also enter the fray. We doubt, however, if any answer will measure up to the vivid style by Trotsky.

The second volume is devoted to the events leading up to the attempted counter-revolution of Kornilov, and here the Kadets, Bolsheviks, Social Revolutionaries, Mensheviks and other groups are brought within the focus of Trotsky's searchlight. In the background is the decaying army at the front in the imperialist war. Kerensky trying to win victories with oratory, Allied diplomats fishing in the troubled waters, the debates in the Petrograd Soviet, the changing composition of the revolutionary parties, the increasing economic crisis and the war weariness of soldiers and sailors that made them more and more susceptible to the Communist slogans.

Trotsky apparently makes out a case of Kerensky's quiet collaboration with Kornilov, only for Kerensky to discover that after Kornilov settled with the Communists he would settle with Kerensky. As Trotsky describes them, the Kornilov adherents in the capital were about the most flabby and comic conspirators that ever attempted a revolt. They could not even get started, while Kornilov himself was checkmated by revolutionary propaganda in his army and by workers who diverted his troop trains.

## A Detour

In this volume Trotsky cannot resist turning aside from his theme to a critical consideration of the Spanish revolution, the Austrian revolution, and the Austro-Marxian school of Bauer, Hilferding and others. Of the revolutionary leaders in Spain he de-



LEON TROTSKY

clares that they do not dare "touch a single one of the old social sores." We wonder what the exiled clericals and powerful grandees think of this view.

The third volume is the most controversial and probably the most interesting of the three, for here is an interesting chapter on the history of the peasants, one on the various nationalities, a chapter devoted to "The Art of Insurrection," and here he comes into conflict with Stalin and the ruling party in Russia. The events leading up to the conquest of the capital, the taking of the Winter Palace, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the Soviets, always interpreted in terms of class and party struggles and the shifting of power from the government to the Soviets, also give this volume a special interest. Trotsky sees the whole changing scene as one of Communist clarity and power emerging from inept leadership by Socialist groups, including hesitating and uncertain Communists. Into the mass of details he weaves this interpretation, and few aside from Lenin and himself are acquitted of mistakes and offenses in these final days preceding the dictatorship. Diaries,

memoirs, books, pamphlets, party minutes and publications, newspapers and even the writings of representatives of bourgeois and Czarist supporters form the source materials that Trotsky has used.

Before he reaches the middle of this final volume Trotsky engages in controversy with his party opponents and continues it in three appendices of over eighty pages. This latter section is invaluable because of its numerous citations from party publications and books as far back as 1904 and they bring out a fact that is known to those who are acquainted with Russian revolutionary history. It is in this section that the reader, who may not be acquainted with that history, gets a clear understanding of the issues between Trotsky and Stalin which led to the former's expulsion from the party and his exile.

## "The Permanent Revolution"

Because of the backwardness of Russia's economic development neither Mensheviks nor Bolsheviks believed that she could establish Socialism. Out of this conception Trotsky evolved his theory of "permanent revolution" as far back as 1905. What was essential to Socialism in Russia was an international revolution, and the Communists seized power as "a bridge to revolution in the West." Trotsky quotes Lenin and others of the same period, Lenin in his letter to the Swiss workers before he departed for Russia after the February revolution, and shortly before he died. Trotsky sums up the views of Lenin, other Communist writers and himself in the following words: "All are in agreement upon three fundamental propositions: the workers' state cannot stand unless it overthrows imperialism in the West; in Russia the conditions are not yet ripe for Socialism; the problem of Socialist revolution is international in essence." Ultimately to realize the Socialist aim—it was essential that the international revolution

should nurse Russia because her backward social development left her affected by the laws and forces of international capitalism.

Trotsky even quotes Stalin as editor of the party organ supporting this view shortly before the October revolution; and three months after the death of Lenin in 1924 Stalin wrote: "Is it possible to attain the final victory of Socialism in one country, without the combined efforts of the proletarians of several advanced countries? No, it is not." Thus Lenin in 1915 declared that "The task of the proletariat of Russia is to carry through the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia, in order to kindle the Socialist revolution in Europe." It was because of this basic idea that the Communist International gave much time and attention to the work of revolution outside of Russia.

## Stalin vs. Trotsky

Trotsky's citations are numerous. In the autumn of 1924 Stalin declared that, "Having consolidated its power, and taking the lead of the peasantry, the proletariat of the victorious country can and must build a Socialist society." This was the beginning of the controversy between the Trotsky and the Stalin supporters. Trotsky lost, was exiled and his faction suppressed. He claims credit for the plan of collectivization for himself and his faction and complains that Rakovsky and thousands of other Trotsky Communists "are paying for their fight for a bold industrial initiative with years of exile and prison."

The author goes on to charge that the official party archives have been tampered with to make records correlate with Stalin's career and views. "It is sufficient to remember," he writes, "that the Institute of Party History has been forbidden to print one line from the pen of Stalin during the years 1914-17, and has been compelled to hide carefully the most important documents of March, 1917." Issues of certain publications have been destroyed by the "Epigone" historians, as he calls

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

# A Manual for Socialist Speakers

by August Claessens

(Continued from last week)

## Gestures

An audience not only hears a speaker but also insists on seeing him. In listening, our eyes are also engaged. Because of that, a speaker must be careful about his appearance. There must be no untidiness, no awkwardness or distracting behavior. First, as to your feet. Place them in an easy and comfortable position; walk around if you are inclined to do so. Don't stand with your legs crossed and don't try to stand on one leg—you are not a stork. As to your eyes, look ahead of you and into the faces of your audience. They are usually pleasant to look at and most people behave quite decently while you are looking straight at them. Looking over their heads or down at your feet is discourteous and the audience retaliates by also ignoring you. As to your hands: at first, leave them alone. Keep them out of your pockets. Don't hold them behind your back and please don't strangle the table or railing before you. Above all, keep your hands free; don't brandish a newspaper or pencil. Let them rest at your sides, and as you get more practice in speaking you will soon notice that your hands are getting in action and offering aid to your delivery.

Gestures should come naturally and should be those that you habitually use.

Later on you can improve them by study and by observing successful speakers at work. Clumsy and distracting gestures can be corrected if caught early, and the enhancing effects achieved by the body, face and hands can be cultivated.

## Fine Points in Good Delivery

Most beginners speak too rapidly. Speak slowly at first. You will acquire a better speed later on in your development and you will eventually learn to shift your oral gears into a variety of speeds. Speak clearly and distinctly. Don't slur your syllables, give each the full sound that it requires. Clear and careful enunciation and pronunciation are indispensable in effective speech. He who slurs his words usually slurs also his thinking. Furthermore, carelessness in one form of behavior infects every other, and, on the other hand, carefulness in one detail influences every other.

## Pause and Emphasis

On the printed page there are punctuation marks, paragraphs, chapter-end spaces and margins. This makes the page inviting and restful to one's eyes while a crowded and heavily printed page appears tiresome. A good delivery must also use some such devices to achieve the same effect upon the listeners. This is accomplished by the use

of pause and emphasis. Cultivate the habit of pausing after an important point or phrase. Give your hearers a chance to catch up with you and also get a moment's rest. The brain gets very tired when driven at too rapid and continuous a pace.

One means of eliminating the annoying "er" and other superfluous sounds, the utterly unnecessary "ands", "buts", "howevers", etc., is to remember that a period ends the sentence and in speech you accomplish the same thing by closing the mouth.

The mouth should not be open all of the time. In this oral form of punctuation, the brief moment of silence enables you to do a number of things. In silence you can better formulate the next sentence and idea, and the frequent use of pause also helps to moisten that "dry mouth" of yours more effectively than gallons of water.

Pause is a necessary element in emphasis. Shouting a phrase, pounding the table or railing, stamping or clapping are also physical aids to emphasis. Sometimes and with some speakers, these devices only emphasize the speaker's eccentricities and are therefore distracting. The more correct method of under-scoring a point is to reduce the tempo of your delivery and add plenty of space or pause between the words or phrases you wish to emphasize. And finally, this also makes possible the easy raising and lowering of the voice, the

pleasing inflections of tones so essential to effective diction and delivery.

## Personality

"To be a good speaker one must have an attractive personality." This is very true. The supposed lack of it is a source of much worry to beginners in public speaking. They believe that "personality" is some mysterious thing we come into being with, and that if one has not been born with it, all is hopeless. Perhaps. On the other hand, there is a growing suspicion that the elusive "gift" of personality is also acquired and that it may be just a happy combination of a variety of excellent qualities. As the behaviorist has it, all this may be the result of infinite conditioning. After all, what are the elements of charm in personality, particularly in a speaker? Are they not good manners, an easy and fluent delivery, a fine sense of proportion, a varied use of the voice, a cultivated and orderly mind, a vivid use of description and illustration?

Few of these qualities are apparent in our youth, many of them develop in the course of our growth, and most probably all of them are acquired. If this is not true, then what need is there for this manual and for teaching generally?

(To be continued next week)

By William M. Feigenbaum

# How a Whole City Is Kept Browbeaten

THERE are 1,652,140 men and women in New York City who enrolled as members of the Democratic party last fall. That is, when they went to register for voting they marked crosses under the Star on ballots on which were written their names and address. By that act they became enrolled as members of the party and entitled to vote in the primaries of that party.

But more; their names and addresses are printed where all may read their party affiliation—or at least, where those who are interested in such things may read—and do read.

There are also 449,166 voters enrolled as Republicans, and 34,903 as Socialists. Their names, too, are printed in official reports with their addresses and party affiliation, where those who are interested may check up.

One would think that these enrollment figures indicate the relative strength of the parties, the actual preferences of the army of citizens. And if one did one would be cock-eyed wrong. For mark these amazing figures:

## What Became of Them?

That great and noble patriot, statesman and intellect, J. Patrick O'Brien, was credited with 596,025 votes fewer than the Democratic enrollment. That is, by the painstakingly fair and accurate canvassing boards. That deserved unpopularity may be partly explained by the big written-in vote for McKee (counted and otherwise); it is interesting to note that the great Republican White Hope, Lewis H. Pounds, polled 6,285 votes less than the Republican enrollment.

But Mr. Roosevelt, in his great popular sweep, likewise fell 196,964 votes short of the Democratic enrollment, and the highly popular Col. Lehman, whose vote and plurality set an all-time high record for the city and state, was 120,975 behind his party's enrollment.

At the same time poor old President Hoover polled a vote 134,890 more than the Republican enrollment, and Col. Donovan was 92,155 ahead. Does this mean that Hoover and Donovan were so vastly popular that they were by so much stronger than their party?

Norman Thomas polled 87,753 votes more than the Socialist enrollment, Louis Waldman 36,172 more and Morris Hillquit 213,522 more. Does that mean that the bulk of the voters for the Socialist candidates are unwilling to be publicly advertised as Socialists? Then—why did they vote for Thomas, Waldman and Hillquit?

These figures have some real meaning.

This is it: Voting is secret; ENROLLMENT IS NOT. A man or woman who enrolls as a Socialist OR EVEN AS A REPUBLICAN in New York (or as a Democrat in Philadelphia) puts himself on a spot. Tammany Hall and its allied rackets in counties other than New York have favors to give, jobs to pass out, are able to expedite relief, to quash indictments or cause friendly judges to forget about tickets for parking; to reward or punish in a thousand ways.

It was determined several years ago that the first big distribution of relief in the present crisis was carried on through Tammany club houses, and that enrollment as a Democrat was virtually a requisite before one could get relief. It is known that thousands of teachers, who in their hearts despise and loathe Tammany and all its works, enroll as Democrats in sheer self-protection, as do many thousands of other civil servants.

## The Curious Discrepancy Between Democratic Votes and Democratic Enrollment Means Something—Open Enrollment and Secret Voting—But We Don't Have to Stay Intimidated.

Virtually every shopkeeper in town can be charged with violation of some law or ordinance or regulation. The code of ordinances and health and tenement-house regulations are so involved, so complicated and in many cases so contradictory that it is literally impossible for anyone to observe all

their provisions. In Jewish neighborhoods, for example, stores close on Saturday and keep open on Sunday. Many delicatessen shops install a table, place a salt shaker thereon, call the place a lunchroom—and keep open Sundays.

Breaking the Law  
Proprietors of dance halls with

balls, concerts, weddings and other shindigs on their hands are constantly violating the letter of the law with respect to the closing hour.

Every single one of tens of thousands of these little business men can either be punished—or not, as it pleases those who have charge

of such things. The violation of some obscure ordinance with regard to closing, or the covering of food exposed for sale can be made to appear something very important, or something very trivial. It all depends.

Every citizen is constantly breaking some law or ordinance by spitting on the sidewalk, lighting a cigarette on a station platform, passing a red light, wearing a bathing suit without "proper" covering on the wrong side of the dead-line street at Coney Island, leaving stuff on a fire escape, parking in the street overnight, or doing some other heinous thing proscribed by our local *Corpus Juris Civilis*. Most of the time these purely technical violations are ignored; once in a while there is a fury of righteousness and arrests are made right and left.

And then there is the question; how about punishment for the vile culprit? (Spitting is supposed to be punishable by a year in jail or a \$100 fine or both!) And then there are the hordes of magistrates and other petty judges, owing their places on the bench to just one political organization and its bosses. And there are the unctuous district leaders who can be "seen" (and who are); and always the district leaders have on file the enrollment lists.

## It Is No Coincidence

It is therefore no mere coincidence that virtually all of the petty business people, so many car owners and civil servants are enrolled as members of the party whose elected and appointed officials have it within their power to persecute them, or to look the other way. It is no mere coincidence that many of them are members of the district clubs.

It is no mere coincidence that there is so vast an army of men and women who PUBLICLY enroll as members of a party for whose candidates they have not the slightest intention of voting.

This is not a 1932-33 situation alone; the same situation exists every year, the only differences being in the details of the figures.

And this situation indicates that the great and imperial city of New York (and in virtually all the great cities) is inhabited by free citizens who are terrorized, terrified, browbeaten and intimidated.

The moment a man is impelled to proclaim himself publicly as a member of a party for which he has no love, that moment he ceases to be a free man, no matter what liberties he may technically have, no matter what he is permitted to do in secret.

Our old party oligarchs, political servants of the exploiting class, have taken away the self-respect of the American masses.

But the curious thing is this; NO ONE HAS TO DO IT. The moment the masses decide they have had enough it is all over!

## Stand Up!

Emancipation cannot be won by cowed, intimidated and bentenberbs. It can be won only by defiantly free men and free women. And curiously enough, all that the cowed and browbeaten men and women need to do is stand up and decline further to be cowed! That is all.

There is a big job ahead. The Socialist movement is forging ahead. It needs men and women to wage the battle for emancipation. But before the battle can be fought we must be free men and women, free in our very souls.

The figures herewith presented constitute a challenge. Let us meet it... and the grim menace of the racketeering political organizations will melt away like mist before the morning sun! And then—to work on the real job!

By Santiago Iglesias

# Gains Won by Puerto Rico Under United States Rule

I WANT to deal with the Americanization of Puerto Rico from a political point of view, in general. During the Spanish monarchist autonomous regime, in 1898, Puerto Rico had as income for itself the royal tariffs, taxes on personal *cedulas*, disembarkment of voyagers, ecclesiastic bulls, payments of periodicals, *cedulas* on privileges and taxes on raffles and lotteries. The different classes of general taxes and others which were paid to the public treasury reached 29 divisions and numerous subdivisions.

The total budget of income of the Spanish autonomous regime reached the sum of \$3,536,342.19. This total income of the Insular Treasury was spent in a great part for soldiers and marines, clergy, construction of and repair of churches and pensions, up to the sum of \$2,174,879.13. The other expenditures of the Government, such as public education, public works, sanitation and justice, were assigned only \$1,361,963.06.

In those days we spent on public education, from the funds of the State \$30,000 and the municipalities spent in education through the Paulist fathers, Jesuits and Sisters of the Sacred Heart \$99,255. There were only 22,265 children in the schools throughout the Island. The benefit of superior studies was granted to only 55 students every year.

## Education Today

Under the present American regime there are more than 220,000 children in the schools, and they are not restricted from reaching superior grades. More than four million dollars from a budget of over 10 million dollars are assigned for schools and teachers.

Under the first year of the American regime the construction of the first buildings for public schools was ordered. We have already organized an army of 4,000 teachers who teach English and Spanish, and we use at present more than 2,000 buildings constructed for graded and high schools which are the property of the Government.

There are people in Puerto Rico who complain of the cost of public education. The amount spent annually for each student who attends public schools in the United States, according to statistics obtained, is \$27.85, while in Puerto Rico it reaches only \$12.57.

In England it is \$18.32, in Switzerland \$20.83. The expenditure per capita for school purposes in the United States is \$4.64, in England \$3.09, in Canada \$3.43, in Switzerland \$4.47 and in Puerto Rico only \$2.95.

When the Spanish regime was changed for the American regime

## Iglesias Tells Why Socialists Prefer to Remain Within the American System—For Statehood, but Not Independence.

there were 157.72 miles of constructed roads. Since June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1931, 1,859 kilometers of Insular roads have been constructed and also numerous bridges and buildings at a great cost.

Sanitation was organized for the first time in the country during the present regime and the installation of the modern system was regulated. This obliged the rich themselves to be hygienic and to live... in sanitary and beautiful houses.

The living quarters even of the middle class and of the rich were radically transformed and especially the commercial and public establishments have suffered a true revolution in sanitation, beauty and efficiency.

The Insular Government is com-

posed at present of the following employees in the public service, including the Governor, Legislature and Departments, who receive the following compensation: 6,011 native employees—\$6,579,748; 233 employees "not native"—\$409,585.75.

Of these, 7,143 employees there are only 198 who are known to be Socialists, 1,348 of the Union Republicana throughout the Island, and the remainder adhere to other political denominations, especially to the "best class," one which dominated the Government for a quarter of a century.

The hegemony of power which kept one party only for more than one-fourth of a century still predominates in the Government and all the departments. The judiciary system of Puerto Rico has only four Continental Americans serving as judges and attorney-general. The police has only three continentals and the Executive Government has at present three. The other Continental Americans are professors and scientific men.

By Edmund T. Melms

# The Socialist Argument

The following is from a leaflet written by the late Milwaukee Socialist Party secretary and widely circulated in that city.

THE machines of today make it possible to produce enough to satisfy every want. The only reason anyone is in want is because he has no opportunity to produce or because what he produces is taken away from him. There can be no other reason.

Men who are able to produce wealth are prevented from doing so today because the instruments of production are owned by non-producers. The owners will not permit their property to be used unless it produces a profit.

The number of those who own the things with which wealth is produced is growing fewer. The number of those who own nothing and produce all is growing greater. Already the producers are many times more numerous than the owners.

The producers will not forever stand and suffer in the midst of plenty, while debarred from the gifts of nature and the powers of production only by the man-made laws of private property. Some day the workers will demand that they instead of the idle owners shall own the earth and enjoy the fruits which their toil creates.

The laborers cannot own the complex machines of modern industry individually. Each motor-man cannot own a car. Each

butcher cannot own a brick in a slaughter house.

They must own the instruments of production collectively.



EDMUND T. MELMS

To get the ownership they must capture the government and change the laws of property. When they capture the government they will use it as a means of producing, and operating the collectively owned means for the production of wealth.

The government, having been captured by labor, will be democratically managed in the interest of labor.

That will be Socialism.

Find a flaw in that logic if you can. If you cannot you are a Socialist, if you are honest with yourself.

By Louis P. Goldberg

## Debs Decision of 1918 Played By Noted Law Professor

THE shameful story of how the august Supreme Court, in an opinion written by the "liberal" Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, reversed itself within the period of one week in order to "get its man" and sustain the improper conviction of Eugene Victor Debs during the war is told by Forrest Revere Black, Professor of Law of the University of Kentucky. In his article, entitled "Debs vs. The United States—a Judicial Milepost on the Road to Absolutism," published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review for December, 1932, Professor Black unscrambles the muddle of conflicting war-time decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the sacrosanct judges did not hesitate to turn mental somersaults in order to jail those who opposed the war.

The Debs case was an outstanding example of war-time oppression. For almost a generation before the war, Eugene Victor Debs had been the spiritual leader of American Socialism. Generous to the point of often depriving himself of the bare necessities of life, possessing a personality that glowed with warmth, kindness and love for his fellow-men, coupled with a gifted tongue and simplicity of speech, he was the leader of the Socialist movement during its rapid growth from 1900 to 1916. One of the most important principles of the Socialist Party was its opposition to international warfare as based upon capitalist rivalry. A discussion of Socialism chaotic, incomplete without mention that capitalism was responsible for the evils of poverty, depressions, slums, epidemics and war.

### The Canton Speech

True to his faith, Debs made speeches during the war, condemning all wars and all governments participating in the World War. In the course of time he was called upon to make a speech at a Socialist celebration in Canton, Ohio, on June 16, 1918. He chose that occasion to speak a word of cheer to his brave comrades, Rose Pastor Stokes, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Kate Richards O'Hare, and others whom a ruthless administration had cast into jail. He reaffirmed his fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, among which was abhorrence of international bloodshed as a means of settling disputes. He stated the obvious truth that all human beings were "fit for something better than slavery and cannon fodder."

The government had placed a stenographer in the audience and Debs was arrested, charged with violation of the Espionage Act, which prohibited any act committed for the purpose of preventing enlistment or hampering recruiting of soldiers. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison. He was then 63 years old. The judgment was appealed and ultimately reached the Supreme Court, which affirmed the conviction in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Holmes.

The court conceded that the speech was mainly devoted to a discussion of Socialism, but selecting certain paragraphs from the context, necessary for the proper presentation of the subject, Holmes argued that they might have a tendency to cause opposition to the war and conscription.

The tenor of the opinion is that all discussion of the war, except favorable discussion, was taboo. All agitation for the repeal of the conscription law, for early peace

### Not Only Bad Logic but Bad Law Sent Debs to Jail—Constitution Stands as Long as Nine Men Want It To.

negotiations or for opposition to any of the measures of the government were to be prohibited. The right of free speech and press was relegated to the scrap heap of discarded theories. The Constitution as a living document was no more. This beloved old gentleman, sitting on the throne of power, had decided to suspend the Constitution.

Prof. Black demonstrates that the Debs decision was contrary to the opinion written in the Schenk case one week earlier, in which the principle was declared: "The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent." There was no pretense that the Debs case presented the situation of "a clear and present danger."

### Precedent Ignored

Unfortunately, Prof. Black does not refer to the famous Milligan case, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States during the Civil War, in which it was declared that the "Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances."

Not only was the Debs case in violation of the principle set forth in the Schenk case, but the latter case was in direct conflict with the opinion of the same court in the Milligan case.

Prof. Black's article contains additional and convincing proof that judges do not consider themselves bound by law nor by their own previous decisions. He fails to extend his idea to the logical conclusion that civil rights cannot be guaranteed in a class society, except theoretically, for the reason that the ruling class will not allow the exercise of such rights if they tend to endanger their privileges or power.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

## A Woman's Point of View

SOMETIMES ignorance is a definite asset. Had I not been so ignorant of all the factors involved in organizing the wash suit workers in the Lynbrook factory I would never have had the nerve to accept the assignment. All I knew was that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was launching an organization campaign in one of its branches.

Nothing new. Nothing especially dramatic or involved. So I rushed headlong and with great enthusiasm into a situation, where, forearmed with details and facts, I would have trod most gingerly, if I could not have escaped the chore completely. I guess this is a pretty sad admission for me to make. But then I have no ache for martyrdom or



G. W. Klein

### Now That the Strike Is Nearly Over, Let's Take Stock—About Two Pensioners.

for the reputation of being a willing martyr. Nor am I anxious to write myself down as a coward. But the lesson to be gathered from this incident is interesting and valuable. The strike, you see, is considered a great success. All the experienced labor leaders and organizers think that a splendid job was done, and wonder why the same job could not have been pulled off in other towns, where the situations were certainly no worse.

### Some Difficulties

Here are some of the facts I did not know beforehand. The firm against whom the strike is being conducted has long been known in the market as a successful anti-union firm. This was not a new runaway manufacturer, but a manufacturer who for eight years had been operating out-of-town and defying the union.

It had been impossible, even during the good years, to make any headway against this firm. Next, the territory surrounding Lynbrook and Freeport is a stronghold of

the Ku Klux Klan. Some years ago, when a committee from the union tried to come into Freeport, it was informed that it had better turn right around and get out or there would be a nice little tarring and feathering party, if not worse. The committee—experienced and knowing union men—turned around and went home. Maybe you think you wouldn't have done the same. Well, you'll pardon me if I say I have my doubts. Third, the Nassau County police are notoriously tough. They told us so themselves the evening we gave out strike circulars in front of the factory. The exertion of all of our best, high-pressure charm could not twist those straight lips into a smile.

### "This Is Nassau"

"This is Nassau County," was all I got for my pains. And lastly, the working men in the villages around Lynbrook depend upon the building trades for their livelihood and there hasn't been any building in years. So the men are all idle and whole families depend upon the few dollars the girls can earn in the few scattered factories in the section.

Can you organize workers under such circumstances? Don't forget

## MRS. FRED HENDERSON DIES OF INFLUENZA

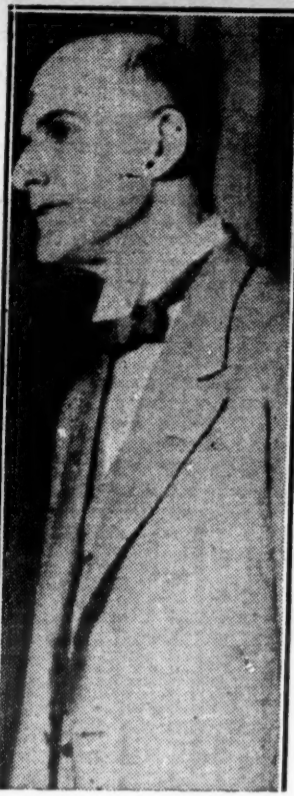
WE have learned with sorrow of the death at her home in Norwich of Mrs. Fred Henderson, wife of The New Leader's British correspondent, of influenza at the age of 66. Mrs. Henderson was more than her husband's life-partner; she was his comrade in everything he undertook. She had a distinguished career in public office as a Socialist, and her work in Norwich will long be remembered. Next week The New Leader will carry a more extended notice of her splendid life work.

In announcing his wife's death, Fred Henderson wrote: "She was a great woman and a great Socialist. We were life-long chums in all our work. I could not be loyal to her trust in me if I did not carry on; and I hope within the next week or two to pick up the threads again."

Mrs. Henderson is survived, in addition to her distinguished husband, by two daughters and three grandchildren. The body was cremated.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933.

Send for reservations today



all the other factors, factors not peculiar to this situation but which complicate every union problem today. The fact that these workers are in isolated sections, where they must fight alone, without the sight of similar strikers all around them. The fact that the majority of these workers are young girls, totally ignorant of unionism. The fact that employers in these villages are given every advantage by the local Chambers of Commerce, Police Departments and political administrations. The answer to the question is, obviously "No." And yet the answer is, actually, "Yes."

I mean, it has been done. The workers in this particular factory have learned a lesson in solidarity and they are going to be good union material whether the strike is won or not.

From present indications, a partial victory is certain. That is, the manufacturer has already conceded what amounts to a 12½% increase. (Turned down so far.) This is not nearly enough to bring conditions to anything approximating conditions in the union shops in the cities. But from the point of view of the workers in the factory, who have been unable to get the slightest concession from the employer through their own efforts, this constitutes a victory. From every point of view then, it has been extremely worth while and it is open to grave doubt where it could have been done at all had I been as conversant with all the facts as I am now.

### Pensions

"To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath not." I think it's from the Bible. It comes to my mind as I read, in one of the newspapers, that the proposal for a \$5,000 annuity for the widow of Calvin Coolidge follows the tradition of pensioning the widows of Presidents; neatly juxtaposed with the sad news is a letter from another kind of "pensioner" that her old age pension had been cut some thirty per cent. "The reason given for the cut," said this "pensioner," "was that there was something wrong with the budget and it would not balance."

"Some well-disposed person," she continues, "should go around and warn the blind people to watch their cups, as those pennies could be used in balancing the budget."



The Picket Line at Lynbrook, L. I.

By Rebel Arts Photo Group

# Merill Warns Against Communist Organizations

## Socialists Organizing Conference for Labor Legislation — Look Out for Unreliable Groups.

SEVERAL prominent members of organized labor, according to Herbert Merrill, New York State Secretary of the Socialist Party, have consented to serve on the committee to organize a conference for the promotion of a state-wide drive for Unemployment Insurance, the Thirty-Hour Week and other demands of organized labor brought to the forefront by the convention of the American Federation of Labor last year.

Merrill has been in communication with Secretary John M. O'Hanlon of the State Federation of Labor as to the purpose of this conference, and, in order that there shall be no misunderstanding, has issued a warning to locals of the Socialist Party as follows:

"This is to remind you that the

Socialist Party has nothing to do with any of the united front movements promoted by Communists, either for the furtherance of Unemployment Insurance, the adoption of the Thirty-Hour Working Week, or anything else.

"Communist alliances only promote disruption, never unity. The purpose of the Communists is to destroy both organized labor and the Socialist Party. Should you be approached by Communists with the united front plea, it is your duty firmly to reject any overtures which they make.

"The Socialist Party, by action of the State Committee on January 8, 1933, went on record for the organization of a Labor and Socialist Conference for the promotion of Unemployment Insurance and other measures for the relief of unemployment, and this, and bona fide conferences of Organized Labor, are the only ones with which Socialists should be concerned.

"You are specifically reminded that the groups calling themselves the New York Conference of A. F. of L. Unions for Unemployment Insurance, and the Rank and File Conference for Unemployment Insurance are only aliases of the Communist Party.

## MILLIONS OF JOBLESS SUFFER DESTITUTION

WASHINGTON.—The destitute unemployed do not starve to death, because they beg, borrow, steal, and concentrate on obtaining food "like prowling cats," Miss Helen Hull, Philadelphia settlement worker, told the Senate Committee on Manufactures in the hearing held to consider the LaFollette-Costigan bill to make \$500,000,000 of Federal funds available for unemployment relief in the various states.

Miss Hull painted a picture of the misery which stalks through hundreds of thousands of homes; the demoralization of families, the undernourishment, disease and suicide which follow two years or more of unemployment without adequate relief.

She calmly read her cases, one by one, until she had built into the record a vision of human degradation and despair.

### British System Better for Jobless

What she termed the unorganized and irregular relief work in the United States, which she also said was far from sufficient, was compared by her with the working of the dole, or unemployment insurance system of England, where she found less suffering, a greater sense of responsibility toward obligations and an unweakened desire to work.

The system in this country, she claimed, breeds only hopelessness.

### Family Life Destroyed

"It causes irreparable injury to children, injury from which they will never recover," she said, "and as for the men and women, they will never be as good citizens, with that feeling of independence which has always been so characteristic of Americans."

The effect upon family life is such that many families will never be able to recover, said Miss Hull.

### Poor Care for the Poor

It is almost a truism that the poor are looking after the poor, she declared.

When a struggling family takes in a group of even more desperately situated relatives the strain often becomes almost unbearable.

She pictured families run down physically, sending out children to

## LEHMAN APPOINTS FOE OF LABOR TO BENCH

Colonel Herbert Lehman, New York's "liberal" Democratic governor, whose "friendship" for the workers was one of the principal talking points in his campaign, has made his first important appointment.

There was a vacancy in the office of Surrogate created by the translation of the gorgeous J. Patrick O'Brien to the Mayoralty, and Governor Lehman has his first test in making the appointment of J. Patrick's successor. The place was filled by the appointment of James A. Delehanty, whose name means very little to the man on the street.

The name means a great deal, however, to the garment workers, and especially the cloakmakers, who recall the notorious trial of 1915, when eight officials of the union were tried for murder.

In that year Morris Sigman, Saul Metz and six others were indicted charged with the murder of a man found dead on the street during the 1910 general strike. The men were acquitted after a brilliant defense by Morris Hillquit, but there was much bitterness over the ferocity with which the case was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Delehanty. In garment union circles Delehanty has always been considered a foe of the labor movement, and his appointment to a very highly paid office by the Governor is considered a significant act.

snatch food from wholesale markets, stealing milk for babies, seating from pushcarts anything which can be exchanged for food. It is a catch-as-catch can matter of living for such people, an intense concentration on merely getting food.

"What it does to their souls I dislike to think of," she said.

"I can't help feeling after seeing all this," said Miss Hull, "that, when fighting for your country, you are a citizen of the United States, but that when it comes to getting help you are a citizen of a county or city."

"I would rather miss a couple of meals a day than get along without The New Leader," writes Allin Depew of Watervliet.

## LABOR COMMITTEE NOTES

A CONFERENCE to demand unemployment insurance, five-day and 30-hour week, and other immediate unemployment relief, has been called by the labor committee for Thursday evening, February 23rd, 8.30, at 7 East 15th Street. Branches of the Socialist Party and fraternal organizations are requested to send two delegates each.

The next meeting of the trade union membership will be held Saturday, February 11th, at 2.30, at 7 East 15th Street.

Local 302, Delicatessen and Countermen's Union, has been successful in signing an agreement with the Stratford Lunch Company, 111 2nd Ave. The Industrial Food Workers' Union are now picketing against this bona fide labor organization.

The Dye Cleaners Drivers' Union is still on strike against the World Dry Cleaning Company and the Paramount Cleaners & Dyers.

Local 584 of the Milk Drivers' Union have held some very well attended organization meetings. The membership drive still continues.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor at its meeting a week ago took up for consideration the proposed unemployment insurance bill of the Municipal Commission on Employment Stabilization. After a lengthy discussion the body went on record as finding the bill unsatisfactory. Upon motion it was decided to call a special meeting of the body to discuss the Socialist Party bill.

The American Steel Foundry Co. of Greenville, Pa., gives publicity to the re-employment of 200 men. However, when the workers applied for the jobs, they were offered 24 cents per hour for skilled workers and 7½ cents per hour for laborers, with a 15-hour stretch.

Led by the State Federation of Labor of Connecticut, the foes of the sweat shop evil have called upon the legislature for some legislation to drive sweat shops out of business. The organization is demanding an increase in the age limit for compulsory school education from fourteen to sixteen years. Among the other demands to combat this evil, are registration for all new employers, jail instead of fines for violating labor laws; laws prohibiting locking factory doors during the working hours; reduction of hours for women from 55 to 48.

## WHO WILL HELP?

WE have received a letter from a comrade in Michigan who is unable to renew his subscription to The New Leader. "I am very sorry that I cannot pay you now; I am down and out, flat; I have to beg for carfare or walk. I am twice a day on the breadline. I would do any kind of work, even scrub floors, but it is impossible to get anything to do."

This comrade has rendered valuable service in re-building the party in his state. He went to prison because of his anti-war activities, he is still giving his services to the party, he wants The New Leader and does not have a cent.

We pass this on to our readers as we have several such cases in recent years. Is there a reader who can spare the price of a yearly subscription for him? We await word from our readers.

## 750,000 CANADIAN WORKERS UNEMPLOYED

IN Canada out of a population of ten million people we have 750,000 unemployed and an equal number who are working half time or less," declared W. V. Turnbull, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"These statistics," Mr. Turnbull continued, "come from the Labor Bureau of the Canadian Government. The Bureau also states that we have 800,000 people living on direct relief from the Government.

On the present condition of the Canadian trade union movement, Mr. Turnbull said:

"Our membership has fallen off to some extent, but at the last Trades and Labor Congress we were able to seat 336 delegates, who represented associated organizations with 121,129 paid-up members. That is speaking very well for Canada and our trade union movement in such trying times as we are now passing through."

## CUBAN WORKERS PLAN A SOCIALIST PARTY

HAVANA.—The labor unions of Cuba are planning to form a Socialist and labor party, it has been learned.

Because of the brutal anti-labor attitude of the Machado government the party will have to operate in secret. Under the law a new party requires government authorization, but it is certain that the Machado gang would not grant such authority.

The decision to organize such a party was taken at a labor conference held recently at Cienfuegos, attended by about 75 delegates. The unions also pledged themselves to work for a six-hour day and five-day week, for the establishment of a labor department, and other labor legislation.

Cuba has never been well organized, but there were once strong unions of cigar makers, street carmen and railway men. The brutal reaction, however, destroyed most of the unions, by the simple process of assassination of leaders and deliberate sowing of dissensions among the members.

## A New Manoeuvre

WHAT appears to be a new racket has been planned by our Communist "friends" in New York City. They organize an "educational" club or forum, allying with them a few "innocents" who do not know what it is all about. The Socialist Party is then approached to participate in a "symposium" with a Communist and a Liberal. If the party declines to be drawn into the racket a letter is prepared to be sent to the Communist daily and one or more of the "liberal" magazines.

One of the first ventures into this game was the "Brighton Progressive Club" of Brooklyn. The New Leader was approached for a speaker and the letter was passed on to the city office of the Socialist Party, through which speakers are handled. Two gentlemen of the club later called at The New Leader office. Would the office provide a speaker? They were directed to the city office.

Now comes a letter from L. Lee, secretary of the "Brighton Progressive Club," enclosing draft of a letter to be sent to the Nation and the Daily Worker. We are told that the proposed letter will be

## Retail Clerks Win Important Strike

The Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union of Greater New York won a striking victory at the very outset of its drive to organize the big retail clothing shops of the city.

Under the leadership of Hyman Nemser, attorney for the union and chairman of its Advisory Board, a strike was called Wednesday in the four large stores operated by Samuel Mogelesky. The stores were picketed and demands were served on the employers for recognition of the union and union conditions.

Within the forenoon of the beginning of the strike Nemser had a written agreement signed by the employers granting full union recognition.

## Polish Socialists Celebrate Their Fortieth Anniversary

CRACOW.—In celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Polish Socialist Party in the former Russian territory of Poland and of the Cracow Socialist newspaper Naprzod a special ceremony took place in Cracow on December 4th. The big assembly hall of the People's House, decorated for the occasion, was crowded and delegations attended from many district federations of the party and from the Workers' Educational Organization.

A delegation of workers brought whom they had recently visited at greetings from Ignatz Daszynski Bystra where he is staying for reasons of health.

The speakers recalled the forty historic years of the P.S.P. and of the two Socialist journals: the forty year old Naprzod and the twenty-five year old Glos Kobiet (Woman's Voice).

## Printers Reject Pay Cut

Boston.—Boston Typographical Union No. 13, at a special meeting, rejected a wage reduction of 10 cents an hour in basic hourly rates of newspaper printers.

"Here's my renewal," writes J. C. Davis of Illinois. "Could not get along without The New Leader. Each copy is passed along through many hands."

sent to these two publications unless "we receive word from you within the next few days to the effect that you are willing to cooperate with us and present the Socialist viewpoint."

We will do the "Brighton Progressive Club" the favor of first publishing the most important paragraph of the letter it proposes to send to the Nation and the Worker. It reads:

The Socialist Party fears to meet the challenge of Liberal and Communist debaters; its utterances are merely demagogic and misleading; confronted with differing opinions it fears acknowledgment of its complete bankruptcy as a party which would lead the working class to a way out.

This is the "meat" of the letter. It is obvious that this club is an "innocent" organization; it is not interested in learning of the Socialist view on anything; it is solely interested in advancing the Communist position, and its real soul is bared by the quotation above.

This may be a new "strategic manoeuvre" in other cities and that is the only reason we give publicity to it.

## Both Bill and Joe Get All Balled Up Discussing Technocracy, But Reach a Technical Understanding

By Autolycus

"THERE is one thing which I think is necessary to reach the working class," said Joe as he and Bill walked out of the employment agency. "We should talk in language that the workers can understand and that is one thing that the Technocrats do. For that reason their stuff is going over big."

"I agree with your first proposition but doubt the correctness of the second one," said Bill. "In the first place, I think that the average of our Socialist propaganda is much more simple than the language of Technocracy. In the second place, isn't it possible that a new fad may become popular just because those who adopt it do not fully understand it?"

"That's the bunk," said Joe. "You can't put that over on me."

"Ever hear of Couéism and Psychoanalysis?" asked Joe, who proceeded to answer his own question. "Couéism was all the rage not so many years ago and yet few who were fascinated by it knew what it was all about. Psychoanalysis was a later fad and for years books explaining it flooded the market. This fad was floated on a sea of mystic terminology and yet, like vaccination, it took."

### They Apply Some Tests

"PROBABLY you're right," said Joe, "but that doesn't apply to Technocracy."

"Let's test it," said Bill. "Here's the authorized article in the January Harper's. We'll read a few statements. Here is one: 'Energy appears in many forms, but it is possible to measure them in units of work—the erg and the joule, or in units of heat—the calorie.' Is that language the average person can understand?"

"I don't get it myself," said Joe, "but that statement is an exception."

"Think so? Then try this on your piano," Bill replied, quoting: "Value cannot be measured; it has no metrical equivalent." You explain that, Joe."

"I can't," Joe replied. "You explain it."

"I don't know what it means myself," said Bill, "and if both of us are puzzled, what must be the state of mind of the man in the street? Shall we try again?"

"Yes, this is getting interesting," said Joe.

"Well, we have just learned that value cannot be measured because it has no metrical equivalent," said Bill. "We continue our reading and learn that value is defined as 'the measure of desire.' We now have two statements regarding value. Does the second one help you to understand the first one or does it leave you still more mystified?"

"I'm all balled up," Joe replied.

"So am I," said Bill, "but do you now think that Technocracy uses language that workers can understand?"

"Hardly," said Joe.

### Simplicity Not So Simple

"LET'S try again," said Bill. "Suppose I said at a street meeting or in a hall that 'absolence retired equipment before it could be paid for,' what would your interpretation of that statement be?"

"I'd think that some guy by the name of Absolence put something away because he could no longer use it," said Joe.

"Exactly, and so would others," Bill replied. "So we agree that there is something wanting in the simplicity of statement which you ascribed to Technocracy."

"But you've got to agree that it has made a big hit," said Joe.

"It has," Bill replied, "and one reason is that Technocracy has at least emphasized the displacement of labor by machinery. When it adds to this the warning that if present trends continue within two years we will have 20,000,000 unemployed workers, Technocracy gets a widespread hearing. That's all to the good, even though the prediction may prove to be an exaggeration in the next two years."

### The Merit of Technocracy

"BUT, Joe," Bill continued, "Socialists have for decades been talking and writing of machine displacement of labor and the causes of the breakdown of the capitalist system with consequent unemployment of millions of workers. They and others have been recruited by the Socialist movement all over the world by discussing these problems. When you consider that the organized Socialist movement has recruited these tens of millions within the lifetime of many people still living it would appear that the movement has agitated in terms that the masses can understand."

"You wouldn't put Technocracy in the same class with Couéism and Psychoanalysis, would you?" asked Joe.

"Certainly not," Bill replied. "Technocracy has the merit of having directed attention not only to real problems but to basic criticisms which Socialists have always made against the whole capitalist system. To that extent it has served a very useful purpose but it also, as we have seen, too often employs language that cannot be understood. Let's use any reliable information it has, avoid what there is of mystic terminology, and win its converts to the Socialist movement."

"Technocracy is sometimes too technical for the man in the street," said Joe.

"Technically speaking, I think we are talking in language that we both understand," said Bill, and the two friends parted feeling elated over their pleasant conversation.

By Arthur G. McDowell

## Two Socialist Legislators Battle the Penna. Reaction

Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson Expose Trick—For Model Social Legislation.

HARRISBURG.—The forces of the regular Republican Party in control of the Pennsylvania Legislature showed their teeth when the Speaker ruled Representative Darlington Hoopes, Socialist, off the floor in the course of an attack on a militaristic resolution passed by a tricky maneuver last week.

The resolution, which called upon Congress not to apply economy measures to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard lest the ability of the government to defend its interests and privileges abroad and its stability at home be weakened, was rushed through the House without printing and in such haste that Socialist members in the last row of a noisy House were not aware of its adoption on a viva voce vote.

Efforts to reopen the question were fruitless and at the opening of the next week's session Hoopes arose to read into the record protests at the hasty adoption of the resolution from the Pennsylvania League for Total Disarmament, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and other organizations.

When Hoopes launched into a denunciation of the insincerity of such a proposal when both old parties were shouting economy, and when military expenditures are at least 72% of the Federal budget, the Republican chairman of the rules committee protested and the Speaker ruled the Socialist off the floor.

This is the first time since there have been Socialist members in the post-war Pennsylvania legislature that the right of expression under the question of personal privilege has been denied. Following this demonstration of the steam roller, both Socialist members arose to demand that the record be altered to show their opposition to the military mind expressed in the resolution adopted.

The excuse given for refusing the Socialist member further expression was limited time—and just following the ruling the House recessed for forty-five minutes to await action by the Senate.

### Vetoed by Pinchot

To complete the comedy Governor Pinchot promptly vetoed the resolution as an unwarranted interference by the state legislature into Federal matters.

Representatives Hoopes and Wilson are prepared to take advantage of the parliamentary rules in the near future to launch an attack upon militarism and gag rule in the House.

Ask Protection of Workers' Homes A complete ban on eviction of unemployed workers from homes on which they are unable to pay either rent, or interest and capital on mortgages is demanded in an anti-eviction bill introduced by Representative Hoopes. The measure was introduced by Hoopes before in the second special unemployment relief session of the legislature in 1932, and was one of the principal measures on behalf of which over a thousand workers from all over the state marched to Harrisburg last July to demand "Bread, Jobs and Security."

The first meeting of the House Labor Committee voted to allow committee members two weeks to study Socialist sponsored bills for unemployment insurance and a maximum 30-hour work week. The unemployment insurance bills are the ones sponsored for the fourth time in two years by Representative Hoopes, a member of the committee, and the 30-hour work

bill is sponsored by Representative Lilith Wilson.

Representative Hoopes bitterly fought the proposal of the Old Guard committee chairman to bury the bills in a sub-committee he would appoint, and committee members kicked over the traces to overrule their chairman and accept the Hoopes motion to supply all members with copies of the bills and lay over the matter of consideration for two weeks' study.

### Socialization of Medicine

In a social insurance measure covering sickness, accident, death and maternity, Representative Lilith Wilson, Berks County Socialist, set forth a plan for a comprehensive system of socialized medicine. The bill, a model piece of legislation based on the experience of many European countries, where strong working-class parties have forced at least partial socialization of health services, would provide compulsory insurance coverage for all workers in Pennsylvania industry.

Not only actual medical and hospital care would be arranged for, but also dental care and preventive health work and medicine.

Representative Hoopes introduced the first four bills of a series of amendment to the Pennsylvania Workman's Compensation Act intended to bring that sadly out-of-date institution into line with more advanced states.

### Socialist Minister Gives Ruthenians a Language

PRAGUE.—One of the worst-exploited sections of Europe, the Ruthenian district of eastern Czechoslovakia, for many years was refused the privilege of any kind of education by Hungarian nobles. As a result, the district, which has its own language but no system of writing it, has been obliged to carry on correspondence and other written composition in other languages.

The Socialist minister of education of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Ivan Derer, a Slovak, has now begun work to devise a written language to match the speech of the Ruthenians.

By Gus Tyler

## Cuvillier Thinks Tammany's New York Is About Perfect

Well, Not Quite, but as Perfect as Tammany Can Make It—Schieffelin Wants Fusion for Good Government and Blanshard Wants an Economic Program.

"WHAT'S the matter with New York?" was the subject for discussion at the Brooklyn Forum. Tammany Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier, New York reformer Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, and the Socialist chairman of the City Affairs Committee, Paul Blanshard explained their views of the city's ailments.

Mr. Cuvillier, who introduced himself as the "dean of New York Assemblyman," was firmly convinced that he could see "nothing the matter with New York." He thought it is "the grandest, most enlightened, most beautiful place where a human being can reside." Of course, even this staunch supporter of Tammany felt that he had to "admit that its officials were not absolutely perfect."

In discussing the Seabury investigation, the assemblyman referred to Mr. Seabury as a "discontented citizen" who was trying to "get even with Tammany" because he thought that Tammany had knifed him in his 1916 gubernatorial campaign. To prove that the Hofstadter Committee was not altogether sincere he declared: "Show me the sincerity of this investigation when the chairman

## Socialist Pr No. 6 — February

Nicht zählen wir den Feind,  
Nicht die Gefahren all;  
Der Bahn, der kühnen, folgen wir,  
Die uns geführt Lassalle.

These are the words of the Workers' Marseillaise, the words the German Socialists sang as they were driven from countless meeting halls by Bismark's police; these are the words millions of bearded German workers sang for all the years of struggle and triumph; their proud boast, they *Whom once Lassalle had led!*

Lassalle! A name to conjure with; a name that is a song and a sword. Lassalle! The very sound of the name causes the old Socialist to stand more erect, the blood tingling through his veins. Lassalle! The name conjures visions of surging crowds and hoarse cheers, of battle and struggle and triumph; of red flags flapping in the wind, of delirious thousands wildly shouting for the handsome young man who smiled and was pleased as he was dragged by his admirers from his meetings in his carriage.

Marx and Engels were the great philosophers and social scientists of Socialism; Bebel and Liebknecht were the hard-working party organizers and leaders, but Lassalle was the romance and the color and the charm of the early days of Socialism. Marx supplied granite determination and irrefutable logic; Lassalle supplied the personality and the soul that fired the masses.

It is impossible to avoid superlatives in talking of Lassalle. It is impossible to ignore those phases of his life that had nothing whatever to do with Socialism, for they were as much a part of him as his work as creator of the German labor movement.

Lassalle lived 39 years; he gave about two years to the Socialist movement. He organized what was called the Universal German Workingmen's Association which had a pitiful 1,000 members after one of the greatest and most brilliant agitation campaigns in all history. He died as a result of a vulgar duel over a casual love affair. And yet his work lives and will be forever remembered.

He was born in Breslau in 1825, the son of a wealthy Jewish business man, (the gas magnate of that city). He early displayed great genius as a student; Alexander von Humboldt, the scientist, called him "das Wunderkind." He arrogantly defied his father and told him he would have nothing to do with his bourgeois business but

that he would himself master the mastery of life, not too proud (But he was not too proud in his father's wealth.) He and Berlin, at ty and his irre him a great salons.



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## Profiles and Lassalle

himself to a study, and from the day of its delivery Lassalle's life is the history of the German labor movement. That is, all except the ludicrous footnote with which it ended!

The Berlin lecture made Lassalle a public figure. He was called to speak at a workers' convention in Leipzig, and there on May 23, 1863, he organized the historic *Allgemeine Deutscher Arbeiterverein*, which within a few years became the mighty German Social Democracy.

There followed thirteen or fourteen months of campaigning that has no parallel in history for its fervor, its brilliance and the wild enthusiasm of those who followed him. In the Rhineland he was acclaimed as a young God; he envisioned a German Republic with himself as President for life; he claimed he had converted Bismarck and the Prussian King to Socialism! He was dragged from his meetings to banquet halls, where he sipped the finest wines and ate the best viands, and when charged with inconsistency he said, "Workers! Increase your wants!" He wanted all the good things of life to belong to the workers.

He wrote incessantly and brilliantly. His "Address to the Workers," "The Workingmen's Program," and "What is Capital?" are Socialist classics. Marx was not drawn to his circus methods, but he announced himself a follower of Marx.

Then came a vacation in Switzerland in August 1864. There he met the pretty little 17-year old Helene von Donneges, and he fell in love with her. But she was already engaged, and a duel was taken for granted. The love affair wasn't very important, and the tired agitator accepted the challenge because it was the usual thing to do. He fell, and he died, and so his life ended in a casual and unimportant vacation incident.

A curious life . . . but in his death Lassalle was reborn. He was hailed by Heine as the Messiah of the Masses. His tiny *Allgemeine* became the Social Democracy, and the gay and gallant spirit of the eternal playboy still hovers over it.

Today the German workers are fighting a grim battle, wearing the three arrows of the Iron Front against Fascism and monarchism. Over their heads wave the red flag, and as they march they sing the Workers' Marseillaise, they *Whom once Lassalle had led!*

W. M. F.

(Next week: J. Webb Richman.)

where they can get all the pleasure in God's country—if you have the wherewithal."

Dr. Schieffelin, who followed, maintained that the plan for a new City Party was feasible, necessary, and desirable. He pointed out that Tammany was able to hold control of the city with an organized backing of only twenty-nine per cent of the voters. He felt that the newly proposed charter would pave the way for further progress along the lines of "turning the rascals out" and introducing more fundamental reforms. He stated, however, that the old charter was not the basic grievance. "Milwaukee has an honest government under an old charter."

### Other Cities

Dr. Schieffelin made reference on numerous occasions to the constructive work along the lines of municipal reform also carried out in Cincinnati. He felt that the absence of a spoils system, and the introduction of a thorough going scheme of civil service requirements, and the abstraction of political influences from the appointed

By Joseph E. Cohen

## Bankers' Control of Finance Grows Daily Despite Crisis

Big Fish Are Swallowing Up the Little Fish—A Call for Socialized Banking.

IN the agony of depression for most of the people, as in so-called good times, more and more of the wealth of the country keeps on being seized by the money kings. Proof of this outstanding fact in the contrast between those who have and who have not is graphically told in The Finance Age.

According to this organ of the moneyed interests which really count forty-two banks hold 32 per cent of the total deposits in all the commercial banks of this land of ours.

Going a bit further along this line, you have 47 per cent of the nation's bank deposits carried by 195 banks.

What is still more startling, cash and credit have been brought within a tighter grip by the smaller number of banking giants.

Thus in the last calendar year the total deposits of the 19,000 banks in the country declined \$11,500,000,000, or about 20 per cent. At the same time in the forty-two largest banks the falling off was

\$114,563,000, or about 1½ per cent. Could figures tell a more complete story of how tremendously the concentration of wealth goes on into the hands of the very few who are the plutocratic rulers of the nation?

### Concentration of Wealth

Additional evidence as to this penning up of the lifeblood of business in the control of financial rings is to be found in the mergers among the giant corporations. Five years ago there were 283 banks, each with deposits of \$20,000,000 or more. In 1932 there were but 195.

Going over the matter of bank deposits for this five-year span it is discovered that actually the forty-two kingpin banks increased their holdings by the neat and tidy sum of \$3,161,921,000.

In the crushing out of smaller industrialists and traders by the juggernaut of capitalism the past three years of reduced business hardly differs from the increase during boom times.

Just how abysmally lower general business is today against before the industrial collapse may be marked by accepting another chart prepared for the banker's eye. This shows that, against the 1928 level, in the present year of grace 1933 trade started out at about 43 per cent of its past performance, where it was 53 per cent at the beginning of 1932.

In other words, while the sum of goods made, bought and consumed in 1932 fell to less than half of 1928, the forty-two king banks were gobbling up more than three billion dollars!

### A Tightening Grip

Is there any wonder that they tighten their grip on credit until it is a stranglehold on business men in the shallow waters? Singly and in droves these are unable to breathe, are beached and lost. The big fish just gulp them down.

Since good industrial times as well as evil serve the end of hoarding ever more of the actual cash and credit of the country into the grip of the money kings, it may be readily seen how little would be affected by stopping the downward deflation and going in for inflation. Whatever benefit might come to the smaller business concern which could keep out of the immediate panic of a sudden change, when matters had adjusted themselves the small fellow would be deeper in trouble.

### The Turnstile

For everytime the turnstile of modern business clicks there is a large token of profit taken by the owners of the great part of the funds of our country. So long as the turnstile spins, that long is the game a paying one for the lords of the realm.

As simple as is the moral of the figures furnished by the mouthpiece of finance, the cure is still clearer. The people's business should be the business of the whole people. Banking must become a public institution. Finance belongs to the nation's government.

Between the resources, the ability and industry of the masses and abundance for their labor stands the lone monstrosity of banking rings throttling business. That control will be released only when the nation takes over banking and makes it serve the country.

## THE CHATTERBOX

### The Wish Being Father to the Thought, "Liberals" Discover Plenty of Socialist Schisms

By S. A. DeWitt

#### VALSE TRISTE

DEATH was a lady of the night  
And I was lonely. It was good  
To hear her whisper and invite  
Me as a lovely lady should.

The torturing of heart and head  
Had vanished as she took my arm,  
And strangely then, what had been dead  
Now quickened into live alarm . . .

She saw my hand against my breast,  
And glittered glances at my pain . . .  
She gently ventured, "It is best  
For you to find your heart again . . ."

"Since what is shattered cannot break,  
And I am jealous utterly,  
I rather that it thrill and ache  
Until you have your will with me . . ."

"And this I promise you, my friend,  
When once you know my full embrace,  
The griefs that wrack you so will end,  
And peace will enter in their place . . ."

I said no word until we came  
Unto her house of chiseled stone,  
When all at once I called your name . . .  
And lo! I found myself alone . . .

I found myself upon the street,  
Quivering in the chill of dawn,  
With laden heart and leaden feet,  
And my bright visioned lady gone . . .

Death is a lady of the night,  
And nightly she pursues her game,  
And what will be if once I might  
Remember to forget your name . . . ?

THE liberal newspapers of the land perform a ready service for "clean government," humanitarian movements like charity and honest prize-fighting, and lazy lotions for incurable running sores on the body politic and social. . . . They just manage to keep within the unwritten law of doing nothing too drastic against the interests of their advertisers, editorially or in cartoons, and all in all lead a very interesting existence. . . .

It must be something to get up in the morning, and after reading what you have said the night before about graft, racketeering and technocracy, slap yourself on the chest, and thunder forth within the satisfying acoustics of your bathroom, "Now that's what I call Courage!"

It is when they have to face a real issue boldly, honestly, in which the all-apparent insanity of the system they support shrieks out for drastic surgery that they fumble, fume and fuddle with a funnel full of flap-doodle and fol-de-rol. . . . And if not that, then they just make noses at the "silly," dogmatic Socialists, hurl a few stink-bombs at the portrait of Karl Marx, and then hie over to Sloppy Sal's speake for a hooker of synthetic conscience dope. . . . Sad, sad case. . . .

Lately however, they have tried out a brand new stunt of action, which promises to annihilate the Socialist Party in short order. It consists in the simple process of calling up a party leader or committeeman on a question of union labor tactics, getting a few remarks hazily over the telephone, a few questions on Communism and stigmatism, a few names, a few dates, and presently, the afternoon newspapers carry the following story . . . SOCIALIST PARTY SCHISM IMMINENT . . . Leader of Party Calls Hillquit Communist . . . Thomas Goes Gunning for Right Wingers. . . .

And right through the article you are kept skirling like a drunken skater trying to make out who's who, what's what, and how old is Mike Murphy's bull pup. . . . Swell stuff, I'll say for a moronic brain to digest during the sardine hour on the subway express.

Of course, what is behind it all is, that the liberals wish like thunder that we did split up into pieces—pieces so that they might pick up a few brainy leaders and some mouth-pieces for their vague purposes after the bust up. . . .

Silly, silly baby-boys. . . . That's not a nice way for well-brought up children to play. . . . You ought to try boring from within, instead of throwing slop from the outside. . . . At least you might learn something about the prodigious passions and problems that are veritably stewing up Socialists into bits of shredded meat. . . . Gosh, if you only knew how lit up with venom-juice and packed with gats and daggers all of us are . . . and you attended some of our dynamite-charged conferences . . . you really get a story that would scoop even the ancient and least-lamented Graphic. . . . But you'll have to get a red card first. . . . To get in and get the tale first hand. . . .

And then you'd learn, that our leaders, swell guys that they are, aren't the whole show by along shot. . . . And even if they really were the Terrible Turks of the right, and the Pachyderm Petes of the Left, at best, you'd only see a lot of beef heaving and delicious grunting. A sort of private grudge match, if you like. . . . And you also find out that the real power and authority lie in the hands and voices and minds of some thirty thousand dues paying Jimmy Higginsses, who carry on the work of Socialism in one big united surge forward. . . . And they don't vote or act like cattle by a long shot.

## NEW LEADER FORUM

### THE READING REFERENDUM

By Herbert M. Merrill

While the secretary of a State Committee may have no right to influence a National Referendum of the Socialist Party, such secretary does have the right which is accorded to every member of a democratic organization to express his personal opinion on the merit of motions for the amendment of the party constitution. It is my opinion that the motion of Local Reading to amend the National Constitution in regard to exempt stamps is far too sweeping in character. There should be some limit on the number of exempt stamps which state and local organizations can receive. The ratio of two exempt stamps for every five regular or dual monthly stamps purchased allows locals to keep a little less than 30 percent of their membership in good-standing on exempt stamps. If it be true that the unemployed army of this country would be 5,000,000 larger than it is without the "spread of work" so-called which many employers have instituted, the ratio of two exempt stamps to five dues stamps is doubtless too small, but it is safe to say that if the ratio were made one exempt stamp to two dues stamps, the unemployed in the Socialist Party would be adequately taken care of. To open the barrier to an unlimited amount of exempt stamps would be a mistake in my judgment. Members who are employed ought to be glad to pay dues, and locals organized wholly from people unable to finance party activity should be discouraged. There are too many locals which exist solely on paper. Locals should be able to function, otherwise it is not worth while to organize them. The motion of Local Reading should be amended to establish a ratio.

### "A DODGING REPORT"

By William L. Nunn

Our attention has only lately been called to an editorial in your issue of Dec. 17th, entitled "A Dodging Report," referring to a memorandum prepared by a special committee of the Civil Liberties Union concerning interference with street meetings by rival groups. Your editorial states that we have failed to say one word about the use of physical violence by Communist Party members against their opponents. You ask what we think of the use of physical force to break up meetings.

It hardly seemed necessary to

our committee to go into the matter of the use of physical force to break up meetings when we condemned far milder practices than that. Of course we are utterly opposed to physical force when we are even opposed to booing, concerted heckling and other rowdism.

The Communist Party also states that it is opposed to the use of physical force in breaking up meetings as well as to rowdism, name-calling and vituperation. The party maintains that any such tactics are either the work of irresponsible party members who fail to heed instructions or elements outside the party.

Our committee has done and will continue to do its best to restrain the aggressive tactics attributed to Communist Party members insofar as they can be controlled. We will condemn and work against any interference by any group whatever with a rival group's meeting in order to avoid what we regard as the greater evil of calling upon the police for protection.

The whole issue between Communist and other organizations arose over complaints that party Communists physically assaulted meetings of the other organizations. The "milder practices" of heckling, etc., have been going on for years and while they may at times disturb a meeting they do not break up meetings. In the mimeographed report we received from the Civil Liberties Union of Dec. 12, 1932, there is no mention whatever of the real complaint, physical force, brought against the Communist Party. If some conciliation committee were to receive a case involving a specific form of conduct and handed down a ruling on another form of conduct, we would have a parallel with the report we criticized.

### TO DUTCH COMRADES

By N. J. ten Wolde

Koos Vorrink, chairman of the Arbeiders Jeugd Centrale, a member organization of the Socialist Youth International, is appealing for funds for their work among the workless youth in Holland. Those who are able to contribute, please send whatever they can spare to: Koos Vorrink, Arbeiders Jeugd Centrale, Reguliersgracht 78, Amsterdam (Centrum).

If it is for any reason inconvenient to send funds to Holland, please send them to N. J. ten Wolde, 450 E. 162nd St., New York City, who will be very glad to send the money through.

## THE BRAY of THE WEEK



### Here's a Very Smart Judge Who's Bent on Preserving the Union

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Michael McCaul, Naturalization Examiner, is going to preserve this here Union if it's the last thing he does. Faced with a grave threat to our institutions implied in the application for naturalization of British-born Professor C. B. Macklin, head of the Music Department of Central State Teachers' College, Michael blew a blast on his trumpet, unfurled Old Glory, gave three cheers for Clayton R. Lusk and A. Mitchell Palmer, and asked:

"Do you favor the present government of the United States or would you advocate its overthrow for Technocracy?"

Another menace to the established order who was made to repudiate the grim menace of Technocracy was Father Vincent Gil, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in Texas and Oklahoma. He was born in Spain. At the moment of dashing palpatingly to press God still reigned and the Republic at Washington still hung on by an eyelash.

### That'll Teach Him a Lesson

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Because he refused to take a "voluntary" 10% wage slash, W. T. Whitehead, Knoxville fireman, will get a 15% cut. Whitehead alone protested against the cut, and was reduced in rank, with a consequent pay reduction.

### JAILED UNDER A LAW OF 572 YEARS AGO

THE whole British Labor and Socialist movement is up in arms over the continued imprisonment of Tom Mann, 77 year old labor agitator, and Emrys Llewellyn, arrested for participation in the recent Communist-led Hunger March on London. George Lansbury, aged leader of the Labor Party, made the long trip to Lossiemouth to request Premier MacDonald to order the release of the two men, but MacDonald said he could not receive a "deputation" but would entertain Lansbury in his home as a friend. Lansbury noted, however, that the conversation of the tea-drinking friends was carefully taken down by a stenographer.

It is now learned that the two men were imprisoned under a law of 1361, 572 years ago!

That is about 500 years better than Georgia, where the best the reactionaries could do was to ex-hume a law of 1867 to give a Negro an 18-year jail sentence for possession of Communist literature. But then, Georgia's history does not go back as far as England's; give it time.

In a letter to the Home Secretary asking for Tom Mann's release Lansbury said, "The way to stop hunger marchers is not to put their marchers or their leaders in prison BUT TO STOP THE HUNGER."

## SOCIALISTS FORCE CITY OPERATION

A victory for public operation of garbage collection and disposal over private operation was won in New Rochelle as a result of the agitation initiated by the Socialist Party's Public Affairs Committee when the City Manager withdrew his proposal.

About a month ago, following the announcement of the private contract plan, ostensibly put forward to save the city money, a precedent was set when Leonard Bright, chairman of the Party's Public Affairs Committee, addressed the City Council in protest, declaring it was a scheme to cut wages of the lowest paid city workers.

One of the anti-administration councilmen went on record against the proposal, not because he stood for public operation, but because he wanted local contractors to be favored instead of outsiders. This councilman advertised a mass meeting in a high school auditorium to discuss the question, but to steal a march the Mayor called a special meeting of the Council the day before to take action on awarding the contract.

Carl O. Parsons, co-chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, in a scathing speech to the Council, called the Mayor's act high-handed, while Bright, later in the session, appealed to the Council to postpone action in view of the growing protest, and the fact that the City Manager's figures had been challenged. The Mayor and the majority councilmen yielded.

Thursday evening saw close to 1,000 men and women gathered at the High School. Speaking from the floor, Parsons asserted that the local contractors were no better than the outsiders, while the Socialist Party stood definite, and consistently for public operation, and that so long as Democrats and Republicans were elected to office the city would be mismanaged. Bright criticized the contractors' lawyer for advocating a wage cut for the men, appealed to the men to resist and assured them that progressive-minded citizens would back them up. Both Socialist speakers received hearty applause. Speaker after speaker in the discussion supported municipal operation, and in the face of this protest at the largest meeting of its kind ever held in New Rochelle the City Manager and the city administration had to give up their plan.

## Lansing Is Alive with Socialist Sentiment

### Thomas to Speak at Party Convention Mayor Presides at Ameringer Meeting—Packed Halls Everywhere.

LANSING.—Socialism is on the march in Lansing, where in the very shadow of the Capitol dome the party has opened large and spacious headquarters, auditorium and library. Hundreds of people, including former millionaires and owners of vast holdings in real estate, are turning out to attend the meetings.

Sunday afternoon Oscar Ameringer returned to the city for his second talk within a week. All of the 400 seats in the Socialist auditorium were filled and every foot of standing room taken as the veteran Oklahoma writer and humorist told of the downfall of the capitalist system. Ameringer had addressed a crowd of 500 persons in his first appearance here on the League for Industrial Democracy lecture series.

The first annual mid-winter convention of the Socialist Party of Michigan will be held here January 28 and 29, and Norman Thomas is scheduled to speak at the city's

largest auditorium Wednesday, February 1. He will also address the Michigan legislature, the student body of Michigan State College, and a visiting delegation of 5,000 farmers at East Lansing Thursday morning.

Everyone in Lansing, including Mayor Peter F. Gray, who introduced Ameringer on his first appearance here, is becoming interested in Socialism. The bands of Central High School and the Boys' Vocational School will play at the Thomas meeting. The latter has won the national Class B championship on several occasions.

### Wisconsin Legislators to Offer Full Program

MADISON, Wis.—Socialist legislators will present a complete program to the state legislature, dealing with unemployment insurance, state banks, city-county government consolidation, workmen's compensation, and other matters in line with Socialist beliefs.

Walter Polakowski will carry the brunt of the Socialists' attack in the state senate, and Ed Kiefer will be the party's floor leader in the lower house.

## Organizations of the Unemployed Are Growing.

IN the last two weeks over a dozen branches of the Socialist Party in New York have begun to organize Unemployed Workers Leagues, it is reported. The Chelsea Branch holds regular meetings of the Unemployed League and reports that they have succeeded in forcing the relief authorities to grant aid to a number of cases. Other branches report organization of preliminary grievance committees. In Harlem, Noah Walter, chairman of the committee, has secured promise of co-operation from a large group of ministers and will shortly call a conference.

The party's Central Committee has adopted the name "Unemployed Workers' Leagues" as the title of the organization, and also adopted a set of demands for the unemployed, including among other things demands for a minimum of fifteen dollars' cash relief and the payment of rent, gas and electricity for unemployed workers, as well as unemployed representation on relief committees. On work relief they demand the payment of the regular scale of wages. In addition the full Socialist program of unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, the 30-hour week law, etc., are included. Charges of discrimination for racial or political reasons in the distribution of relief are to be investigated.

Norman Thomas has agreed to act as chairman of an advisory committee of prominent people who will lend their aid in securing the co-operation of non-Socialist

community centers, settlement houses, etc.

Copies of the demands, a set of instructions, and a special leaflet are available for all who desire to carry on this work. Communicate with the Unemployed Workers' League, at the party office, 7 East 15th Street.

## At the Brooklyn Forum

(Continued from Page Nine)

cial was the attack against corruption if it merely aimed to clean out the public officials yet permitted the existence of a propertied class with great pools of wealth with which to corrupt the officeholder.

Before the Socialists could endorse a city fusion ticket, Blanchard called for an economic program. He asked whether the City Party would come out for unemployment insurance, a municipally owned bank, and the municipal ownership of the transit lines, including the buses.

Blanchard also feared that the City Party might be captured by the real estate interests of the city, or might endorse Joseph V. McKee, who was only a slight and negligible improvement over Mayors Walker or O'Brien. Louis Waldman presided.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933.

Send for reservations today

### Dr. Holmes on Marriage Next Sunday Evening

THE good old question of sex and marriage will make its first appearance at a Brooklyn Forum session next Sunday night, when John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church and noted lecturer, lectures on "Is Marriage a Failure?"

Dr. Holmes' appearance will constitute the first session of the successful Forum meetings at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this year that is neither a debate nor a symposium. The audience will be invited to participate, however, and fireworks are expected.

The sub-titles of Dr. Holmes' lecture are "Is Sex Sin?" and "Is Companionate Marriage a Way Out?" It is expected that Dr. Holmes, who takes the radical position on most questions, will defend marriage and will give members of the audience many opportunities for discussion.

The musical program will be contributed by Jacob Feuerring, noted pianist.

# Socialist Party Progress

## Oppose the Sales Tax!

**CHICAGO.**—Denouncing the sales tax as a measure to "help the investing and income-tax paying groups escape their share of the tax burden based on ability to pay," the Socialist Party has summoned all its local groups to organize opposition to this tax, and invite labor and farmer organizations to join in the fight.

The Socialist resolution, authorized by the party's national executive committee, follows: "The American people face the imminent danger of the passage of a general sales tax by this Congress or by the special session which the incoming President will call. This tax has already been recommended by President Hoover. President-elect Roosevelt has so far avoided any direct statement on the subject, but if he does oppose it, as is reported, he will find himself in difficulties with such leaders of his own party as Alfred E. Smith, William Randolph Hearst and John J. Raskob.

"The sales tax is a pet measure of the banks and real estate interests, which, under cover of depression, seek dictatorial power over budgets and taxation, desiring to persuade the people that cheap government is good government.

"It is an undeniable fact, admitted by such non-radical organizations as the Taylor Society and the magazine 'Business Week,' that families with incomes of less than \$5,000 account for 80 percent of the total volume of purchases of consumers' goods on which a sales tax would fall. Families with incomes of less than \$1,000 buy 18 percent of the country's consumers' goods. In other words, a sales tax would fall on farmers and workers—even on the unemployed workers. It is intended to help the investing and income-tax paying groups escape their share of the tax burden based on ability to pay.

"Moreover, the imposition of the sales tax will hinder the resumption of purchasing, on which any approach to prosperity depends. We need purchasing power, not investment capital, in this land of idle men and idle factories. Income and inheritance taxes can be increased, without social loss, to make this sales tax as unnecessary as it is unjust.

"We therefore call upon all farmers and workers, all lovers of reason and justice, to oppose these taxes. We summon our Socialist local groups to organize effective opposition in their own districts to this tax, and we invite all labor and farmer organizations to join us in this fight."

### COLORADO

The party at its recent state convention drafted a new state constitution and elected a new executive committee of eleven members, elected a state secretary and decided to open a permanent headquarters in the Flatiron Building, 1669 Broadway, Denver, with George W. Read, our new state secretary, in charge. Carle Whitehead was elected chairman of the state executive committee. Whitehead was candidate for United States Senator in November, making a flying tour of the state by auto, and stirred up a lot of enthusiasm for socialism. We expect to build a real Socialist party in Colorado in the near future, such as we have not had since pre-war days.

The newly elected state executive committee at its first meeting adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, in the year just passed the Socialist Party suffered a great loss in the passing of Channing Sweet, whose long continued helpfulness, fearless loyalty, and untiring services are outstanding in the history of socialism, not only in Colorado, but also throughout the United States of America:

Now, therefore, the state executive committee of the Socialist Party of Colorado calls upon each member of the Socialist Party to take inspiration and courage from the example of Channing Sweet, and resolve to loyally, untiringly and fearlessly carry forward to speedy accomplishment the cause in which our late member so valiantly served.

### PENNSYLVANIA

During 1932 the Berks County, Pennsylvania, Socialist Local added 863 members, according to the report of Ralph Bigony, organizer. During the year the local distributed 872,349 pieces of literature.

Friday evening, January 20th, David P. Berenberg will speak on "Class-Struggle in the Capitalist World" in the third of the series of lectures under the heading: Philosophy of Marx and Socialist Principles. On the same date Walter E. Peck will speak on "Nineteenth Century Radical Writings" in his series on "The Literature of Social Protest." The works of Byron, Wordsworth, Owen, Morris, Lowell and Garrison will be discussed.

Philadelphia Lectures. — Monday Dr. James W. Woodward of the University of Pennsylvania lectures at 1222 Locust St. on "After Repeal, What?" Next Monday he lectures on "Problems of Race." Twenty-five cents admission.

Friday, January 27, Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz lectures on "Socialist Problems since the War" at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St. February 3, David P. Berenberg lectures on "The Program of Socialism."

### LECTURE NOTES

Peter Haberlin will speak on "The Evolution of the Idea of God" at the Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th St., Sunday at 8, under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum.

The program of the Institute for Advanced Education, 111 East 15th St., is as follows: Jan. 27, at 7 p. m., Jos. Osman, "Emotional Smash-Ups." At 7:45, Alfred Kreymborg, "The American Dramatist." Jan. 31, at 8:45, C. Hartley Grattan, "After the War in Literature-Psychologism." Feb. 1, at 8:45, W. Beran Wolfe, "Interpretation of Dreams." Feb. 2, at 8:45, John Langdon-Davies, "War Debts and World Depression." Feb. 3, at 8:45, Louis Berman, "The Chemistry of Development Before Birth" (with lantern slides).

The following are the Cooper Union lectures scheduled by the People's Institute: Jan. 27, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "John Locke: Second Essay of Government—The Idea of the Consent of the Governed." Jan. 29, Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, "Eighteenth Century Materialism and Liberalism." Jan. 31, Professor Edward Kasner, "Mathematics and Science: Numbers and Infinity." Lectures begin at 8 p. m.

Dr. Hannah M. Stone will speak on "The Art of Marriage" at the Community Forum, 350 West 110th St., Sunday, at 8 p. m. The Town Hall meeting will be addressed by John Haynes Holmes, at 11 a. m., on the subject of "Technocracy and Theocracy."

The Community Church Center program includes: Tuesday, symposium, "Adventures in Publishing," Robert M. McBride and Rosamond Beebe of the Macmillan Company. Wednesday, Polish evening, auspices All Nation Fellowship. Thursday, V. F. Calverton, "The French Tradition." Friday, Dr. G. F. Beck, "A Philosopher's Mortality."

### OHIO

Fifty Socialists, of whom 29 were secretaries and organizers, attended the state conference of local officers in Cleveland at the Metal Trades' Hall, January 14 and 15, to plan activities for the year 1933. Besides discussing various organizational problems facing the locals and the state organization, there was a session on the relation of the party to the trade unions. Recommendations to the state convention in April and resolutions were considered, including the organization of a state labor committee, a state research committee, and farmers' committee; the organization of the unemployed along Socialist lines; for closer co-operation between Socialist speakers and the Socialist organization; a month should be set aside as "Yipsel month"; the setting up of interracial councils; plans for organizing the Ohio Socialist Student Federation.

Sidney Yellen, state secretary, reported that Ohio now has 1,800 members in the Socialist Party in 34 counties.

### MICHIGAN

Lansing headquarters are located in the heart of the city, at 121½ E. Michigan ave. Headquarters are open every day between the hours of 10 a. m. Comrades passing through the city are always welcome.

### WASHINGTON

Seattle announces W. R. Snow chosen Organizer. For the present his work will be with the Locals of the Unemployed Citizens' League.

### ILLINOIS

Chicago. — A second "United Front" demonstration, suggested by the Communist-led Unemployed Councils, has been turned down by the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment.

The new constitution of the Cook County local, adopted last week, makes several drastic changes in the structure of the organization. Centralization of administrative work is increased by the decrease from 15 to 9 in the number of members on the executive committee, and the increase of their powers. For administrative and campaign purposes, the county is to be divided

into districts composed of several branches each.

### LOUISIANA

A local has been organized in New Orleans, with seven charter members. The work here is bound to be an uphill job, but we hope to build up a strong local and in time make ourselves felt.

### WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. — The Wisconsin Socialist movement and the City government—Socialist and non-Socialist alike—took official notice of the 50th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Daniel W. Hoan. Mayor Hoan so far forgot himself on the occasion as to write a poem affectionately dedicated to his wife.

The first Socialist party organization for the unemployed in this city was organized last night at the 27th ward party headquarters, 2895 South Kinnickinnic ave., with the election of officers and appointment of committees.

### MARYLAND

Baltimore. — A party for the aid of the striking miners of West Virginia was held by the Young Peoples' Socialist League January 22. The cost of admission was an article of old clothing, which will be sent to the coal miners.

### VIRGINIA

The Newport News local is strongly backing the LaFollette-Costigan relief bill. The local also adopted a resolution expressing suspicion of the newly formed "New Vigilantes of America," expressed in a recent issue of The New Leader. The resolution asked for a congressional investigation of the vigilantes group "to determine whether this movement is a racket to prey upon the Babbitts of the country in view of the crime wave, or a possible reactionary step towards a dictatorship," adding that "the suppression of crime is a matter that belongs to the governing officials of the city, state and nation, and that for any organization to make this its private job" is an attempt to usurp a governmental function.

One of the local comrades is having re-printed in sections, week by week the great poem "Epoch's End" in The Virginia Gazette at Williamsburg.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

## Symposium on Technocracy Lee and Budenz Debate Trade Union Policies

Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch of the Department of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University, will discuss "Technocracy and the Machine Age" at the next luncheon-discussion of the League for Industrial Democracy, 12:30 P.M. Saturday, Jan. 28, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. Paul Blanshard, Executive Director of the City Affairs Committee, will examine Technocracy from the point of view of practical politics. Prof. William P. Montague, of the Department of Philosophy of Columbia University will represent the independent liberal point of view. Reservations may be made at the office of the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

### Socialist Workers Meet

LIEGE.—The Congress of the Socialist Workers' Sports International, meeting here, has urged that June 23, 1933, be set aside throughout the world as "Workers' Sport Day" by its affiliated groups. Cooperating organizations will include the Labor and Socialist International, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Socialist Youth International and the Socialist Educational International.

### Rand School Symposium

A student symposium on "After the Rand School . . . What?" will be held in the Rand School on Friday evening, February 3, at 8:45 p. m., under the auspices of the Eugene V. Debs Club, the student forum. The participants will be Peter Miettinen, Elinor Schackner, and Terry Donoghue. All are invited to attend. Admission free.

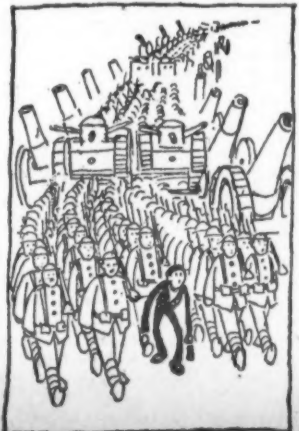
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Send for reservations today

The question of trade unionism will be the subject of a symposium at the Queens County Forum, Sunday, January 29, at 8:15. Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School, and Louis F. Budenz, secretary of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, will speak on "What shall our attitude be toward the Trade Unions?", at the Woodside Labor Temple, 4132-58th Street, Queens, near the Woodside station on the Main Street, Flushing line.

### Solomon at Two Forums

Charles Solomon will speak on "The Challenge of the Machine Age" Tuesday night, January 31, under the auspices of the Men's Club of the Temple Emanu-El of Borough Park, 14th Ave. and 49th St., Brooklyn. The following night he will speak on "Socialism and Technocracy" at the forum of the Temple Beth El, West End Ave. and Hampdon Road, Manhattan Beach. Both forums are open to the general public.



## DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

### Symposium: "IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

SUNDAY, JAN. 29th  
8:30 P. M.  
BROOKLYN FORUM  
B'lyn Academy of Music  
30 Lafayette Avenue  
near Flatbush Avenue

Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.  
Sunday, February 5—SYMPOSIUM: "TECHNOCRACY"  
Walter Polakov, Hugo Gernsback, Oscar Ameringer

### THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway  
Sunday, 8 P. M.—**DR. HANNAH M. STONE**  
"The Art of Marriage"  
11 A.M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street  
**Mr. HOLMES—"Technocracy and Theocracy"**  
A Religionist Looks at the Latest Utopia.

### JOSEPH OSMAN

will speak on Monday, Jan. 30, 7 p.m.:  
"Emotional Smash-ups"

**ALFRED KREYMBORG**  
will speak on Monday, Jan. 30, 8:45 p.m.:  
"The American Dramatist"

**C. HARTLEY GRATTAN**  
will speak on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 8:45 p.m.:  
"After the War in Literature—Psychologism"

**W. BERAN WOLFE**  
will speak on Wednesday, Feb. 1, 8:45 p.m.:  
"Interpretation of Dreams"

**J. LANGDON-DAVIES**  
will speak on Thursday, Feb. 2, 8:45 p.m.:  
"War Debts and World Depression"

**LOUIS BERMAN**  
will speak on Friday, Feb. 3, 8:45 p.m.:  
"The Chemistry of Development before Birth"  
(with lantern slides)

**INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION**  
111 E. 15th St.—STuy. 9-3696  
Single admission 50c

### PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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

Friday evening, Jan. 27th:  
**Dr. Everett Dean Martin**  
"John Locke: Second Essay of Government—The Idea of the Consent of the Governed."

Sunday evening, Jan. 29th:  
Professor  
**Ernest Sutherland Bates**  
"Eighteenth Century Materialism and Liberalism."

Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st:  
Professor **Edward Kasner**  
"Mathematics and Science: Numbers and Infinity."

### INGERSOLL

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St.  
SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission free  
January 29th:

**PETER HABERLIN**  
"Evolution of the Idea of God"  
Questions and discussion

February 10, 1933.  
The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER

(Continued from Page Eleven)

We are getting ready for a vigorous State campaign. The State Convention will be held at Richmond, February 25-27.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Boston.**—The City Central Committee will run a weekly forum at 6 Byron St. (around the corner of Charles and Beacon Sts.) 8 P. M. Thursdays. The meetings for February: 2, Dr. Konikow vs. Louis Marcus, "Must we travel the Moscow Road?" February 9, Mr. Hodd vs. A. B. Lewis, "The Sales Tax." February 16, Rev. George W. Paine, "Is Communism Succeeding in Russia?"

**CONNECTICUT**

**New Haven,** at its last meeting passed unanimously two resolutions strongly criticizing the Dies Bill pending in the United States Senate and a recommendation of the recently reporting Connecticut Unemployment Commission for state registration of all aliens. The protesting resolutions are to be forwarded to Washington and Hartford respectively. A Rally will be held in Convention Hall, New Haven, February 3, with Oscar Ameringer as chief speaker.

**Norwich.**—Oscar Ameringer will speak in Town Hall Monday, January 30, at 8 P. M. on "Technocracy." Admission is free.

**MAINE**

**Augusta.**—The Augusta Local met in Randolph; two members were admitted. An interesting discussion on our place in the State Organization was held and two delegates were named to attend the next State Executive Committee meeting, Harold Fowler and Lawrence E. Brown.

The Committee on Public Affairs and Library and Education met in joint session and discussed the National Program and State Program as outlined by the State Secretary. Voted that the Augusta (Me.) Local shall not be led by any other local of its size.

**NEW JERSEY**

The Bayonne Forum of the Socialist Party is accomplishing good work. Dr. Walter Edwin Peck gave the first three lectures, Henry Jager is slated for Friday, January 27, and lectures by prominent Socialists will follow every Friday thereafter. Dr. Peck's lectures have been well attended.

**Camden.**—William M. Feigenbaum will speak on "Roads to Freedom" at 312 Market St., Sunday, Jan. 29, at 7:15. Socialist Party auspices.

**Union County.**—Henry Rosner, who is conducting a series of five lectures in Elizabeth, was greeted by a fine crowd of interested persons in the Winfield Scott Hotel, Sunday, in the clubroom of which these lectures are being held. Next Sunday, at 3, Rosner will speak on "Who Shall Pay the Cost of Adequate Unemployment Relief?"

An enthusiastic membership meeting of Local Union County was held Jan. 12th at Plainfield, at which all officers were returned to their offices. Several new committees were appointed and all branches in the different cities urged to organize civic or Public Affairs Committees to take active interest in the proceedings of their respective common councils and other civic bodies.

An effort is being made to stimulate interest among Socialist women of Union County to secure cooperation in forming Y.P.S.L. circles and Socialist Sunday Schools. Readers

**New York City**

**Symposium.**—The next symposium arranged by the Educational Committee will be held Thursday, Feb. 9, at the Rand School, on "Must the Socialist Party Be a Working Class Party, and Why?" Speakers: David P. Berenberg, G. August Gerber and Charles Solomon.

**Karl Marx Memorial.**—Executive Committee of Local New York City is planning for an impressive commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx in Town Hall, Sunday after the 19th. A very fine program is being arranged of speakers of stature and music.

**Women's Committee.**—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking, with Instructors Esther Friedman and August Claessens, continues sessions every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

**Unemployment League Committee.**—A vigorous city-wide campaign

of The New Leader in Union County are requested to send in their names to the chairman of the Woman's and Youth Committee, 120 Jefferson Ave., Elizabeth.

**Friday, Jan. 27, August Claessens** will speak in the ballroom of the Winfield Scott Hotel, North Broad St., on "Love of Money." Admission 25 cents.

**Plainfield and Summit** are enjoying the L.I.D. lecture course. From Plainfield comes report that there were in excess of five hundred who attended the Frank Crosswaith lecture. Both cities are conducting the series on Monday nights.

**Linden.**—Plans are maturing for a lecture by Hochstein, budget authority.

**Roselle** is conducting study classes in Socialism and Economics, under the leadership of William Miller, in the basement rendezvous of the Fredericks home, 943 Drake Ave., for high school students.

**Passaic.**—Sunday evening, Jan. 22, Branch 1 heard Amicus Most at Amalgamated Hall. On Sunday, Jan. 29, Branch 1 will present Henry Fruchter in a talk on "Who Wants a Revolution?" These are part of the series of lectures given by the Passaic branches in their educational campaign. Past speakers have been August Claessens, William Karlin, McAlister Coleman, Henry Fischhof and Katherine Pollak.

**Passaic County.**—The first county membership meeting since the revival in Passaic County last spring took place Jan. 20, at Workmen's Circle Hall in Paterson. Elected: County secretary, Smith of Hawthorne; treasurer, Kroll of Passaic; State Committeemen, Unger of Passaic, Walz of Paterson, and Dolder of Great Notch. An initial fund for the county treasury was provided for and the monthly dues to the county set at 2 cents per member. State Secretary Rosa closed the meeting with a short address.

**Paterson.**—After a lot of fine work at small expenditure, the comrades of the house committee of Paterson branch are now putting the finishing touches on the new and permanent headquarters at 56 Washington St. Informal opening, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p. m. After that the Paterson branch will be ready to take up again the organization work where it left off at last election. Lectures held every Sunday night at Junior Order Hall, Smith and Union Sts. McAlister Coleman will speak next Sunday.

**New York State**

**Buffalo.**—The Riverside branch, which meets every Tuesday in Croatian Hall, Vulcan and Condon Sts., has elected the following officers: Organizer, N. Hawkland; assistant organizer, George Brickner; recording secretary, James R. Carlton; financial secretary, Carl Heegard; treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Press; literature agent, Mrs. Thos. Barker; sergeant-at-arms, Winfield S. Carsley; publicity director, Marian Castang; delegate to executive committee of local, Harold R. Raitt.

**Woodridge.**—Geo. H. Goebel will speak in Woodridge this Sunday night, Jan. 29, 8 p. m., on "How to Avert Revolution in America" under auspices of the Woodridge Forum and the local Workmen's Circle, with Arthur Rosenberg, formerly active in Kings County, as chairman.

**City Convention.**—The city convention will be held Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, in the People's House. Branches are now electing delegates and are urged to send their credentials to the city office without delay. The agenda for the convention will be announced shortly.

**City Central Committee.**—A meeting of the committee will be held Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 8:30, in the People's House.

**Unemployed Workers' League.**—A meeting of committee members

and delegates from Unemployed Leagues will be held at the Rand School Friday, Feb. 3, at 8.

**MANHATTAN**

**4th A. D.**—Benjamin Levitan of the Forward editorial staff, who recently visited Soviet Russia, will lecture on "The Russian Experiment" Friday, Feb. 3, at 126 Delancey St. A short business meeting will be held promptly at 8:30. An overflow crowd heard Henry Fruchter at the previous meeting on "Dictatorship or Democracy?" The organization is working for the success of its ball, Saturday, Feb. 11, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St.

**6th A. D.**—Sunday, Feb. 5, August Claessens will deliver the first of a series of five lectures on "Social Psychology." He will follow these with another series on "The Hoover Committee's Report on Social Trends," all to be given at the Forum in the clubrooms at 48 Ave. C. Branch also announces a piano recital by Jacob Feuerring some time in March.

**8th A. D.**—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday. Next meeting Feb. 6, at 144 Second Ave. Lecture forum Friday nights. Dancing every Saturday night.

**Chelsea.**—High spots of the week on Chelsea's calendar include a review of the Manchurian situation, Monday night, 8:30. Thursday, Robert Delson continues his class in Socialism. Friday, the Unemployed League meets. Saturday night, Jan. 28, first of a series of Saturday Socials. Admission 25 cents.

**Upper West Side.**—An interesting meeting, followed by lively discussion on Russia, led by Alexander Fichandler, was held Tuesday, Jan. 24. Jan. 28, propaganda and membership committee meet at office of J. Count, 285 Broadway. Executive committee meeting, Jan. 31, at 100 West 72nd St., 8:15. Helen G. Fichandler is branch Publicity Agent.

**11th A. D.**—Branch officials: Organizer, W. T. Hade; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Riegger; secretary, Elizabeth Janeway; City Central delegate, David Sinclair. Meetings every third Tuesday of month.

**12th A. D.**—Amicus Most will speak at meeting in Cherry Lane Restaurant, Irving Place and 17th St., Tuesday, Feb. 7. Short business session will precede the lecture.

**Morningside Heights.**—At an interesting meeting last Tuesday, James A. Dombrowsky stimulated a fine discussion on "Technocracy." Plans for unemployment league have been made. Dan Lidz, publicity director.

**Washington Heights.**—A special meeting will be held Monday, Feb. 6, at 8:30, in clubrooms, 4046 Broadway. The Sunday evening Forum continues. A meeting of the women's group on Thursday, Feb. 2, 2:30, in headquarters. Katherine Pollack will speak on "The Woman's Place in Trade Unionism."

**BRONX**

**Bronx Entertainment.**—An unusual program has been arranged for a concert and entertainment under auspices of Bronx County Committee, Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at 9, in the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. Program: Jacob Feuerring, well-known pianist; Samuel A. DeWitt, poetic readings; August Claessens, recital of pantomimes. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to meet pressing obligations. Matthew M. Levy, George I. Steinhardt and Alfred Belskin are committee sponsoring the affair.

**Bronx County Ball.**—The Annual Ball of Bronx County will take place Saturday, March 18, in the Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Aves. In addition to a fine concert program in the early part of the evening, Otto Mautner's Flying Dutchmen will supply dance music. Tickets on sale at County headquarters, 9 West 170th St., and at branch headquarters. Members are urged to secure advertising for the Ball Journal.

**3rd A. D.**—Branch is holding dance and entertainment at headquarters, 904 Prospect Ave., on Saturday evening, Jan. 28. Refreshments.

**4th A. D.**—At last meeting following delegates were elected: City Convention, Sidney Hertzberg, Aaron Weinstein; County

Committee, Meyer Lavenstein and Sidney Hertzberg; City Central, Winston Dancis. Branch will hold dance Saturday, March 4, at Bellamy Club.

**6th A. D.**—Will meet Monday, Feb. 6, at Pel Park Palace, White Plains and Lydig Aves. Henry Fruchter will speak.

**7th A. D.**—Branch meeting very well attended. New applications are coming in. Tuesday, Jan. 31, Lawrence Rogin will lecture at 789 Elmsmere Place.

**8th A. D.**—Next meeting Thursday, Feb. 9, at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Avenues. Nathan Corner will speak on "Technocracy" following short business session. A discussion group on the study of Socialism will start. George I. Steinhardt is chairman of membership committee.

**Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.**—Following new branch officers were elected: Organizer, Louis Reiff; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Ganz; recording secretary, P. Beck; Executive Committee, H. Heller, A. W. Josephson, Ben Sanderow, B. Lichtenberg, Mrs. A. Dobin, Mrs. Yudel, Mrs. Kant, Mrs. Volovick, M. Ganz. Central Committee delegates: Louis Reiff, Joe Goldberg, L. Painken; County Committee delegates: I. Polstein, A. W. Josephson; chairman of Entertainment, Mrs. M. Kant; chairman of literature distribution, Mrs. A. Dobin; chairman of Membership Committee, Sarah Volovick.

**BROOKLYN**

**Karl Marx Memorial.**—Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the death of Karl Marx will be noted at a large and impressive meeting at the Acad. my of Music Sunday evening, March 12. Program will include Workmen's Cir-

cle Choruses, instrumental concert; Speakers, B. C. Vladeck and Chas. Solomon.

**Brighton Beach.**—Officers elected for 1933 are: Organizer, Anna Weiss; financial secretary, Samuel Schwartz; recording secretary, Mildred Gebiner; treasurer, Bessie Goodman. Branch is sponsoring Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee. A store has been contributed, rent free, by a sympathetic landlord and unemployed workers have built benches with donated lumber. Bridge and social at the N. & H. Inn, 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Saturday, Jan. 28, at 8:30.

**Midwood.**—An inspiring lecture was delivered by Charles Solomon Tuesday to a crowded audience. Saturday evening, Feb. 4, Bridge Party and entertainment at headquarters, 1722 East 12th St., corner of Kings Highway. Admission 50 cents.

**Bay Ridge.**—The first card party and social by this branch will take place at clubrooms, 532 86th St., Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8:15. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment, table prizes and door prize. Admission 50 cents. Tickets obtainable from any branch member. Schedule for next several weeks includes: Feb. 1, Henry Fruchter; Feb. 8, card party and social announced above; Feb. 15, Sam A. DeWitt.

**Bensonhurst.**—First month's occupancy of new headquarters proved complete success. Income from lectures, socials and rentals was \$113, expenditures \$75. The Friday night forum announces E. Michael White on Jan. 27, subject, "A Socialist Charter for New York." Have just opened library and reading room and new members are coming in steadily. A dramatic group is at work on a

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

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9**  
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfaffum, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfaffum, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corr. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strell, Business Agent.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.**  
New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. Chairman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, M. rs.; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.**  
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-6500. 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 Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2.**  
International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kahnikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

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

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

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

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION.**  
Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

**MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION.**  
Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 219 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 219 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

**SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.**

**NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016.** A. F. of L. 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION.**  
New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Chas. Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

**NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.** Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. 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 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-5107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 219 East 5th Street.

**Always Look for This Label**  
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**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION.**  
Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5754-5755. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

## Y.P.S.L. NOTES

**CITY CONVENTION AND DANCE.** Delegates and members from 45 circles in New York will gather at the Rand School Saturday, January 28, at 2 p. m. Convention committees will be elected and executive and financial secretaries will report on the 1932 activities and deficit. August Claessens will address the convention and reports will be made by the organization and Education Committee.

Don Wilson's band will provide the muted rhythms at the Convention Dance in the Debs Auditorium. Be prepared for the worst in entertainment by some well-meaning comrades who intend to present humorous skits. "Tomatoes are cheaper..." A Rebel Arts group will dance. All for 35 cents at the door.

Convention sessions will resume Sunday, January 29, at 10.30 a. m. Constitution and Industrial Committees will report in the morning. Resolutions will then be considered, and with a brief recess for lunch, discussions will continue until the last resolution has been acted upon.

**Brownsville Yipsels add to Victories.**—Three victories last week by the basketball team bring the score to six won and none lost. Teams beaten last week were the Maroons, Brownsville Silent Club, and Knights of Flatbush.

The boys are working hard in preparation for the game with the Young Circle League Saturday, Feb. 4th. On that occasion Yipsels and Young Circletes from all over town will get together for a merry evening of dancing and basketball in the main ballroom of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. Admission 35 cents.

**East Side District Dance.**—A social and dance will be held at 48 Ave. C Saturday night, Feb. 4th. Refreshments and singing promised. Admission 19c in advance and 25c at the door.

**Circle 10 Senior, Manhattan.**—Irving Smith will speak on "Socialism and Human Nature" at 100 West 72nd Street Friday, Jan. 27, at 8.30.

**Mid-Brooklyn District Council.**—The newly reorganized council will hold its first forum at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave. Friday, Jan. 27, at 8.30. James Oneal will speak on "Youth and Revolution." Questions and discussion.

**Sunnyside Circle.**—Objections to Socialism will be presented by a High School teacher at the next meeting on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 3 p. m. at the Monroe Court Committee Room, 47th St. near Queens Boulevard.

**Circle 4 Sr., Kings.**—Phil Heller will speak on "Democracy and Revolution" Sunday, Jan. 29, at 8.30 at 1722 East 12th Street.

**Circle 6 Sr., Bronx.**—Manny Goldberg will talk on "Red Vienna" Sunday, Jan. 29, at 7 p. m. at 2925 Mathews Avenue.

**Jamaica.**—A new YPSL group is being organized at 92-18 New York Ave. Meetings Tuesdays at 8.30.

**East Harlem.**—Circle 1 Jr. and 6 Sr. will hold a joint business meeting Sunday, Jan. 29, at 8.15. Circle 6 will also elect its officers. Saturday, February 4th, a joint social and dance will be held at 1539 Madison Ave. (104th Street). Real high grade entertainment plus refreshments will be given free to those who pay the admission price of 15 cents.

## Lecture Calendar

### THOMAS TO LECTURE ON TECHNOCRACY

**NORMAN THOMAS** will deliver an important lecture on "Technocracy as a Socialist Views It," under the auspices of the 6th A. D. in the Debs Auditorium, Feb. 6, at 8.30.

Comrade Thomas has made a careful study of the aims and claims of the Technocracy group and will present the Socialist point of view.

Tickets are on sale at various party headquarters. General admission, 25 cents; reserved section, 50 cents.

(All lectures begin at 8.30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated.)

### SUNDAY, JANUARY 29

**Mrs. F. Robertson Jones:** "The Social Significance of Birth Control," 11.30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

**Walter White:** "N.A.A.C.P.—A Weapon of Negro Defense," 3.30 p. m., 2005-7th Ave., Manhattan, 19th-21st A. D.

**John Haynes Holmes:** "Is Marriage a Failure?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

**Henry Fruchter:** "Democracy and Dictatorship," 48 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D. Branch.

**Dr. Michael Stein:** "Shall Medicine Be Socialized?" 4006 Broadway (170th Street), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

**August Claessens:** "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 241 East 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

**Alter E. Fischhof:** "The Dissolution of Capitalism," 262 Cypress Ave., Bronx; 1st A. D. Branch.

**Algernon Lee and Louis Budenz:** "What Should Our Attitude Be Toward the Trade Unions?" Woodside Labor Temple 4132 58th St., Woodside, L. I.; Queens County Forum.

### MONDAY, JANUARY 30

**Maurice Gordin:** "Soviet Russia—Promise or Menace?" 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D. Branch.

**Harriet Moore:** "War in Manchuria," 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Chelsea Branch.

**Katherine Pollack:** "Problems of Socialist Education," 250 South 4th St., Brooklyn; 4th-14th A. D. Branch.

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 31

**Theodore Shapiro:** Topic to be announced, 1772 East 12th St., Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

**Lawrence Rogin:** "Technocracy

and Socialism," 789 Elsmere Place, Bronx; 7th A. D. Branch.

**August Claessens:** "What Socialism Is," Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn; Borough Park Branch.

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1

**Henry Fruchter:** "Democracy and Dictatorship," 532-86th St., Brooklyn; Bay Ridge Branch.

**Jessie W. Hughan:** "Socialism and the Working Class," 1855 Mott Ave., room 411, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Rockaway Branch.

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2

**Amicus Most:** "Socialist Tactics," 133-10 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.; Flushing Branch.

**August Claessens:** "Technocracy and Our Present Economic Situation," Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Forum.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

**Benjamin Levitan:** "The Russian Experiment," 126 Delancey St., Manhattan; 4th A. D. Branch.

**William Karlin:** "The New Epoch," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D. Branch.

**Bela Low:** "The Fundamentals of Socialism," 7308 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn; 16th A. D. Branch.

**Louis Waldman and Lawrence Dennis:** "Is Socialism the Way Out?" Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Ave.; Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

**William M. Feigenbaum:** "The Road to Freedom," N. & H. Inn, 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Brighton Beach Branch.

## Out of Sorts?

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### The Chocolated Laxative

### East Side Election Frauds Protest Meeting

Socialists of the East Side, who have felt the arm of crooked election inspectors and whose votes were stolen on Election Day, have arranged for a large protest meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, at Public School 4, Pitt and Livingston Streets.

This is the heart of the East Side and a great many of the citizens are working to make this meeting a success. The election frauds and intimidations have aroused a great deal of interest and the meeting is expected to be one of the greatest ever held.

Prominent speakers representing the City Affairs Committee and the Socialist Party will address the meeting.

### FORWARD BALL

**FORWARD** Ball, run for the benefit of the Socialist Party, will take place at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Ave., Saturday evening, February 18th. Excellent band, gorgeous costumes and pageant. Great time guaranteed to all with some surprises that will make you forget all about the depression. Are you coming? Tickets on sale at numerous stations and every party headquarters and branch.

one-act play. Sunday evening, Jan. 29, the young people are having a social and dance. Registration of children for a Sunday school has commenced. A Naturalization Aid League branch has been opened Monday nights with Harry Haskel in charge. Samuel Gordon was elected corresponding secretary.

**18th A. D., Branch 2.**—Branch members enthusiastic over lecture last week by Alter E. Fischhof. Attendance at the Forum steadily increasing. Meeting of the branch will be held Tuesday, Jan. 31. Comrade Myron will lead a discussion on "Socialism and Nationalism." Sunday school meets at 11 at headquarters, 844 Utica

### SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

All schools start at 11 a. m. unless otherwise listed.

#### MANHATTAN.

48 Ave. C.: Sylvia Weingart Junior Class.

144 Second Ave.: Sarah Horowitz Junior Class; Samuel H. Friedman, Senior Class. No class this Sunday, Yipsel Convention.

#### BRONX.

9 West 170th St.: Gertrude Turkel, Elementary Class; Clarence Greenberg, Junior Class.

904 Prospect Ave.: Ida Y. Kaufman, Elementary Class; Jean Friedman, Junior Class.

#### BROOKLYN.

Downtown: 250 South 4th St.—Edward P. Gottlieb.

Midwood: 1722 E. 12th St.—Viola Levenson.

Brighton: 48 Ocean Place—Al Meyer, Junior Class; Ben Parker, Senior Class, 3 p. m. 18th A. D.: 844 Utica Avenue—Sarah Rosenberg, Etta Meyer. Brownsville Labor Lyceum: 32 Sackman St.—Pugh Press, Jacob Drachler.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum: 1377 42d St.—Gertrude Gross, Elementary Class; Esther Horowitz, Junior Class; Samuel H. Friedman, Senior Class.

Address all communications to Etta Meyer, Secretary, Socialist Schools, 7 East 15th St., New York.

Ave. Card party and social on Saturday, Jan. 28.

**23rd A. D.**—Address by William Karlin on the coming of Socialism as the new epoch in history, last Monday, was instructive and interesting. Branch is planning a Costume Ball in March; Yipsels cooperating. The delegates to City Convention are: M. Weisberg and Altman. Branch will have a table reserved at The New Leader anniversary dinner.

#### STATEN ISLAND

**Staten Island Branch.**—A meeting will be held Tuesday, Feb. 7, in new headquarters at Heberton Ave. and Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. Jacob Bernstein will speak on "Social Forces."

### Features of the Week on

(231 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, Jan. 29—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program; 8.30 p. m., The Group Theatre; 10 p. m., Debate: Modernism vs. Humanism in Religion, with Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes and Rabbi Louis I. Nedman.

Monday, Jan. 30—4.45 p. m., "Not to Be Repeated," by Amy Vanderbilt; 5 p. m., Birth Control League, talk; 5.45 p. m., The Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, Jan. 31—3.45 p. m., "Spotting the Movies," with Evelyn Koch.

Wednesday, Feb. 1—John Boyd, Jr., "Planning Communities in Crowded Cities"; 5.15 p. m., Isadore Gorn and Max Weiser, sonatas; 5.45 p. m., World Tomorrow Program; 8.15 p. m., Editor of The Nation; 10 p. m., Cominsky Trio; 10.30 p. m., National Negro Forum.

Thursday, Feb. 2—10.15 p. m., University of the Air; 10.30 p. m., Russian Art.

Friday, Feb. 3—8.15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon; 10 p. m., Harry Cumpson, pianist; 10.30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Saturday, Feb. 4—7.45 p. m., Richard Rohman, Theatre Gulde; 8.15 p. m., Henry Cowell, Contemporary Music; 8.45 p. m., Jess Perlman, Psychologist.

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# George M. Cohan Smiles Away The Human Race

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

**SHOWMAN'S PHILOSOPHY**  
"PIGEONS AND PEOPLE." By and with George M. Cohan. At the Sam H. Harris.

This "comic state of mind in continuous action"—which means that no curtain falls for the whole two hours of unchecked merriment—is more than merely comic; it has cosmic implications. For the author (himself unable to escape the showman's whirl; perhaps yearning for quiet repose) pictures a man who has tested people, and prefers pigeons. Brought back into social contact by an amateur philanthropist, Parker ("Parker": one who parks, who inhabits park benches) insists upon acting naturally, and there is the devil to pay throughout the evening. George M. Cohan, ever in complete command of his showmanship (as in his piano encore, "Please let the show go on!") commands the stage the whole time, keeping us ever alert for unexpected turns and quirks of the idea.

Something more serious must be said. Moliere in "The Misanthrope" also pictures an honest man, Alceste, who always tells the truth—until he runs from all men as hypocrites and scoundrels. Parker, too, has turned from life, to pet pigeons. Moliere wants us to feel that Alceste is wrong, that there may be too much, even of honesty and frankness, that the world demands a measure of compromise. Cohan seems to claim our sympathy for the retreating Parker; yet, while we may agree that pigeons are preferable to many persons we know, to abandon the world to the control of such persons is hardly a brave man's action. I am sure Mr. Cohan has not considered the implications of his attitude; he does show Parker as in some degree flighty, and self-concerned. After the outburst against the "preservers of peace," who always seem most belligerent men, against the lawyers, the doctors, the preachers—who dress up "Cinderella" as revealed religion—against the shams and the evils of society, Parker leaves with a "Let me alone" and returns to his park and his pigeons. Of his story Mr. Cohan has made an effective tale, in its mood a bit like Galsworthy's "The Pigeon"; and in its presentation a personal tour-de-force of the mellow Mr. Cohan.

### PICKED PICCOLI

**THE PICCOLI.** S. Hurok presents Vittorio Podrecca's marionettes. At the Lyric.

A word of advice, exhortation, and warning. Go to the Lyric Theatre for a treat you may never duplicate. Good shows (a few) are in town, and more will come with the seasons; but unless Podrecca makes another world tour in your lifetime, you're not

### PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

**WALTER, Conductor**  
Brooklyn Academy of Music  
This Afternoon at 3:00  
Soloist: LOTTE LEHMANN, Soprano  
Prokofiev, Gluck, Weber, Tchaikovsky  
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 2, at 8:45  
Friday Afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2:30  
Soloist: WALTER GIESEKING, Pianist  
Elgar, Mozart, Honegger, Strauss  
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8:45  
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 5, at 3:00  
Soloist: NATHAN MILSTEIN, Violinist  
Mozart, Debussy, Goldmark, Strauss  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

### WALDORF, JAN. 29th at 9

**MANHATTAN SYMPHONY**  
DAVID MANNES, Conductor  
PAUL STASSEVITCH, Violinist  
Elgar Concerto, Woodin's "Covered Wagon" (first time), Burrill, Phillips, Weber, Wagner.

See to \$2.00. 119 W. 87th St. Clr. 7-1145

**Has the Leading Role in "Honeymoon"**



Kath. Alexander who plays the part of Leslie Taylor in "Honeymoon," the Samuel Chotzinoff-George Backer Comedy which Harold Stone is presenting at the Vanderbilt Theater.

likely again to have this type and degree of true enjoyment. The second series of variety numbers repeats some of the best of the first, with new good ones; and "The Geisha" is an elaborate marionette light opera selection. I described these "823 performers; 23 of flesh and blood; 800 of wood" a few weeks ago. Now I tell you to be sure not to miss them.

**Hippodrome, One of First Theatres to Lower Prices—Program for the Week**

When the history of what is known in the vernacular as "show business" is written for a more or less interested posterity, your painstaking historian will have to devote quite a bit of space to the Hippodrome and the part the big Sixth Avenue Playhouse has played in bringing down the price of entertainment in New York theaters to where it is in more direct relationship with the ability of the public to pay.

Quite a long sentence, the foregoing! Regardless of its length, however, it cannot be criticized for its pithiness. For the Hippodrome gives its patrons a 2½-hour program of entertainment at an absurdly low price.

Adults are admitted for 15 cents during the day. At night the scale is 25 cents. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays the admission charge is also 25 cents. Children are entitled to any seat in the house at all times for 10 cents. Programs are changed completely three times a week—on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

And here's what the Hippodrome gives its customers: A 40- to 50-minute stage show comprised of 5 or 6 standard vaudeville acts in conjunction with a trained line of twelve dancing girls and a stage orchestra of fourteen pieces. Plus this there is a two-hour screen program made up of a feature picture and diverse short subjects and novelty reels.

## "Violently Interesting"

drama...boils with protest and indignation, and every scene is full of stimulating theatre."

—Percy Hammond, Herald-Tribune

## We, The People

by ELMER RICE

"The CASE For The POOR and The ABUSED..."

No presentation of the sins of the community and of humanity in general has been so completely and so movingly set forth before...expertly and intelligently cast and staged by Mr. Rice."

—Burns Mantle, Daily News

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A Comedy

by S. N. Behrman

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"Here's something to be thankful for..."

—John Mason Brown, Post

PEGGY FEARS

## "Music in the Air"

By Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2d with Reinold WERRENATH, Tullie CARMINATI, Natalie HALL, Walter SLEZAK, Al SHEAN, Katherine CARINGTON—Curtain at 8:30

**ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd St.**

Eves. 8:30. — Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30  
BEST BALCONY SEATS — \$2.00  
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## PAULINE LORD

The Late Christopher Bean

with WALTER CONNOLLY

"Most enjoyable comedy of the season; almost too good to be true."—Krutch, The Nation

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Thea. 124 W 43rd St. Eves. 8:45  
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Arthur J. Beckhard presents his second production since "Another Language".

## "GOODBYE AGAIN"

A New Play

by Allan Scott and George Haight with OSCOD PERKINS SALLY BATES

"The season's happiest comedy."—Eagle

**MASQUE Thea. 45 St. W. of B'way**  
Eves. 8:45. Lec. 4-0040.  
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40  
BARGAIN! Balcony \$1 & \$1.50

**To Appear at the Brooklyn Rolland Theater**



Jennie Goldstein, popular Jewish actress-manager, moves the Prospect Theater Company to the Rolland Theater on February 3rd, where she will continue in her current vehicle, "The Struggle for a Mother."

## "20,000 Years in Sing Sing" at Brooklyn Strand

"Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing," with Spencer Tracy, Bette Davis and Arthur Byron heading the cast, is current at the Brooklyn Warned Strand Theatre. This screen drama was taken from the book by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison.

In addition to the feature picture there is a program of Vitaphone short subjects which present Abe Lyman and his orchestra in a medley of popular dance melodies and specialty numbers; and Jack Haley, Broadway stage comedian, in a two-act comedy called "The Build-Up." Fred Moritt, "the singing barrister," and John Hammond, Brooklyn's own, continue on the stage.

**"Petrouchka" Tonight at the Barbizon Plaza**

The gay, the charming, the popular "Petrouchka" is coming back to town under the auspices of the Dance Center; opening tonight at the Barbizon Plaza Concert Hall for a run of five Saturday evenings. Gluck-Sandor will play the title role of this famous ballet by Igor Stravinsky, and Felicia Sorel and Blake Scott will be among the other leading dancers in the cast.

On the same bill as "Petrouchka" there will be given the dances from the first act of "Marathon-Tempo," the American jazz ballet which opened the Dance Center's season of ballets at the Barbizon Plaza Concert Hall.

## Concerning Chotzinoff, Co-Author of "Honeymoon"

Samuel Chotzinoff, co-author of "Honeymoon" at the Vanderbilt Theatre, former music critic of the Morning World, and an authority on music, is the outward picture of a blase playwright. The night his play opened in Philadelphia, Mr. Chotzinoff delivered a lecture on music at Temple University. When his play had its New York premiere, he was busy seeing "Rasputin." The production of his first play seemed to leave "Chotzy" unconcerned. But the box-office man at the Vanderbilt Theatre knows differently. Many a night he has seen "Chotzy" sink into the theatre to see a performance of his brain child.

All Mr. Chotzinoff needed to proclaim him a very versatile fellow was to have a play produced on Broadway, for he has achieved recognition in many other fields. For many years he toured as pianist with Jascha Heifetz, the famous violinist.

Opens Mon. Ev., Jan. 30 NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42 ST.

Eva Le Gallienne presents

## "ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

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

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**Music Box Theatre** 45th Street West of Broadway  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

# Life Runs Along In The "Twentieth Century"

**THE HIGH, UNHOLY HOKUM**  
"TWENTIETH CENTURY." By Ben Heckt and Charles MacArthur. At the Broadhurst.

Somewhat in the mood of the revivals of "Under the Gas Lights" and the other maudlin melodramas of dear bygone days, half laughing at itself, half hoping to be taken seriously, "20th Century" takes more than one play's share of the high, unholy hokum. Oscar Jaffe, great Broadway producer, at the tail of his third successive failure, hears that Lily Garland, his former mistress and star, is en route for New York from her Hollywood triumph. The devices by which he secures the stateroom next to Lily's on the 20th Century from Chicago, and recoups his fortunes by winning her to a new contract, defy detailing. They also defy all but a Munchausen version of reality, just as Eugenie Leonovich's acting of the "temperamental" star is quite thirty degrees beyond wildest actuality. The very exaggeration of the Jed Harris-Morris Gest plus What-Have-You impresario and of his adventures and deeds, makes the play as amusing as it is shallow; its success once more demonstrated the power of theatrical clap-trap. Long ago, politicians borrowed this trick from the theatre!

## "The Death Kiss" Mystery Story at Original Roxy

A mystery thriller, "The Death Kiss," which comes into the original Roxy Theatre today, has more than an ordinary interest for motion picture fans, in so far as the plot takes place entirely in a motion picture studio, where the scene calls for the hero to be shot and killed. When the scene is over, the hero is found actually murdered!

**Two Top-Notch Comedians Distinguished Author and 1,000,000 Soviet Soldiers and Citizens Parade Before Stalin in Moscow**



Eddie Cantor and Lyda Roberti in a scene from "The Kid From Spain" which is enjoying a popular priced and successful run at the Rivoli Theater.

## Stassevitch to Play with Manhattan Symphony Sunday

Paul Stassevitch, who will play the Elgar violin concerto with the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra at the Waldorf-Astoria Sunday evening, Jan. 29, graduated from Prof. Leopold Auer's class at the Petrograd Conservatory in 1917. Prior to that he had made important public appearances in Russia, including one at the age of thirteen as soloist in the Mendelssohn violin concerto and the Crieg piano concerto. His Moscow debut was in 1914 as soloist with Koussevitzky's Orchestra in the Glazounov violin concerto, the composer conducting. Two years later he made his first Scandinavian tour, re-appearing there later, where he has always been a favorite. His New York debut was in 1924, with the State Symphony Orchestra under Josef Stransky.



Elmer Rice, whose successful "Counsellor-at-Law" is now on the road, is responsible for an important new play at the Empire Theater called "We, The People."

## "Mädchen in Uniform" Remains at Cameo

"Mädchen in Uniform," at its first New York popular price run at the RKO-Cameo Theatre, smashed the theatre's Saturday attendance record. It remains for a second week.

"Mädchen in Uniform" was directed by Leontine Sagin and features Berthe Thiele and Dorothea Wieck. The film was produced on a cooperative basis. Its success throughout the world has brought fame to all engaged in the enterprise.

By special arrangement with Amkino, the Embassy News Reel Theatre will present, commencing today, Saturday, and continuing all week, "The Victory Parade of the Soviets," a complete reel depicting in sound, picture, music, song and talk the march of the Red Army and 1,000,000 Communist workers before Stalin, Vorshiloff, Gorky, Molotoff, Kalenin and other leaders standing at review on Lenin's tomb, in celebration of the 15th anniversary of Bolshevik rule.

In the opinion of those who saw it, including foreign diplomats and military observers, never has the world witnessed such a military display and popular demonstration as is reported and recorded in this Russian film at the Embassy News Reel Theatre.

The parade of the Soviets starts with the delivering of a report by the General of the Red Units to Commander-in-Chief Vorshiloff in the center of the Red Square. The bugles blow and the 16-hour march of Bolshevik triumph is on.

First we see the various leaders walking to their places on the reviewing stand at the base of Lenin's tomb. We are treated with intimate close-ups of Stalin, in a smiling, happy mood, responding to the thunderous cheers of the multitudes as they catch sight of him; Molotoff, sombre, ever-faithful by his chief's side; Budenny, the famous Cossack general, immediately recognizable by his tremendous mustachios; Vorshiloff, the Red commander, beaming with pride at the assembled Red soldiers; Ka-

lenin, the Soviet president, showing a naive admiration at the symbols of Bolshevik power; Yenukidze, the Caucasian leader, a giant in his native headress; Gorky, thrilled on seeing his dreams come true, and all the other leaders that have kept the Soviet plans forging ahead assembled at the tomb of their supreme master, Lenin, to witness 15 years of Bolshevik progress march by in endless columns of Red soldiers, sailors and workers armed with rifles and bayonets.

At the end, we see and hear what is probably the largest band ever assembled in the world—1,150 pieces—all marching as one man—and playing the Internationale.

Interspersed with these military scenes are scenes of Moscow on the day of the 15th anniversary celebration—all in holiday mood—laughing, singing and dancing in the streets.

See it all in close up! Men killing, stabbing, clubbing—for what?

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Official government world war films from the secret archives of eight nations... withheld until now.

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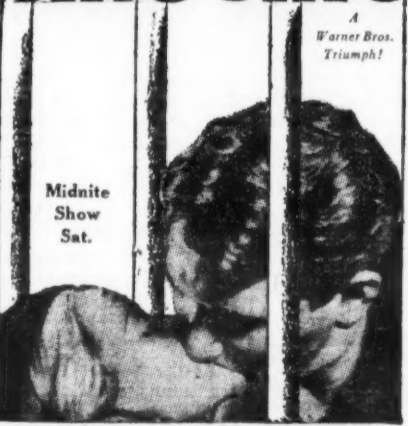
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1,000 Soviet soldiers, sailors and workers celebrate 15th anniversary of Bolshevik rule in Red Square views

Intimate of **STALIN—MOLOTOFF—VORSHILOFF—GORKI—YENUKIDZE—KALENIN—BUDENNY** and other Soviet leaders

Address by Commander-in-Chief Vorshiloff to the Red Troops

Soviet bombing planes flying in formation

The Internationale played by a 1,000-piece military band

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The Moscow public singing and dancing in the streets

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with **LIONEL ATWILL - FAY WRAY**

**WINTER GARDEN**

B'way & 50th St.—Midnite Shows 25c to 1 p. m., 40c to 6 p. m. 55c after 6 p. m.—except Saturdays and Sundays.

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**BARBARA STANWYCK** **NILS ASHER**

in **"The Bitter Tea of General Yen"**

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The picture thousands paid \$2.00 to see at the Palace now at the **REDUCED RIVOLI PRICES**

**EDDIE CANTOR**

in the Samuel Goldwyn Production **"THE KID FROM SPAIN"**

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Extra! Laurel & Hardy Comedy "Scram"

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M-G-M's Gigantic Spectacle of Rasputin's Debauchery and the Birth of a New Day!

**RASPUTIN**

AND THE

**EMPRESS BARRYMORE**

with **JOHN, ETHEL, LIONEL**

Daily 2:50 - 8:50. Three times Sat. Sun. & Hols. at 2:50, 5:50 and 8:50. Sat. Midnite Show. Good seats at 50c - 75c - \$1.00.

**ASTOR** B'way & 48th

**THEATRE PARTIES**

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

## The New Leader Dinners Have A Flavor All Their Own

NEW LEADER dinners are not like other dinners, just as The New Leader is unlike other publications. Folks who buy and read The New Leader are members of a great community, of a family, with ideals and hopes in common. And like all families they have birthday parties that mean a great deal to them.

When The New Leader was launched nine years ago, a vast gathering of Socialists met at dinner to celebrate the event. Every year thereafter an ever-growing throng has come together to celebrate the passing of another successful year and to plan for even greater service to Socialism in the future.

There are New Leader regulars, men and women who would not miss a New Leader dinner any more than they would neglect to send birthday flowers to their mothers. There is a gaiety and homeliness to a New Leader dinner that sets it out above all other affairs of the kind.

Some years ago it was decided that it was not enough merely to have speeches about The New Leader and Socialism in general, but rather to make each dinner a serious symposium. Each year a subject of moment is selected, and representatives of various points of view are invited to give their opinions. The dinner is thereupon a free forum, and the celebrants have solid meat of thought in addition to their joyous merrymaking to attract them.

What is the most vital subject of the moment? That is the question the management of The New Leader asks itself; and it answers

by arranging the annual symposium.

Today—outside the economic situation—it is possible that people are more interested in the political set-up for 1933 than in any other subject. How is Tammany going to be driven out? Some people think the Socialist Party ought to take the quarter of a million votes it cast for Mayor (or rather, that the Tammany election mathematicians counted) and toss it into an anti-Tammany fusion. The Socialist Party has good and sufficient reasons for declining. And there's your symposium!

The dinner will be held Friday, February 10; the place, Webster Hall; the speakers against the Socialist position, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin and Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia (who has run on every ticket, including the Socialist, to defeat the stand-pat Republican, and on the Tammany ticket to defeat the Socialist Party!); and for the Socialist Party position, Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas. What more need you know?

Tickets are going fast; they can be secured at the office of The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street. Verbum, as the Romans said, sat. Which means, A word to the wise is sufficient.

## Notes for Depression Times

HAVE you been having fur trouble? That is, have you yearned for gorgeous chinchillas and marvelous Russian sables, without knowing what to do about it and where to get them?

We have the answer to the maidens' and matrons' prayers. We have a circular from a leading New York fur house bearing glad tidings, conveying "an opportunity to obtain the finest furs fashioned by Altdorf-Goldman [which is close enough to the name to give the idea] at prices which should appeal to you as a splendid investment."

"Regardless of cost these coats are Altdorf-Goldman quality," which should set your fluttering heart at rest.

### Trotsky's Book

(Continued from Page Four)

them, and following the suppression of the Trotskyists an "era was opened of systematic remaking of the party's past. The history of the party was turned into a palimpsest. This destruction of parchments still continues, and moreover with steadily increasing fury."

Too late, Trotsky demands democracy within the party, and in one of the final paragraphs he muses on the fire and bloodshed of the revolution and asks whether it justifies the sacrifices it involves. "The question is teleological and therefore fruitless," he writes. "It would be as well to ask in face of the difficulties and griefs of personal existence: It it worth while to be born? Melancholy reflections have not so far, however, prevented people from bearing or being born. Even in the present epoch of intolerable misfortune only a small percentage of the population of our planet resorts to suicide."

We had just closed the last volume when we read a news dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey: "Leon Trotsky and his wife were stricken with grief when they were informed today of the suicide of their daughter, Mme. Zinaide Wolkow, in Berlin."

Here are the bargains—at 1933 depression prices:

Sport coats from \$200. Finest caracul coats from \$600. Silver fox trimmed caracul coats from \$750. Broadtail coats from \$1000 to \$2000. Mink coats from 1200 to \$5500. Ermine coats from \$700 to \$1800. A most gorgeous chinchilla wrap, duplicating price of which is \$50,000, for \$25,000. A marvelous Russian sable coat, duplicating price of which is \$45,000, for \$22,500. A lovely collection of stylish capes and scarfs at very moderate prices.

And by the way, while on the subject of meeting the distression maybe the gals who pay a trifling \$1,000 to \$2,000 for a broadtail coat, or the poverty price of \$600 for a caracul coat, or who get a reduction of \$25,000 on a most gorgeous chinchilla wrap to wear to the breadline will be interested in this;

Not to be outdone by Altdorf-Goldman the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture have issued a leaflet on Family Food Budgets to be used by relief agencies.

There is no room here to print the leaflet in full—and there is no need. You can get a copy by writing to Washington. But it is interesting to know that at a time when a marvellous Russian sable coat has to be cut from \$45,000 to \$22,500 the government coddles the thriftless poor and insists that children must have milk in every meal; that there must be bread for all; that every day there must be cereal, mush or pudding, potatoes, tomatoes or oranges for children, one or more additional fruit or vegetable, molasses, sugar or other sweets, and butter, fat meat, lard or oil.

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

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

### Philippine Independence

WHETHER if I were a Filipino I should vote to accept the complicated and rather shabby Philippine Independence Bill, which Congress has passed over the President's veto, I do not know.

I should want independence but whether at the price (1) of economic provisions hurtful to the Islands, passed primarily to benefit the American beet sugar industry; (2) of immigration restrictions that affront Filipino pride; and (3) of the risk of having American naval stations in the islands better calculated to provoke trouble with Japan than to defend the Islands, I do not know.

As an American and a Socialist I favor a definite plan for Philippine independence at a definite date. Secretary Stimson's plaint that to grant it scraps American prestige and hurts American interests in the Far East is pretty dangerous nonsense. What conceivable interest have we in the Philippines and the Far East with the risk of foreign war or internal revolt in the Islands?

Given the awakening of the Far East, is not our attitude, insofar as it is one of genuine good faith in keeping our promise of independence for the islands, likely to help us far more than hurt? In the interest of economy, good will and common sense when we leave the Philippines we should leave. We have everything to lose by maintaining naval stations there. Such stations are costly, they cannot really defend the Islands from Japan, they are likely to irritate the islanders and Japan and make it harder to negotiate a general guaranty of Philippine peace and neutrality.

This is not said in anticipation of any war in the Far East in which we should permit ourselves to be involved, but in the interest of doing everything possible to further peace and good will. We ought never to shed American and Filipino blood in the conquest of the islands. Since we made that criminal blunder we have a fairly good job there. If we keep our promise and get out on decent terms—that means that in the next ten years we shall improve the provisions of the present law—we may contribute greatly to an end of the curse of imperialism.

### In Illinois

AT the request of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois I found time to spend a crowded and absorbingly interesting two days in the Illinois coal fields at meetings, all of them under Socialist Party auspices, which the state secretary and other party workers arranged. I spoke at crowded meetings in Belleville, West Frankfort, DuQuoin and Gillespie, which meant that I covered some hundreds of miles in the coal fields. I also spoke in cities like Decatur and Springfield close to the coal fields, where our own comrades, reporters and others are in touch with the situation. Near the end of the trip I called on Governor Horner, at his request.

The governor has already brought about a great change for the better in the conduct of the militia in Christian County and is working for some sort of adjustment between the Progressive Miners of America and the Lewis dominated United Mine Workers. As I write conferences are still on.

We shall all agree that the Socialist Party as such, however concerned it may be for the efficient organization of the workers in unions, cannot and should not dictate the forms of organization or the settlement of factional strife. This I made plain in every speech. We shall also agree in principle that what we want to see in each industry is not dual unionism, with its attendant evils and dangers, but one strong, clean, intelligent, aggressive class-conscious organization. Temporarily what looks like a dual union may be far better than no union or the wrong sort of union. So Socialists generally felt when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers was

And crowning infamy, the paternalistic government, ignoring the suffering of those who cannot pay more than \$5,500 for mink coats insists that two to four times a week there must be lean meat, fish, poultry or cheese!

No wonder there are mutterings of revolt among our better people!



Norman Thomas

formed. Certainly we have to stand for the same ideals in the present government of unions for which we stand in the government of the political state which we seek to organize the workers to win. Bearing these things in mind, consider what I found in the coal fields:

1. A Progressive Miners' Union with a record of success in winning the workers and getting settlements with operators. The union has half or a little better than half of the paper strength of the Illinois miners and is gaining steadily. Some five locals went over to it in the last week and there was a general feeling that the workers in Franklin County and probably in Christian County would go over as soon as the present reign of terror in these two counties is ended. I saw not merely officers of the union; I ate and slept in the houses of the miners and talked long hours with the rank and file. There is magnificent spirit in the union, a splendid organization of relief for local strikes—some of the strikes, as at DuQuoin, involve only the P. M. A. and the operators, not the U. M. W. A. at all—and a grand fraternity which crosses race lines. They have been especially successful with the women's auxiliaries. Their constitution embodies Socialist principles and declares for independent, working class political action. The union is in no way controlled by the Communists and it is out of its supporters almost entirely that our Socialist strength in the coal fields is rapidly forming.

2. There is a genuine reign of terror in Franklin County, where last August, before the formation of the P. M. A., the immense motor car parade of miners was ambushed by deputy sheriffs who decoyed them into a stretch of wood near the Little Muddy River where they were raked by fire from a machine gun nest. Observers told me they counted 73 overturned cars on the road next morning. Today women go armed; men jump when an automobile backfires; houses are entered and searched without warrant; local autonomy in what is left of the U. M. W. A. is abolished or subject to the government of a representative of the international organization; practically no general meetings are held at night; and ours was the first radical meeting of any sort, since the ambush, which proceeded unmolested.

It was agreed that our meeting must be held in the daytime and I was repeatedly warned by sober and responsible men that to attempt to hold a meeting even by daylight in Franklin County was to invite myself to be turned back, arrested or perhaps shot. The sheriff is under the thumb of certain business men, coal operators and, I was told, of a certain Lewis supporter who is charged with physical violence against some women—I met them, fine folks they are—who tried to hold women's auxiliary meetings in Franklin County. Feeling is very bitter.

Socialists generally, if they could have shared these experiences with me and listened to the splendid folks at DuQuoin and Gillespie who gathered at homes where I stayed, would also share my admiration for, and sympathy with, the Progressive Miners and what they stand for.

One word more: bad as things are in Illinois they are almost paradise, as regards food and shelter, compared to West Virginia and Kentucky. The reason is that Illinois has kept organization. The spirit in the Progressive movement is the aggressive extension of organization so as to recover again the ground so tragically lost. At present, and still more in the future, if our party stays on the job, the Illinois coal fields are a magnificent field for Socialism. It is a field where local agencies can make effective use of relief.

### Powers Hapgood

ONE of the high points of this trip was my visit with Powers Hapgood. He is at the hospital in Indianapolis. He is making a marvelous recovery from his terrible accidental wound and is keen to be in harness again for Socialism.

At the National party office I find three interesting things under way:

1. A plan for a real live Socialist competition between party branches.

2. At last that excellent Socialist course based on Henderson's Case for Socialism is ready. Branches are crying for it; more will cry for it.

3. Those indispensable speakers' notes continue. Approximately 200 of our folks subscribe for it.

I said three things: there are more. Watch for announcements.

### Roumanian Socialists Celebrate Big Gains

BUCHAREST.—In Reschitza, in the Banat, the Social-Democratic candidates secured 12 out of 18 seats, and thus have a two-thirds majority. In the Hatzfeld district

the party obtained 40 per cent of the votes polled and 6 seats out of 16. These results are all the more significant because the governmental intimidation which is usual in Roumanian elections was exercised with special severity against the workers.