

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No. 5

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1933

Price Five Cents

Our Reigning Bankocracy Orders the Workers' Living Standards Reduced!

WE devote the main space on this page this week to this story by the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press. The information should be available for every victim of the mismanagement of our industrial system. A few great banking corporations are today dictators whose decrees affect millions of farmers and workers. This is the basic fact in this period of a decaying capitalism.

These financial oligarchs also dictate to city and state governments. Measures for the relief of the starving cannot be adopted without their consent. They order wage slashes in a whole range of industries and the cuts are made. They have the money vats and have the financial power to dictate labor policies. In the past twenty years they have ascended to the top of the capitalistic pyramid.

The Socialist program has never been more essential than now. It would substitute industrial democracy for financial oligarchy. Here is the story of the banking overlordship that dominates our lives.

By Lawrence Todd

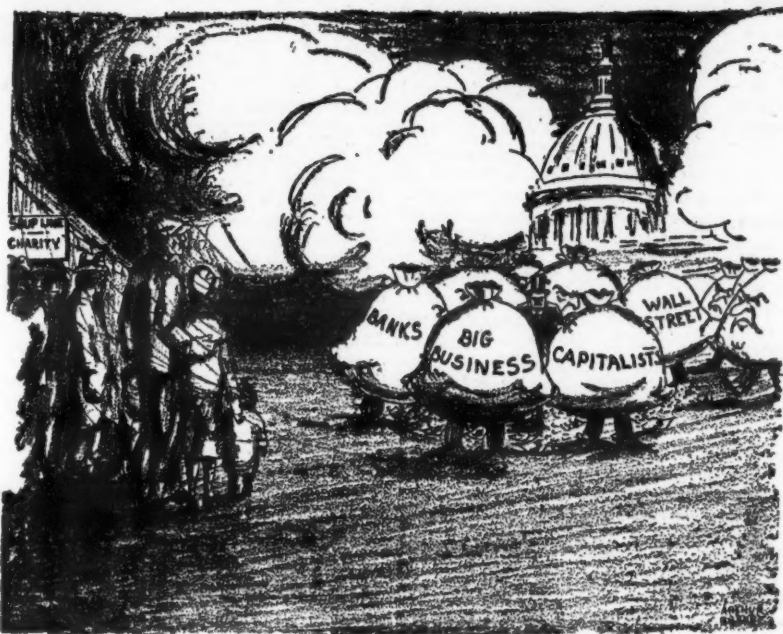
Scores of millions of Americans are impoverished and hungry or in despair today because a little group of bankers in New York have decreed wage reductions and other degradation of labor standards throughout American industries, according to John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Frey testified to this effect before the Norris-Black subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee while endorsing the Black 30-hour work-week bill.

Drawing upon official directories of directors for his material, Frey showed that a handful of private banking firms—J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., and a few others—are so interlocked, through their directorates, with the dominant commercial banks, as to control an army of directors who in turn represent the interests of these great commercial banks on the boards of all other banks, the railroads and steamship lines, the utility corporations and the manufacturing and mining companies of this continent.

Albert H. Wiggin, until recently chairman of the Chase National Bank, Frey testified, was the first prominent capitalist in the country to demand that industrial wages be reduced. He issued this decree in 1931. In that same year President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation declared against wage cuts, saying that such a move would be economically unsound and socially and politically dangerous. Farrell soon afterward "resigned," and United States Steel announced its first wage cut as a signal to all other big employers to liquidate labor standards. J. P. Morgan was chairman of the board of United States Steel. The other board members were George F. Baker, Farrell, W. J. Filbert, W. S. Gifford, D. F. Houston, Thomas W. Lamont, former Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York, Julius S. Morgan, Jr., and Myron Taylor.

While these men were closely interlocked with Morgan banks or industrial concerns, Wiggin and the National City Bank were related to Morgan & Co. only through directorship on Morgan banks, such as the Guaranty Trust Co. or the Bankers' Trust Co., or transportation, insurance or manufacturing companies.

The directories of 1930 gave the eight chief commercial banks in New York a total of 310 directorships in other banks or corporations. The 24 largest banks had, through their directors, 6,250 directorships in the business field. Seven of the private banks are represented on the board of the



Chase National, which in turn has 69 directorships in other commercial banks, 262 in miscellaneous corporations, 82 in insurance companies, 236 in manufacturing corporations, 133 in transportation companies and 73 in public utility corporations—a total of 855 directorships radiating from the board room where Wiggin gave orders.

Frey charged that Wiggin served notice on "one of the largest publications in this country" that if it did not cease advocating the maintenance of a high wage standard, it would "probably lose advertising." The publication was not named.

Senator Black displayed the latest issue of the National City Bank's economic bulletin, in which that bank opposes the shorter work-day and work-week, and demands a further cut in wages.

Frey said that Wiggin had been "the guiding spirit" in forcing wage reductions and demands for wage cuts by the railroads and other utilities. He showed that the 133 directorships in rail and other transportation companies held by

the Chase National directors reach into every section of the country and into Canada and South America.

"Had the bankers opposed the demand for wage reductions by the railroads," Frey contended, "no such demand would have been made. And if the bankers demanded it, the railroads could not avoid it. Wiggin led in this demand."

Testimony as to just how the bankers' decree of wage reductions was carried down through the industries, was postponed until January 31. Frey closed his preliminary testimony by showing that 21 holding companies and 2 voting trusts have been built up between 8 gas-producing companies in and near the District of Columbia and the Chase National Bank, to draw off the big profits paid by consumers. The upper layers are the bank, the Chase Securities Corporation, and the Chase-Harris-Forbes Corporation.

The Morgan-Wiggin policy, Frey told the senators, was to use their power of withholding all credit, to compel every employer to cut wages, regardless of his profits. As wages went down, employment fell, because workers' buying power was less. The spiral of unemployment and social misery steadily widened.

The Fur Will Fly at the New Leader Dinner

NEXT Friday The New Leader's family will celebrate a big birthday party. The New Leader is beginning its tenth year of existence, and its large family of readers and supporters realize that its services are more needed than ever before.

As usual, the anniversary of the appearance of The New Leader will be celebrated with a dinner at which notable speakers will discuss an important subject before the public at the moment, and as usual many hundreds of readers and supporters of The New Leader will gather to celebrate the work of the past year and to pledge their support for the forthcoming year.

The Ninth Anniversary dinner, which will be held February 10th at Webster Hall, will resolve itself into a highly important political symposium. After the guests have finished disposing of the dinner the decks will be cleared for action, and four speakers will take up one of the most important questions before the public of New York.

Should all political elements of the city that are opposed to Tammany Hall unite to clean out that organization? Is there a basis upon which the Committee of 1,000, the City Party, the Citizens' Union and anti-

Koenig Republican elements can unite with the Socialists solely to drive out Curry and Curryism?

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin thinks there is, and he will be at the dinner to tell why he thinks so. He wants a general, city-wide anti-Tammany fusion, and he will urge the Socialists to get into it.

Now as to Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the peppery Little Major; you don't have to agree with him, and he would be surprised if you did, but no one ever found him dull or uninteresting. He is one of the most dynamic, most interesting and most exciting men in New York; and he will be there to tell the Socialists why they should get together with his followers to toss Tammany onto the garbage heap.

But the Socialists won't go along for reasons good and sufficient. Who better to explain why than Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas?

They'll be there, and they will tell all and sundry why the Party must decline. Maybe their reasons won't convince everybody, but a grand argument is promised, and that's what New Leader dinners are always good for.

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For Unity in Germany

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

The Detroit Strike

Other Articles by Santiago Iglesias, Gertrude Weil Klein, Joseph E. Cohen, Arthur G. McDowell, "Autolycus", S. A. DeWitt's Chatterbox, Drama, Labor News, The Party at Work.

NEW LEADER

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

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



Published Every Saturday at
7 E. 15th St., New York City

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1933

Russian Recognition

AMERICAN trade unions reveal the impact of a decaying capitalism on leaders and members. As the economic basis of society crumbles, some of the basic conceptions of the unions have not only crumbled but have been discarded. By reversing their former opposition to almost every form of social legislation for the workers and favoring the 30-hour week, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance by legislative enactment the unions discarded some basic ideas and an "individualist" philosophy that could not possibly serve the members.

President Green of the Federation in the current number of "The Nation's Business," organ of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, frankly reviewed the old policy which had failed to bring desired results to the members, but he went farther than that. In this organ of capitalism he threatened a labor "uprising" and declared that "we are out to end legalized robbery in the United States." He hinted at unfolding plans for labor resistance and added, "we do not intend to forewarn the money-fat enemies of America, who, through one device and another, have wrung from the people such a proportion of the fruit of their toil that they are stranded in a motionless sea of unemployment. . . . We will tear down their pinnacles if we can. For we shall soon be on the march."

That is a fine fighting cry to raise in the organ of business and banking interests; but in international relations Green slips back into an old policy that cannot help the workers or promote the peace of the world. He vigorously opposes recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States. At the same time that his statement appeared there appeared a story regarding a petition to President-elect Roosevelt signed by 800 college professors, including a few college executives, urging official recognition of Russia. Organized workers need not necessarily follow the universities on all issues, but it so happens that they are right in this plea to Roosevelt. The course they urge will better serve the welfare of American workers than the course recommended by Green.

To be sure, Communists here have injured the unions. They certainly injured the Socialist Party even more than they did the unions, but this is no reason for continuing a policy of non-recognition. As the educators state, it "is one of the most serious hazards to peace in the present critical world-situation." When powerful nations do not exchange representatives it is like neighbors who refuse to speak to each other.

But Green fears that the American market will be flooded with Russian goods. The fact is that Russia is likely to purchase more from the United States than the latter from Russia and there will thus be a net gain for workers in this country. It is also said that dictatorship is in conflict with ideas of democracy held by the masses here. But a Russian Ambassador at Washington no more means the rule of Moscow here than an American Ambassador to Russia means the rule of American capitalism there. There is even a certain advantage to the unions of recognition aside from trade relations. With Russia recognized the Communist International would be very cautious to avoid any complicity with Communist agitation here.

Finally, in the Russian crisis there are millions needing consumption goods. Men, women and children are involved. Socialists and unionists sent aid in 1921; recognition and trade will now help and they should be granted.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

Hell

By William Allen Ward

THE preacher said "you are going to hell after you die if you don't believe . . . !"

I visited a tenement house in the slums . . . heard a mother coughing . . . a baby crying for milk when there was none . . .

I had seen hell . . . not in the hereafter but hell right now . . . a hell that burns out the souls of men and women . . .

Across the city, coiled beside the mighty river like a serpent, I saw the smokeless stacks of the factories . . . unemployed men and women walking the narrow streets . . .

Again I heard the preacher shout: "The devil will get you if you don't watch out . . ."

Again I looked at the stopped mill . . . I heard the baby crying . . . I saw a big man with a grin ordering the mill closed, and then I thought: "The Devil is walking around sending men and women to hell . . ."

personally borrow \$800 if he would give as security his farm, his wheat, his livestock, his farm equipment and his crops for the coming season.

Such measureless stupidity shows how the official governing mind functions at Washington. The R. F. C. is a usurer. It has fed the big corporations with vast funds and it strikes hard bargains with desperate farmers. American capitalism and its official agents could hardly sink lower.

Drooling While The Masses Hunger

MENACING as economic conditions have become we would not cultivate gloom. We recall that when the Bourbons in France and the Romanoffs of Russia were on the eve of being dumped into the ash can there were Rasputins and idiots in the upper circles who dripped optimism as their doom approached. They are funny. This week we were regaled with the solemn drool of Henry Ford whose plants lay idle because of the strike in the Briggs company's factories.

Asquat of his pile of sagging dollars the cheerful Babbitt opined that the "bad times were back in 1929 and before . . . Business was never so bad as it was in what we call boom times." And today? "I don't think there's anything wrong with the world. I think these are the best times we have ever had. We are learning something. We are thinking. What could be better than that?"

A normal person reading these profound observations will contrast them with what follows a minute later. He doesn't know when the "good old times are coming back." We thought we were now enjoying the "best times" and that the "old times" were bad, but let that pass. The "good old times" are "gone for another cycle—perhaps forever." But why worry considering that they are "the best times we ever had?"

This recalls the final chapter of Taine's "Ancient Regime" who paints certain empty parasites just before they were hurled into oblivion. We commend it to Henry Ford.

Embattled Ladies Go to the Front

THERE are women who can also qualify for a place with Henry Ford as serious little thinkers. The Women's Trade Union League is fighting for certain legislation for working women and no less than ten business and professional clubs of women rush to Albany to save women workers from the calamity. The nice ladies who know not the sweater's den or factory regime raise the standard of revolt. The embattled ladies want to preserve the "opportunities of women to secure or retain well-paid work or advancement to higher-paid positions in business and industry." They are shocked at the legislative proposal to eliminate the 78-hours overtime allowed women factory workers. We

presume that factory women cry for excessive hours like babies do for a certain famous specific.

These business and professional women offer an abstract concept of freedom for working women and insist that legislation should apply to men and women alike. At the same time 35 representatives of the Labor and Industrial Departments of nine eastern states met in Boston last week and adopted a program calling on these states to enact minimum standards of working conditions for women and minors in industry. It would not be a revolution if enacted by these states but it would at least check the freedom of the exploiters, not the women and minor workers. Abstractions butter no bread.

An Educator Speaks For Socialism

IT requires courage for a teacher to probe to the fundamentals of capitalist society but it appears that Clyde R. Miller of the Teachers College, Columbia University, has done so in a study just published. He holds that Socialism is essential to destroy the maladies brought upon millions all over the world. The great promise of capitalism cannot be fulfilled as it has meant "more and more profits to the few, the owners of the machines; low earning and purchasing power for the great majority; to an increasing number no chance to acquire any earning power."

"We can get out of the mess we are in only as the vast resources of our nation are socialized, only as this wealth is so distributed as to give to the whole public the earning and buying power essential to prosperity."

Thanks for this clear speaking. The shadows are gathering over capitalism all over the world and the educator that educates has been a rare bird because of the coercion exercised by the robber barons of the modern era.

Hitler Becomes the German Chancellor

LATEST events in Germany bring Hitler to the head of the Cabinet but under circumstances that differ much from what he had hoped in the past few years. He comes into office not at the head of an all-Fascist Cabinet but as a hostage of the Junkers and big industrial magnates who do not really trust him. The only key post held by his party is the Interior Ministry in control of the police. As a wind-bag out of office he was a power but his following will now look for results and they will be disappointed. There is reason for thinking that he was manoeuvred into this position for the purpose of deflating him.

The Socialists are reported as confident that Hitler will soon "blow up and be disposed of definitely." They and the Communists are prepared for repressive measures. Had Hitler come to power when his vote was high instead of when it is on the decline he would be more dangerous. Conflicts between Communists and Fascists have occurred and efforts of Socialists to get a common understanding with Communists have proved unavailing. Hindenburg has authorized Hitler to dissolve the Reichstag and new elections will occur on March 5, but we doubt if another election will settle anything.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year in the United States . . . \$2.00
6 Months in the United States . . . \$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries and Canada . . . \$3.50

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1934, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Socialist Party of New York Adopts Important Guide for Party Members

LAST week readers of a certain capitalist paper were informed of a "split" in the Socialist Party. Almost two years ago—to be precise, on August 10, 1931—the same publication carried a similar story written and signed by the same reporter. "Socialist Party Faces Split" read the headline at that time. It created a little excitement for the moment, and was then forgotten.

A repetition of this story last week was followed by two others; and a few party members lost their heads. For the first time in the history of our movement some party members appeared willing to supply a non-Socialist publication with views and material that belong solely within party channels.

We believe that The New Leader represents the sober judgment of the membership in declaring such conduct unworthy of party members. We do not know the motive of the reporter responsible for this provocation. There is a rumor that this publication wants no Socialist mayoralty candidate against its darling, Joe McKee; but whatever its motive, party members should beware of its provocative stories. It is significant that other New York dailies did not consider its sensational items as news.

That there are some differences of opinion in the party may be conceded. Have we ever been without them? If comrades will consult the party's national convention proceedings since 1901 they will find that differing opinions are not new, but they will not find a single instance of members so lost to party ethics that they used the non-Socialist press for their purposes.

This conduct is bad enough on the score of ethics, even though its effects are localized; but this story spread. A Hearst publication upstate published a story so absurd that it is comic. Its interpretation is that Socialists and Communists are sore because student converts in recent years had all gone over to Roosevelt since the election! Imagine the effect of that story on Socialist voters who are not party members!

It is tragic when in this hour of danger, uncertainty, and possible trials such as may even make our struggles during the World War a pleasant frolic in comparison that this should occur. Do our comrades fully realize that our tenure of life as an organization may be short; that within the haunts of the ruling classes there is talk of cutting the gordian knot with the sword? That in that event all other organizations of the workers will go with us into oblivion?

Members who are aware of the historical forces that create grave situations independent of our will will understand. Much is occurring that cannot be put into print and for reasons that are obvious to intelligent Socialists. All the more reason why we should take no course that will deliver ourselves as hostages to reaction. To suffer defeat at the hands of the enemy when we observe solidarity in action is no discredit to us, but to let down the gates and invite the enemy to sow suspicions among us—that is an offense that cannot be tolerated.

Do those who may have unwittingly played into the hands of the publication know what a real "split" means? Once it occurs it is not localized. It spreads. States and local organizations become affected. One state goes one way and another one the other. Within the locals of each state conflict follows. Bedlam becomes general. Members drift away in sheer disgust, especially those who have joined in recent years. Both sides become prostrate and both lose in the end.

The New Leader and all Socialists want a working class party. Such a party tolerates expression of diverse opinion, but it expects solidarity of action in the face of our common enemies. Letters received by The New Leader from members of varying views condemn without reservation the incident of last week. Not one member has been heard to condone it, and that indicates the sound common sense of a vast majority of the members.

That sound judgment was expressed Wednesday night by the City Central Committee when, by a unanimous vote, it adopted the resolution printed below. We hope that it will also serve the party in other states as a sound code of ethics to follow in any similar case.

Resolution of the Central Committee

THE City Central Committee notes with regret and indignation the recent appearance of a number of articles, paragraphs, and interviews in the press, purporting to have been written or authorized by members of the Socialist Party, and dealing with internal affairs of the party and differences of opinion within its ranks on questions of tactics or principles. The committee declares that all party members who have taken part in thus carrying on intra-party controversy in the non-Socialist press have been guilty of a grave breach of party ethics and discipline.

Throughout its history, in this and other countries, the Socialist movement has always condemned such practices. Within the party there have been many battles fought on points of principle, but all these discussions have been within the party and in the party press. The party tolerates wide differences of opinion and provides opportunity for full and fair discussion of questions of principle and tactics within the party organization and its press. When individual members go outside the party circles, discussing such questions under non-Socialist auspices, and seeking support from the enemies of Socialism for their particular views on party questions, it regards their conduct as injurious to the movement and unworthy of loyal comrades.

The Central Committee wishes to warn the comrades that it will not tolerate in the future such a serious breach of party ethics. It will hold all comrades accountable for such breaches and will impose full disciplinary measures.

By Mark Starr.

British Labor Fights

Reaction Rides High—MacDonald Now the Complete Tory, but Workers Are in Fighting Trim.

SPEEDUP schedules produced an unofficial and short-lived strike by 500 of the autobus drivers and conductors in London. Indignation has been brewing and militant groups inside the Transport and General Workers' Union have been circulating a shop paper. The influenza epidemic reduced the staff and the strike followed without notice.

Railroad transport looms as next storm sector in the intensified attack upon the British workers' wages. In December, The Daily Herald (which has now a circulation increased to 1,630,000 despite the depression) gave detailed reports of the proceedings at the National Wages Board. While the union leaders were able to secure the rejection of the claim by the companies for a 10 per cent cut, they were unable to persuade the chairman to reject all cuts and his award proposes to ratify the temporary cut of 2½ per cent, plus an addition, making a total cut of 4 1/6 per cent. So far the unions have refused to abide by the award, and all the after-dinner speeches of their old leader "Jimmy" Thomas will not help.

The Ottawa high tariff treaties have not made any improvement in the British position. Canada herself, for all her protests against the purchase of Soviet timber by the motherland, has been forced by

economic necessity to discuss the barter of goods with Soviet Russia.

Shipbuilding has slumped to a new record low and the employers' British Shipping Federation says that 36 per cent of the seamen and 63 per cent of the shipbuilding workers are unemployed. Shipping income was halved in the period 1930-1932 from \$400,000,000 to \$200,000,000. The preliminary figures for 1932 show how vain was the hope that the paper pound would assist export trade, for the total compared with 1931 shows that exports have shrunk by 6½ per cent. But the usual surplus of imports over exports because of shipping, banking and other service and interest on foreign capital has fallen by 18½ per cent.

One factor also in this reduction is the reduction of the standard of life of the workers. All kinds of mean economies are being made in the social services by Ramsay MacDonald's "national" administration. Children are to suffer from tonsils and adenoids to keep down the taxes on the rich by reducing the school medical services.

MacDonald demeans himself by further outrages upon public decency. From his retreat behind the microphone he has become an advocate of panhandling for the poor and unemployed, instead of adequate government relief.

His worst deed has been the refusal to free Tom Mann, who was arrested and sentenced to two months in jail because he refused to be bound over not to make "seditious" speeches. The acts under which the 76-year-old Communist agitator was jailed date from 1860 and 1818. George Lansbury for the Labor Party, and Trades Union Congress leaders

have been prominent in protests against the sentence.

Paradoxically enough, when Tom Mann in 1912 was prosecuted by the government because he advised the soldiers not to shoot their fellow workers if called out in an

industrial dispute, MacDonald himself fiercely denounced the prosecution.

Instead of being intimidated by the punishment of Mann and ceasing unemployment demonstrations, the Labor Party and the Trades

Union Congress have taken a leaf out of the book of the Communists and are organizing a huge mass demonstration which will exceed by far in its importance and influence what the Communists have been able to do.

THE NINTH ANNUAL DINNER

OF THE

NEW LEADER

THIS COMING FRIDAY

FEBRUARY 10th, 1933, 6:30 O'CLOCK

SPEAKERS:

DR. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN
NORMAN THOMAS
CONGRESSMAN F. H. LAGUARDIA
MORRIS HILLQUIT

SYMPOSIUM:

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By Louis Waldman

Lehman's Unjust Tax Proposals

Col. Herbert H. Lehman, multi-millionaire banker who is governor of New York, says he is ready to "take the rap" for a new system of taxation. His "honest budget," with proposals for sales taxes and lower income tax exemptions, is before the people of his state; and because of his high standing as a banker and a "liberal," his tax proposals cannot fail to be of vital importance to the people of every state. Louis Waldman, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, analyzed the Lehman proposals, found them naked class legislation bearing on the impoverished workers and leaving untapped vast reservoirs of wealth, and wrote the following as an opening blast in the Party's campaign for a more equitable system:

GOVERNOR LEHMAN'S tax recommendations are designed to ease the tax burden of the rich at a time when they are most able to bear it. His proposals violate the fundamental principle of progressive taxation that no tax shall be paid below the minimum income required to maintain standards of decency and comfort, and that the rates

Would Increase Burdens of the Workers, While Leaving Untapped Vast Reservoirs of Possible Revenues—Class Legislation of the Worst Kind—The Socialist Alternative.

shall increase with the size of the income.

For example, a single man with a \$1,500 income who now pays no tax will have to pay \$25, while a married man with a wife and two children dependent upon him for support will now have to pay \$39.

Such people need every penny that they earn to support themselves properly. This is particularly true in a period like the present when almost every worker makes some contribution to the support of an unemployed relative.

Inequitable Taxes

Moreover, percentage increases in the higher brackets of incomes are much less than the increases on the small incomes. The tax on the \$100,000 income is increased only 23%, whereas the tax on the \$4,000 income is increased 333%—15 times as much.

These increased incomes taxes on the poor, plus the proposed sales tax, are suicidal to economic recovery because they reduce the purchasing power of the great

masses of people. Most intelligent economists are persuaded that billions of dollars of new buying power must find their way into the pockets of the workers before the army of the jobless can go back on a payroll again. To contract purchasing power at a time when its expansion is necessary in order to ease the burden on the rich whose surplus incomes are today choking the banks with money which can find no safe investment is a disastrous social and economic policy.

There are practicable alternatives. The present state income tax is comparatively light upon the well-to-do. The present rates of 2% on the first \$10,000 of income, 4% on the next \$40,000, and 6% on income above \$50,000 could be readily doubled to 4%, 8% and 12%. Even when added to the present federal rates, the combined tax would still be considerably less than that paid by the wealthy in Great Britain.

What Can Be Levied

For example, the individual with a \$50,000 income in Great

Britain pays a tax of about 45%. Our proposed increase in New York State would bring the combined tax in New York State to 24%—close to one-half as much. Similarly with the \$100,000 income. In Great Britain he pays 52%; under our proposal he would pay 40%. The individual with a \$50,000 income would still have \$38,000 to live on; the individual with a \$100,000 income would have \$82,000. Before a single additional dollar is taken from the poor by Governor Lehman's tax proposals, let those in the higher brackets double their contributions to the support of the state government. They would still have more to live on than any sanely organized social order would tolerate. Doubling the rates in this fashion would yield \$40,000,000—5 million less than the estimated yield from lowering the exemptions and the flat 1% tax on gross income with no deductions for personal allowances and capital losses.

Sophistry

"Governor Lehman in his message suggested that increasing the rates on the higher incomes would not yield sufficient revenues because the rich would be encouraged to sell securities at much lower prices than originally paid and evade the tax by deducting the losses thus sustained over a period of years from current taxable income. He points out that this partially explains the drop in the income tax yield at the present time. To avoid the use of this device on the 1% tax, he recommends that it be made illegal to deduct capital losses from the gross income subject to the 1% tax.

This is sophistry of the worst sort. The same principle could be applied to the normal income tax rates. It would increase the yield by doubling the rates more than \$40,000,000 since this estimate is predicted upon experience which has previously allowed the rich to evade their responsibilities by charging off capital losses.

The Socialist Party is determined to lead a vigorous fight of for the poor against tax burdens which they should not now be called upon to bear. It will present to the Legislature in the near future other recommendations as an alternative to the sales tax.

SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT BARS ALL WAGE SLASHES

UNDER the lash of Socialist Premier Thorwald Stauning, Denmark has gone further in the direction of Socialist legislation on a national scale than any country in history still under capitalist economy.

The Danish Employers' Association hastily canceled lockout notices, posted last week, and from now on it will be illegal to cut wages or to lock workers out.

Stauning was able to get his legislation through the Folkething or Lower House, in which the Socialist-Radical cabinet controls a substantial majority. But in the Landthing, or Upper House, the Socialists and Radicals have only 33 members to 30 of the opposition, and it was necessary to include inflation features in the measure to insure the success of the Socialist relief measures.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education requested legislation to add one year to the compulsory school attendance period, not only as a measure of public welfare, but also to check the increase of unemployment by slowing up the addition of apprentices to the labor market.

The executive of the Danish Employers' Association voted last week to post notices of a lockout when negotiations with the workers looking toward wage cuts of 20 per cent broke down. Unemployment has reached 200,000 in this country of 3,550,000 population, and use of machinery is threatening to increase the number rapidly. As a result, the Government voted last week that no machinery is to be used in road work.

Stauning spoke over the radio last Sunday, saying "A lockout in times like these would be madness, and

(Continued on Page Ten)

The Chorus of Chaos

UNDER this heading may be included the "United Brotherhood of Labor" which presents a Declaration of Principles, Constitution and Platform, and calls for volunteers "to act as the Advance Guard of the Brotherhood." Its main sponsor is Norman W. Lermont of Maine, and its first local unit is the Knox County local of the Farmer-Labor Party of that state which endorsed the "Brotherhood plan" last September.

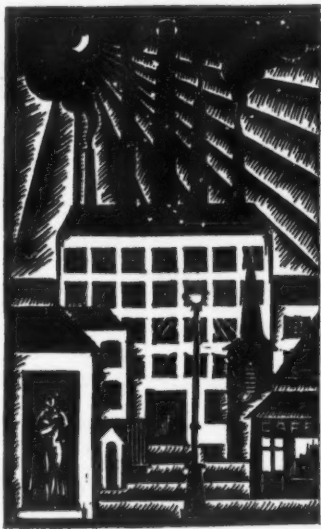
It starts with three departments which it lists as (1) Cooperatives; (2) Industrial Unions; (3) Political Action, and adds that it is the "one Big Industrial-Political Organization to function on the three fields" mentioned.

The Brotherhood declares that the workers are woefully divided

and it proposes another division to get them all united. "Nothing stands in the way of such a united labor movement but your party and union leaders and officials," it declares. "Come out, you rank and file members of the C.P., S.P., F.L.P., S.L.P., Liberty, Rep. and Dem. political parties, and of the A. F. of L., Farmers' Union, Grange, etc." These are all "factional parties and unions" and they are invited to join the Brotherhood faction.

To promote solidarity of ideas, members and study clubs will be supplied with two books, Bellamy's "Equality" and "Looking Backward." When they finish these books they will be directed to the works of Marx, Engels, Ferri, Bishop Brown, DeLeon, Lenin and "others."

Next!



A Manual for Socialist Speakers

by August Claessens

(Continued from last week)

Chairmanship

The average beginner generally gets his first chance of speak by acting as chairman. Good chairmanship is a fine art and at important meetings it is obvious that a beginner should not be used. But even an unimportant meeting may be damaged by an inexperienced chairman. If you are given the chance to act as chairman, you may as well be a good one, and you can use the following suggestions: always bear in mind that a chairman is only a presiding officer. In a hall meeting at which a lecturer is to be introduced, you must be brief and efficient. The audience came to hear him and not you. A few words of welcome; briefly something about the organization under whose auspices the meeting is being held, the purpose of the meeting, and the name of the speaker and his topic. Be careful to state the name and topic correctly. If you cannot trust your memory, write this out and read it to the audience. Don't over-praise the speaker and please don't tell the audience all about what the lecturer is going to say.

At a meeting where there are several speakers, the function of a chairman is

different. At such a "mass" meeting, the chairman should prepare a short "keynote" address outlining the issue to be discussed and the reason for the gathering, and then let the speakers elaborate on the subject. The chairman should resist the temptation to make an additional speech after each speaker and he should try to present each speaker with a terse introduction.

A chairman at a street meeting has still a different task. He is usually given time for a longer speech. Often, he must gather a crowd for the main speaker. Nevertheless, he should not make too long a speech, and go into a detailed or involved argument. My advice to beginners is to take a short topic, some item in the current news, some episode in our daily happenings, and interpret it in the light of our philosophy and program. A chairman can also make an excellent short talk on the why and wherefore of out-door propaganda, something about our organization, its work and varied activities.

The Technique of Out-Door Meetings

The value of street meetings is often exaggerated. It is questionable whether they are as effective as hall meetings, radio talks, canvassing and literature distribu-

tion. Street meetings often are but a cheap form of diversion to audiences, and generally cater to stragglers. However, since so many of us still believe that street meetings are effective, and as we must and will have them, let us have good ones. Street meetings are useful in advertising our cause and organization. They frequently stimulate a fine interest in our message and an enthusiasm for our program. Then, of course, our own members also get a grand thrill out of a successful meeting. When well arranged and advertised, a street meeting can be conducted as an educational forum and it can bring new members into our party. To achieve these results, I offer the following hints which I have learned during some twenty-two years of "soap-boxing":

First, the location. Select a street corner where the sidewalk is wide and where you have the best light. Don't put the platform too close to the corner. Go back at least 50 feet from the intersection of the streets so that many more people can stand before you. To have a big meeting you must have plenty of space for a crowd to stand and yet not badly block traffic.

As the audience wants to see the speaker

as well as hear him, he must be properly elevated. A box or a chair will not do. Only a few rows of people can stand around and those behind them will dislocate their necks trying to get a glimpse of the orator. At the end of this book I am adding two "blue-prints" of the most practical types of street meeting platforms. These designs can be used by any carpenter; the platforms are easily made and are durable and inexpensive. The smaller one is the familiar "step-ladder" platform used by our New York City branches. It is light, easily carried and elevates the speaker three feet above the ground. We usually hang a banner or oil cloth sign down from the top rail and fasten a flag to one side of the platform—the side away from the audience so as to keep the flag out of the speaker's face. The other sketch describes a large platform that we use for huge rallies. It elevates the speaker six feet above the ground and has room for a microphone and a couple of chairs. Always use some decorations on the platform, a large, clean flag (remember, a large flag has more red in it than a small one) some bunting, signs and posters. Make the platform look colorful and attractive.

(Continued in next issue)

By William M. Feigenbaum

For Unity of Action Between the Socialists and Communist Masses

WITH the danger—since realized—that Adolf Hitler would be called to head the German government, the Socialists of that sorely troubled country redoubled their efforts to re-unite the entire working class in a solid mass in defense of the Republic and of the interests of the proletariat.

Following a line of action apparently determined upon by the Socialist parties of the continent of Europe, leaders of the German Social Democracy are appealing directly to the Communist masses over the heads of their leaders for actual, bona-fide unity of action.

As an answer to the threat of Fascist rule implied by a government headed by the anti-Semitic boss of the Nazis, the Socialists of Berlin staged a vast demonstration last Sunday at the Lustgarten, the huge plaza in front of the former Imperial palace. For hours the Socialist-led masses tramped through the streets of the working class sections of the city chanting: "Berlin bleibt rot"—"Berlin remains red." More than 100,000 attended the rally.

It was noted that many Communists marched with the Socialists, and there was particular interest in the speech of Deputy Franz Künstler, designated by the party as orator of the occasion, who called upon the Communist masses to unite with the Socialists on the basis of their common aims and their common opposition to Fascism and reaction. The response to the appeal was tremendous cheering, and the chanting of



On Top

Leaders of German Social Democracy Appeal to Workers to Unite in Face of Fascist Danger.

the Socialist rallying cry: "Freiheit! Freiheit! Freiheit!"

For Unity

Künstler declared, in the course of an address that is believed to represent the official policy of the Social Democracy, that since the Soviet government had found it possible to negotiate non-aggression pacts with capitalist governments like Poland, Japan and Roumania, there should be no reason for the Communist masses of workers to find it impossible to work with the Socialists and trade unionists for common aims.

In his speech Künstler said, to the accompaniment of wild cheering, that despite mistakes made in the past "we will make amends in the not far distant future."

Künstler declared: "The day may come—indeed, it is perhaps not far distant—when the Berlin proletariat can decide the fate of Germany. Woe to the working class if that day finds it divided! The day is coming when the reactionary forces of today will be swept away as by a storm, just as they were in November, 1918; AND THEN WE WILL MAKE GOOD THE SINS OF OMISSION WHICH WE COMMITTED AT THAT OTHER TIME!"

The presence of uniformed and drilled detachments of the Reichsbanner the unofficial Socialist militia, sworn to defend the Republic, and their defiance of an order prohibiting them from marching, lent weight to Künstler's warnings.

In cities other than Berlin demonstrations were also held, and it

is noticeable that some were under Socialist, some under Communist direction. In no city were there rival and hostile demonstrations.

Hold the Whip Hand



It is known that for some time the German Socialists have been

seeking some formula that would enable them to appeal to the Communist rank and file for actual working unity. I was in Berlin last summer and I inquired of party spokesmen what the situation was. I was given the interesting reply that the one obstacle to such unity of the masses was (and apparently still is) the uncompromisingly hostile attitude of the Communist leadership, under direction from Moscow.

The reference in the Künstler speech to the foreign policies of Moscow as an argument for an honest (not a "tactical") united front follows a similar line of argument in a recent issue of *Pravo Lidu*, the Socialist daily of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In a leading article in that paper, the editor, Jaroslav Koudelka, points out that "Soviet Russia has recently concluded pacts of non-aggression with Poland and France, and now contemplates a similar pact with Roumania. Why, then, does not

Soviet Russia apply the tactics that it has adopted in relation to capitalist states also to international Social Democracy?"

In an important Czechoslovak union, following an address by Chairman Hampl of the Social Democratic Party of that country, a resolution was adopted declaring that, "while the Soviet government is concluding pacts of non-aggression with capitalist states, the Third International is declaring implacable war against Social Democracy."

Non-Aggression Pacts

If then the Soviet government concludes pacts with states that it itself regards as reactionary, why does it not conclude such a pact within the circle of the international workers' movement and the international working class?

"Such a pact would not involve any abandonment of political and social ideas, as the Litvinoff Pact does, for the Social Democratic Party has the same objective as

(Continued on Page Eight)

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

THE Boy Scout movement has gone completely antimilitarist to the distress of those people who, while giving lip service to the cause of peace, are deeply jingoistic at heart.

Instead of medals for target practice, marksman ship, trap-hunting, and military drill, Boy Scouts will, in the future, be awarded merit badges for such tasks as repairing furniture, whitewashing ceilings, replacing fuse plugs,



G. W. Klein

Boy Scouts Go "Sissy," and So What?—Building for the Future—The Women's Section.

waxing floors, cleaning out sink traps, hanging pictures and curtains, and seventeen other similar jobs.

And the editorial writer of one of the popular tabloids joins the goose-stepping herd and asks, "What's got into the Boy Scouts? Why isn't bathing the baby or cooking dinner included? And what happens if the poor fellow gets housemaid's knees?" The editorial winds up with the familiar taunt of the overgrown bully—"sissie."

If we could be sure that all the gentlemen, who from the vantage point of their virile and perilous jobs writing editorials, would be the first to leap into the front line trenches in the event of another war, we wouldn't give a darn. (But they won't.)

If there's any job that's crying to be done it's giving boys a new set of values. It's the job that such organizations as Pioneer Youth of America, the Red Falcons and some of the modern schools are trying to do. When a large, powerful and popular organization like the Boy Scouts lines up with the constructive, anti-war forces of the country, it's something to be glad about. When boys in large numbers are taught that there are glories other than military glories, when they will be encouraged to feel proud over having done well, some simple, useful task—yes, even bathing the baby, why not?—we will have taken a long step upward out of the jungle.

To the Boy Scouts I'd like to say, "Boys, these people who are calling you sissies, the editorial writers who are being smart-alecky about 'housemaid's knees' aren't really worried about you becoming soft. They're afraid the boys who are going to be trained for peace-time usefulness, for building rather than for destroying, for jobs that may help them earn a livelihood, will not make good material for cannon food. These boys may not be ready to jump to arms the next time the bankers, the editors and the dollar-a-year men think it's time for another little war. That's what is worrying them. Boys, let them worry!"

And don't be afraid when they call you sissie. You're going to get plenty of abuse. Learn to take it. And remember it's better to be a boy, even with chronic housemaid's knees, than a bundle of rags and

quivering flesh tangled up on a barbed wire fence, praying for death. And it's better to be the mother of a boy whose medals are all for painting furniture and repairing fuses than a mother with a gold star in the window.

Coincident with the close of the Hofstadter investigation we have the restoration to duty of the two officers of the vice squad whose arrest on charges of framing women led to the first of the Seabury investigations. Not only do they get their jobs back, but they also get back pay. It seems that of the chief witness against them, two have disappeared and another died in Bellevue Hospital. The police stool pigeon who named the officers as his confederates is also dead, and so a lurid chapter closes in a manner typical of our cynical, indifferent and more than slightly cock-eyed city and time.

The Women's Section is clamoring for attention and deserves it. I've never had anything to do with women's sections of anything; chiefly because my only time for party activity has always been in the evening. But I can see where it is vital to our movement to get those women organized and working who have leisure during the day and who perhaps would not find it convenient to get away in the evening at all. Classes in the Rand School and at the Amalgamated Houses in the Bronx under the capable leadership of Esther Friedman and August Claessens are designed especially to accommodate them.

GERMAN WORKERS WILL WELCOME THE NEW ELECTIONS

HITLER is not a Mussolini. Germany is not Italy and Germany has not gone Fascist. In fact American newspapers are getting much too excited about Hitler's becoming chancellor, although it is a serious business for German workers, according to Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz, representative in America of the German Social Democratic press service.

"It must be remembered that Hitler has only taken now what he could have had six months ago and refused because he wanted dictatorial power," Dr. Lipschitz said. "Then he visioned more power and would not stoop to the place he now accepts. That is, he is chancellor with a vote of three in a cabinet of 10—a long way from dictatorship."

(Continued on Page Nine)

By Santiago Iglesias

Conditions in Puerto Rico Are Still Quite Deplorable

UNDER the autonomous regime of the Spanish monarchy, Puerto Rico had an external commerce of \$23,000,000; it has now reached \$200,000,000. Puerto Rico stood ninth in the world volume of purchases from the United States during 1931 and seventh as a supplier of products, while the island's combined purchases from sales to the United States totaling \$148,549,000 were exceeded only by the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and Japan.

Puerto Rico has been America's biggest customer south of the United States and has purchased more than all Central America combined. For the first time in many years Puerto Rico's trade with the United States recently exceed Cuba's.

And now, after the recent election victory, the coalition of the Socialist Party and the Union Republicana has before it the great problem of undertaking fundamental changes in economic, political and industrial conditions, in accordance with the prevailing situation. These changes will be obtained only by legislative measures and the organization of the workingmen.

To Amend Constitution

The Island and the Constitution of its people should be amended progressively, using all the sym-

Socialist Representative Prepares to Battle for Improvement for the Masses.

pathy which the producers of the country may summon up in the United States for success. The victory of the Coalition signifies a complete change which will serve during the next four years to conquer the creative means of a new justice, of a rehabilitated state of life for the workingmen, which should be favored and undertaken by the Legislature of Puerto Rico and the Congress of the United States.

Notwithstanding the wonderful progress of the last thirty-two years, there can be no doubt that economic and social conditions of the workers are in many respects deplorable. The Island suffers from miserable wages, unemployment bad housing, tuberculosis, malaria and illiteracy. It is better off than some of its Caribbean neighbors, even sovereign nations, but far below what we like to call the American standard.

"But no Puerto Rican Government or Legislature can take steps needed," an editorial said, "without well-planned cooperation from the Congress of the United States and the Federal Government. The main elements of the program required seem fairly plain. Enforce-

ment of the land laws against monopolistic holdings, the systematic multiplication of small farms, and the diversification of agriculture. Every one of these items will meet opposition from powerful interests in the Island, and American corporations will oppose enforcement of the law against holdings of more than 500 acres."

More Schools Needed

The children today go to the schools of Puerto Rico happy and cheerfully. They would cry sadly if they could not attend. The English language amuses them and they learn it easily. The children come from school and enjoy talking English with their parents; and they have not lost anything of the Spanish language. At present better Spanish is spoken than in the past. It is unfortunate that we still have 200,000 children who do not go to school because there is no place for them.

The economic program of the people according to our plans will be carefully discussed in another article. Everything which will tend to aggrandize and create welfare and justice among the producing people of Puerto Rico will have my support and constant work. I will, however, combat all that will tend to diminish its prestige as a people that aspires to a democratic and loyally sincere civilization as an integral part of the people of the United States.

By S. H.

Lehman Declines to Push Anti-Eviction Measure

Governor Deaf to Plea of Tenants' League to Aid Bill for Stay of Evictions of Unemployed.

WITHIN a month after his assumption of office, the much-vaunted "liberalism" and "humaneness" of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has become a bitter illusion for the working people of New York.

The first blow came when Gov. Lehman refused to take effective action after revelations of wholesale vote-stealing by Democratic and Republican election officials in New York City. To the intense chagrin of his liberal supporters, he refused to admit the utter futility of allowing Tammany district attorneys and a Tammany attorney-general to investigate the frauds of their own henchmen, but rather acted as any ordinary machine politician would under the circumstances.

His second offense against the workers came when he flatly turned down the plea of the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League to take definite action looking to the prevention of the thousands of evictions being carried out in the city.

A Vain Plea

Through Matthew M. Levy, chief counsel for the League, the desperate situation of the tenants was explained and a hearing was requested. Levy acquainted the Governor with the fact that, according to official reports, 308,516 dispossess proceedings were begun in the courts of New York City during 1932, an enormous increase over previous years. He outlined the anti-eviction bill for which the League is agitating and sought to impress him with the need for immediate relief.

But it was in vain. Gov. Lehman denied that increasing homelessness and growing slums required his attention, and he replied that if the Legislature should pass an emergency bill, he would then grant a hearing, but not until then. "To deny us even a hearing on what is probably the most vicious evil the workers face would be an affront to the people on the part of a Governor who made no pretensions to being a liberal," Levy said after receiving the reply. "But when it comes from a 'friend of labor' like Gov. Lehman, it is a tragic indication of the extent to which the voters betrayed themselves in the last election.

"Governor Lehman will get the thanks of the landlords for shutting his eyes in this matter so that they can go on with their evictions unmolested. He may think he deserves credit for offering to do what the law requires him to do—give his approval or disapproval to a legislative enactment. But the fact that he has not only refused to take the initiative in pushing such a law but has also refused to hear the workers' side, proves that his liberal talk is just talk—which is what we Socialists have said from the beginning."

In spite of this rebuff, the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League is continuing its fight against evictions. It has aided hundreds of tenants who have been threatened with eviction and has been instrumental in speeding relief for the unemployed working people. Petitions for its anti-eviction bill continue in circulation and the Democratic Assemblymen and State Senators in the Bronx have been challenged to introduce it in the Legislature.

By W. H. C. Coulthard

Canada Organizes for Socialism

THE gathering in Toronto which heard Miss MacPhail, Woodsworth, and other speakers on the evening of November 30, 1932, overflowed two halls. It greeted with deafening applause the various speakers who stressed the necessity for revolutionary changes in our social and economic structure. Each speaker in turn pointed to indications that the capitalist system had broken down, explained the inherent unsoundness of that system, and outlined the proposed remedy.

Working for Victory

Woodsworth predicted: "A few more men in parliament under the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation banner and the revolution is going to be brought about. By the time we get an actual majority in parliament the people are going to have wakened up. When that comes, cost or no cost, we are going to get what the people want."

The following day, at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, a carefully worded manifesto was issued and endorsed by the 300 delegates. The manifesto announced a program along lines similar to that of the C.C.F., but substituted some form of the word "cooperation" where the C.C.F. frankly suggested "socialization." Its four main points called for a "recognition of the solidarity of mankind and the growing interdependence of all peoples; the reorganization of industry and commerce along cooperative lines; the abolition of all forms of special privilege; and monetary and banking reform."

The prelude to this program is a stirring appeal to Ontario farmers for united action to avert a collapse of rural civilization. It points out the interdependence of all classes of workers and shows why the situation calls for drastic reforms. This amazing manifesto by the most conservative of our farm organization was, needless to say, not quoted by our daily newspapers.

Farmers Affiliate

The manifesto, which differed only slightly in its essential fea-

The provisions of the anti-eviction bill are as follows:

Against Evictions

(1) a six-months' stay in dispossess cases of unemployed tenants unable to pay their rent, instead of the present inadequate five-day stay; (2) the landlord must show that he has a prospective tenant for the apartment and that there are no vacancies of similar apartments in the house; (3) state and city appropriations of \$20,000,000 each to pay the rent of such unemployed tenants as are in danger of being evicted in spite

of the safeguards of the first two provisions.

The League is also resisting the efforts of the landlords to make tenants' organizations and rent-striking illegal and to induce magistrates to impose severe penalties on rent-strikers. The landlords of the Bronx have banded together and established a "war chest" of many thousands of dollars to protect themselves against the activities of organized working class tenants.

The office of the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League is in the Bronx County headquarters of the Socialist Party at 9 West 170th Street; telephone, Topping 2-6550. Those who have been most active in the League's work are: Aaron Levenstein, Alfred Belskin, Herman Saltzman, Samuel Orr, Anna Goldblatt, David Tulchin, Priscilla Knowles, Meyer Levenstein, Al Breslow and Jack Diamond.

How the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Was Launched—A Fine Program Adopted.

tures from the C.C.F. program, paved the way for the affiliation of the two bodies. No one expected that staid, old Ontario farmers would be swung so far to the Left without a struggle. When the question of affiliation was brought up a few voices were raised in dissent. The members who protested were persistent in their efforts to block any swing to the Left by the U.F.O. Nevertheless, it soon became evident that the delegates were inclined to favor some sort of affiliation, and the repeated pleas of Miss MacPhail encouraged even the more timid to take the step. The few who were determined not to affiliate next tried to prevent a vote on the proposal. However, they represented only a minority, and the vote was finally taken. It showed a proportion of about forty to one in favor of affiliation. The basis for affiliation was on the understanding that the U.F.O. must remain intact as a distinct organization limited by its declared policies in the U.F.O. manifesto.

Meanwhile, delegates from Ontario labor and Socialist political bodies had convened in Toronto. They had agreed to recommend affiliation to their respective organizations. These groups lack the membership and strength of the 500 local farm organizations that belong to the United Farmers of Ontario. The Socialists are a comparatively new organization in the province, and neither they nor the labor groups will have at their disposal anything like the amount of influence wielded by the powerful U.F.O. organization. Possibly the existence of this rather unfortunate situation will serve to rally fresh supporters to the Socialist and labor groups. Both groups at the conference resolved to accept as a basis of cooperation the entire program of the C.C.F.

This program, which some bodies

have endorsed wholeheartedly and others with certain reservations, has been criticized for being too idealistic. Many claim that it is impracticable as a workable basis for transition to a more socialized state. It is, however, merely a proposed program. It reads as follows:

The Proposed Program

1. The establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution, and exchange of all goods and services.
2. Socialization of the banking, credit and financial system of the country, together with the social ownership, development, operation, and control of utilities and natural resources.
3. Security of tenure for the farmer on his use-land and for the worker in his own home. ("Use land"—land used for productive purposes; by implication no such guarantee is given to the land speculator.)
4. The retention and extension of all existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision for insurance against crop failure, illness, accident, old age, and unemployment during the transition to the Socialist state.
5. Equal economic and social opportunity without distinction of sex, nationality or religion.
6. Encouragement of all co-operative enterprises which are steps to the attainment of the Cooperative Commonwealth.
7. Socialization of all health services.
8. Federal Government should accept responsibility for unemployment and tender suitable work or adequate maintenance.

The program, as it stands, is almost word for word the program that has been adopted by successive annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta. Naturally, such a program must be worked out in detail before it can be put into effect. The criticisms that have been levelled against it come mostly from people that would rather not see it worked out in detail. Not only is the program subject to modifications; if necessary, it can be changed completely.

AUTO BODY WORKERS STRIKE IN DETROIT

(Special Wire to the New Leader)

DETROIT.—There is now a strike at Murray's one of the largest auto body plants in the city. The strike is spreading.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT.—Driven to desperation by repeated slashes in wages that never reached the point of sustenance, the workers of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. have tied up production in a strike that has been rapidly spreading to other plants. More than 20,000 are now out, and picketing is highly effective.

Wages paid by the Briggs Co., makers of bodies for the Ford Motor Co., have been as low as ten cents per hour for women and fifteen cents an hour for men.

Workers were compelled to lose time calling for raw material and delivering it when finished. This "dead time" was not paid for by the company, and in some cases the pay of women and girls was brought down to four or five cents an hour. In some instances the pay of the men was so low that one-third of it went for transportation to and from the Briggs plant. The strikes started when the Waterloo plant of the Briggs Co. posted a 20% wage cut.

Included in the complaints of the strike committee, is the following statement:

The men are forced by the threat of dismissal to work so fast at heavy labor that the older men are unable to work the full number of hours and are sent home.

Women in some cases are operating punch presses and doing other work so hard that it should be done by men at men's wages.

It is not uncommon for men to work as many as 24 hours in one shift, while others are unemployed who are able to do the same type of work.

The hours change from day to day so often that it is uncertain whether a man will return from work the same morning or any time that day or night. The men are unable to notify their wives or families when to expect them.

The workers are giving a striking example of solidarity. Thousands are on the picket line daily and there has been practically no disorder despite the provocative tactics of the police and state constabulary. The latter were sent to the scene of the strike by the Governor; who, by the way, posed as something of a "liberal" in the last election.

Large masses of the population in no way connected with the labor movement are up in arms as a result of learning about the starvation wages paid by the Briggs and other plants in Detroit. Even during the boom days of the automobile industry the Briggs Co. had the distinction of being the worst sweated factory in the city. Notwithstanding that it drew its labor supply from the rural districts, mainly in the south, its labor turn-

(Continued on Page Seven)

THE GAYEST EVENT OF THE SEASON • ALL YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE THERE

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Rubinoff (in person) and his famous orchestra; Jack Pearl, the inimitable "Baron Munchhausen", and many other outstanding attractions.

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34th Street and Park Avenue

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Tickets in advance, 75 cents.

At the door, \$1.25

Tickets on sale at the Socialist Party Office, 7 East 15th Street :: "The Forward", 175 East Broadway :: Rand School Book Store

Conference Called for 30-Hour Week

Labor Committee Summons Meet for Jobless Aid—Unions and Fraternal Bodies Summoned.

LOOKING toward the organization of a great campaign among the workers for unemployment insurance, the 30-hour working week with no decrease in pay, and more adequate relief for the unemployed, the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party has called a conference to meet February 23rd at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, at which plans will be made and the campaign mapped out.

It is expected that with the cooperation of representatives of hundreds of thousands of workers, organized in unions and labor fraternal bodies, pressure will be brought to bear upon the Legislature and the Governor at least to give ear to the demands of the workers.

The appeal for the election of delegates—the first step in the campaign—is signed by Julius Gerber as executive secretary of the Socialist Party, and Joseph Tuvin, secretary of the Labor Committee, and reads as follows: "We are now in the midst of the greatest crisis that the people of this country ever have witnessed. One million people in this city are out of work with no jobs in sight; starvation, disease, breadlines and evictions are prevalent everywhere.

"The weak attempt by the city and state to deal with these conditions only creates havoc among the workers who seek aid, and which makes them dependents upon charity.

"The Socialist Party of New York has begun a campaign for unemployment insurance, the 5-day and 30-hour week, and further unemployment relief. It is the desire of the Party to reach every person in New York City with a message for these demands. Mass meetings, demonstrations and petitions are among the activities in preparation at this time.

"All this work cannot be accomplished by the Party unless the organizations of the workers pitch in and help carry on the campaign to put Unemployment Insurance on the statute books of the State of New York.

"We are therefore calling a city-wide conference to be held on Thursday evening, February 23, 1933, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, at 8:30 p. m., to take up these matters.

"You are hereby called upon to elect two delegates to represent your organization at this conference."

AUTO BODY WORKERS STRIKE IN DETROIT

(Continued from Page Six)

over exceeded that of any concern in the Auto City.

Henry Ford, while threatening the Briggs Co. that unless the latter made a settlement with its workers his plant would engage in the manufacture of bodies for Ford cars, he is nevertheless trying to force the strikers to return to work using methods the deflated auto king has used in other labor conflicts.

The strike at Briggs has resulted in an epidemic of walkouts in other plants, not only in Detroit, but in other auto producing centers.

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

Labor Committee Notes

THE next meeting of the trade union membership will be held Saturday afternoon, February 11, at 2 p. m., at 7 East 15th Street. Admission by party card only.

Members of Trade Unions, Yipsels and sympathizers are requested to come to the Party office to receive petitions for Unemployment Insurance. A drive to collect one million signatures is on, and cooperation is needed. Meetings of trade unions, branches and house-to-house canvass are among the activities to collect these signatures.

Three bills sponsored by the New York Women's Trade Union League have been introduced in the Legislature. An amendment to the factory law would eliminate the present 78 hours' overtime provision, giving New York State a straight 48-hour law for factories working the six-day week or a 49½ hour week for factories scheduled a weekly half-holiday. A proposed amendment to the mercantile law provides for consecutive hours of work to eliminate the abuse of stretching the working hour over a long period and giving several hours off in the middle of the day.

The Minimum Wage Bill for Minor Workers—boys and girls under 18—has also been introduced, providing for a Minimum Wage Commission which shall, after due investigation, fix a minimum wage which it shall be mandatory for the employers in the industry so investigated to pay.

When leading contractors announced a 20% reduction for building trades' workers in Rochester, the unions refused to work under the new scale. Building is at a standstill. The plumbers' and electricians' contract did not expire and therefore the proposed cut did not affect them. The union officials say this is the second cut demand within a one-year period, the first cut amounting to 26%.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists, seeking to organize the workers of the Norwood plant of the Remington-Rand Company of Cincinnati, charge that employees in the press room of the plant are being paid as low as 15 cents an hour. Formerly these employees received a minimum of 60 cents an hour. Night workers labor 55 hours a week and are many times forced to work 66 hours weekly, union officials say. No extra compensation is paid for overtime.

Typographical Union No. 6 defeated by several hundred votes the proposal to appropriate \$250,000 from its defense fund for unemployment relief, it was announced by Austin Hewson, President. Four-fifths of the votes cast in the referendum were necessary to pass the proposal. At the office of the union it was announced that a meeting of the Executive Committee would be held early next week to devise a plan to continue unemployment relief.

The Mineral Water Workers' Union has been locked out in the

Brownsville section of Brooklyn. The union has retaliated with a strike.

Local 325, Cooks and Counter-men's Union, affiliated with the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, has called a strike against the cafeterias on Pitkin Avenue. Local 2, Waiters' Union, is cooperating, and has called its members on a sympathetic strike. Before patronizing any cafeteria, make sure that union members are employed.

"Purged" Out of His Bronx Apartment

The "purging" activities which took place recently among the Communists in Soviet Russia reached the Communist cooperative colony in the Bronx last week when Samuel Silverberg, one of the co-operators, who had strayed from the straight party line, was "purged" from his apartment, it is said, for the non-payment of two and a half months' rent.

In capitalist jargon, such incidents are sometimes known as "evictions." As a matter of fact, there is a suspicion that this characterization is a just one. The suspicion is based on the fact that Silverberg's belongings were put on the sidewalk by a capitalist City Marshal who was acting in accordance with an order obtained from a capitalist court on the complaint of the Communists.

The role of the Communists in this case was the reverse of what it usually is in tenant-landlord disputes. Instead of defying capitalist justice and carrying the furniture back into the apartment, as is their wont whether or not rent was paid, they busied themselves helping the Marshal carry out the "purging." Later on they busied themselves smashing the camera of a newspaper photographer who had come to snap the scene and trying to prevent reporters from talking to Silverberg.

According to the Communists, Silverberg is a Democrat. According to Silverberg, he is a Lovestoneite. According to Dame Rumor, there are tenants in the colony who have not paid their rent for many months; but then they are not Lovestoneites.

WASH SUIT MAKERS WIN THEIR BATTLE

THE strike of the Wash Suit branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is practically over with the signing up of 80 per cent of the manufacturers against whom strikes were carried on. About 1,600 people go back to work so far, under union conditions and with increases in wages.

The strike was conducted against what seemed unconquerable obstacles. The union as well as the industry was completely demoralized. Under a corrupt leadership inside, and with a steady drift of the industry to country towns outside, the wash suit workers had sunk to unbelievably low conditions. Once, one of the strongest of the Amalgamated branches, Local 169 had become a hollow shell.

After its reorganization, its adoption again into the Amalgamated family, and under the leadership of Meyer Bernstein, L. Ludowitz, M. Gittleman and an able and conscientious committee, the strike which was in reality an organization drive, was successfully carried on. It is significant and cause for great hope that under the most adverse conditions with practically no treasury, the great bulk of the trade was unionized, even to those factories which had been scab nests for years. In the midst of a constant stream of wage-cuts, the wash suit workers have won increases.

An interesting angle of the fight was the assistance given to the strikers in Lynbrook, L. I., by the Socialist Party of Nassau County. Under the leadership of Gertrude Branstetter Stone, a regular schedule was worked out whereby certain comrades were responsible on specified days for supplying lunches to the strikers. In addition, some of the members of the party who had the time came in personally to help in whatever way they could. Copies of The New Leader were distributed each week and occasional talks were given by Winnie Branstetter, Edward Marks, Gertrude Stone and other Party members.

By Tom Tippet

Miners' Women March on Illinois State Capital

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Ten thousand women from Illinois mining towns, members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Miners of America, marched on the state capital to demand immediate restoration of civil liberties in the coal strike area, increased and more equitable distribution of state unemployment relief, and legislative enactment of an unemployment insurance law financed by industry and the state through income taxes and not a sales tax.

The demands were set forth in a petition presented by a committee of 50. While the 10,000 marchers and thousands of miners and on-lookers jammed the state house grounds, Governor Horner received their petition and replied: "I see no way to escape the sales tax."

One section of the parade was composed of widows of the men killed in the strike and the Moweaqua Christmas Eve mine explosion. Wearing black uniforms, which contrasted sharply with the white uniforms of the other marchers, they made an impressive sight as they paraded through Springfield.

Mrs. Agnes Burns Wieck, president of the Women's Auxiliary, read the petition to the marchers at the state arsenal.

The women do not expect the governor to grant their demands, but they do expect the parade to indicate to state authorities their strength. Their march—women's first active part on such a large

scale in a strike—focused public attention on the plight of the miners, while their union leaders sat in session with the governor attempting to settle the strike which has kept sections of the state in turmoil since last November.

Cuban Workers Are Coerced Into Opposing Pension Legislation

WASHINGTON.—A picture of the tyranny and dictatorship under which the workers of Cuba are being crushed is implied in an exchange of letters between a group of Cuban electric company employees and the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which Santiago Iglesias is secretary.

The tyranny in Cuba is both political and economic, and both phases are involved in the incident.

A pension law, affecting the workers in Cuba, was pending in the Cuban House of Representatives, after passing the Senate, and President Green of the A. F. of L., who is also president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, cabled a request to the officials of the Company of Electricity and Gas of Cuba that they refrain from obstructing the passage of the bill.

Green's message read in part as follows:

"The tactics employed by the Cuban Electricity and Gas Company to obstruct the passage of

Publicly Sign Protest, but Privately Demand Inclusion in Pension Scheme.

this law should be condemned, and we will gladly bring to the attention of its officials this fact.

"Of course, I do not see our way clear to intervening with the faculties of the House of Representatives, which has in its hands the enactment of the legislative measure in which you are interested.

"My impression is that such a measure should have the wholehearted support of the Congress of Cuba to do justice and help the great mass of workingmen of the Island."

There was no reply from the company, but instead a cable was sent to Iglesias signed by four names as "A Committee of Workmen and Employees of the Cuban Company of Electricity," avowing that it was the workers, not the employers, who were op-

posed to the pension law!

The cable alleged that "our brothers aspire to have a pension which will guarantee their old age and their families, but this cannot be obtained with present legislation."

At the same time, however, President Green received a letter with details of the coercion the workers were subjected to to compel them to pretend to be opposed to the legislation. It read: "The referendum passed among the employees and workmen of said company, in which, some sixteen hundred of them (the referendum was privately passed so that the company would not find out and take reprisals on them), categorically expressed their desire to be included in the law."

The letter states also that "By taking advantage of the present chaotic situation, the Company compels its employees and workmen, under threat, to sign their disagreement to be included in the law."

Joe Wants to Clean Up a Dirty House Bill Favors It, But They Disagree Regarding Art of House-Cleaning

By Autolycus

"THERE'S going to be a great fight this year to clean up New York City for good government," said Joe as he met Bill at the corner. "We should all unite and turn the rascals out. The City Party should have the support of all who are opposed to Tammany."

"Don't get mushy, Joe," Bill replied. "We'll not disagree that things are bad in New York City and that there should be a change, but we should know what kind of change is desirable."

"The City Party wants to make a clean sweep of Tammany Hall. Don't you favor that?" asked Joe.

"I certainly do," said Bill, "but we as workers want to know what is to replace Tammany Hall. Is it to be a party of labor that will represent labor and will fight for labor or is it to be a political movement to represent conservative property interests? To put it into other words, is the City Party intended to represent clean capitalism in politics against dirty capitalism in politics? If it is, why should working people support it?"

"Oh, I get your drift," said Joe. "But isn't it important to get clean city government even if it represents only conservative property interests?"

Cleaning a Dirty House

"That is to say, the interests that are opposed to labor have found that they have a very dirty house on their hands," Bill replied. "They ask working people to step in and help them clean it up, but we who clean it up are not to occupy it. We are never to make that house our own. Is that your idea of what the working class should do?"

"Well, hardly, and yet the house smells and it should be cleaned up," Joe replied.

"We fully agree about the state of that house," said Bill, "but our main task is to strive for power for ourselves. Consider this problem a little more fully. The ruling conservative interests are divided into two groups, the ill-smelling Tammany group and the respectable group that does not like the Tammany odor, that does not like its costly housekeeping and that would like to reduce the cost and reduce its taxes. Both groups appeal to us, each one wanting us to give it the power but both being opposed to us having the power. You want to give the power to one of those groups. Is that intelligent action for us?"

"You're too particular. You're afraid to take bold and courageous action," Joe replied with some disgust.

Why Fight for Others?

"Sorry, you feel that way about it, Joe, but did it ever occur to you that the working masses have a habit of fighting the battles of almost every class but their own? If we never begin the fight for our own interests we will always remain powerless. The respectable groups and the dirty groups of conservative politics have never fought for our interests. Why should we fight for theirs?" Bill paused for an answer.

"But why not settle accounts with Tammany first and then start the fight against the respectables?" Joe asked.

"That's just the point," said Bill. "You admit that you will have to settle accounts with the conservatives even if Tammany is displaced. That is to say, that you know that the reformers are not the allies of the working people and that, if they are victorious, we will have the same struggle before us that we have now. That's your idea of bold and courageous action. Joe, I'm getting discouraged with you. What you would do is help the conservatives settle accounts with Tammany when our job is to settle accounts with both."

"Well, I'm impatient and I want to see something accomplished that will indicate some progress," Joe replied with some heat.

Bill Is So Stubborn

"And what do the working masses in this country lack more than anything else? Confidence in themselves, confidence in the power that their vast number give them," said Bill with intense earnestness. "The course you advise is based on that lack of confidence. Unwilling to do our own work, we turn to helping others do theirs and do it for their interests, not our own. This is an inferiority complex that must be shaken off if we are to make that progress you so much desire. If you were as impatient to awaken the confidence of the workers in their own initiative and will to power as you are to help conservative elements to clean up their dirty house, we would be making progress."

"You're the most stubborn mule that ever came down the pike," said Joe.

"You'll break my heart yet," Bill replied with a mock gesture of pain. "We've been pals in many a labor struggle and you've gone the limit in displaying labor solidarity in these fights, but it's almost impossible to get you to carry that labor solidarity into politics. You break ranks when politicians of the upper world summon you to fight their battles."

"Don't get ugly, Bill, or I'll settle accounts right here," said Joe.

"Clean up your ideas and we'll settle with our enemies," Bill replied as they parted somewhat ruffled by the discussion.

By Arthur G. McDowell

43 Newly Elected Democrats Follow the Socialist Lead

Pennsylvania Party Bosses Haven't Control of Them
Yet—Representatives Hoopes and Wilson Fight
for Cash Payment.

HARRISBURG.—Forty-three Democratic members of the Legislature, most of them workingmen unexpectedly elected last November in the Roosevelt sweep, followed the lead of Representatives Darlington Hoopes and Lilith M. Wilson, Socialists, in a battle for cash payment of unemployment relief. The measure was killed by a vote of 142-45, the significance of the vote being the fact that the new Democratic members followed the first fighting lead furnished in the House. The unofficial Democratic group of 65 members, however, was not in evidence.

The resolution by Hoopes demanding cash payment of relief to unemployed was killed after a floor fight that clearly demonstrated the hatred of the dominant old Party majority of any discussion in the open of the unemployed and their problem.

The resolution was sponsored by Hoopes at the request of the organized unemployed of Reading and was called up for action on a Tuesday morning with a full House and a gallery packed with visitors. Immediately the resolution was read, the Republican chairman of the rules committee, who last week succeeded in getting the Socialist spokesman denied the floor, moved to commit the measure to the blanket Unemployment Relief Committee especially appointed to consider all unemployment measures and even more completely packed with reactionaries than the ordinary House committees.

Hoopes Fights

Hoopes aggressively maintained his claim to the floor and the motion which was aimed to choke off discussion was delayed. He continued his plea while two Republican prominent leaders, Turner of Delaware and Witkin of Philadelphia, attempted to close discussion on technical points of order. These attacks drew ironical comment from Hoopes on the intense dislike of "certain members of the House to hear the unemployment besetting the nation discussed."

A motion was immediately made following the conclusion of Hoopes' oft-interrupted speech to refer the resolution to Committee. The two Socialist members opposed and demanded a roll call vote, first record votes of the session.

The move to kill was unsuccessful by a vote of 142 to 45. Most of the newly elected Democrats a majority of whom were workmen swept into office unexpectedly last November, gave their support to the Socialist demand.

Yellow-Dog Contracts

A bill to outlaw the "Yellow Dog" contract has again been introduced in the Pennsylvania General Assembly by Socialist Representative Darlington Hoopes. The bill, a brief and concise measure of a couple of paragraphs, would eliminate forever the yellow dog contract of non-union slavery as a basis for court attack on striking or unionizing workers.

Introduced in 1931 first by Hoopes, in that session the measure actually escaped committee and gained the floor for a vote, where it met defeat in the House by a vote of 60-60. The record made by those members who either voted against the outlawry measure or signified their opposition by refusing to vote figured rather prominently in the defeat of certain members of the House from Philadelphia textile districts in 1932.

As far back as 1894, the Pennsylvania legislature adopted a law making it a felony for a corporation to attempt to coerce their employees into signing a version of the yellow dog contract. The courts declared it unconstitutional

on the technical grounds that it mentioned only corporations. It has only been of recent years that the employing class has revived the use of this weapon against organized labor on a large scale.

FOR REAL UNITY NOW IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page Five)

the Third International, differing from it only on the question of the methods to be used in carrying on the struggle. There is, therefore, no reason why a pact of non-aggression between the two Internationals could not be concluded. Such a pact of non-aggression—let us call it the Stalin-Vanderelde Pact—would have the advantage that closer political relations between the Soviets and other states could be brought about by a simultaneous coming together of the workers belonging to the two great groups. This would be the most appropriate way of giving effect to the idea of the United Front, which would cease to be an empty slogan and be brought nearer to practical realization."

Similarly, there was a recent article in *Gesellschaft* (Society), the official monthly theoretical publication of the German Socialists, following the same line, and Otto Wels, Rudolf Hilferding and other leading German Socialists have taken the same line.

Tragic Divisions

It is a fact that if it were not for division and dissention among the workers fomented by the Communists, Hitler's crazy hodge-podge anti-Semitic Fascism could never have reached first base. Even after years of sniping and slander against the Socialists had discouraged and disgusted millions and had driven masses of dissatisfied workers into the Hitler movement instead of into their own party, the Social Democracy stands solid with seven and a half million votes, which together with the Communists far surpasses Hitler's following.

On November 6th the Nazis polled 11,705,256, as against a combined Socialist and Communist vote of 13,208,000.

In the elections of July 31st the Socialists and Communists shared 13,229,339 votes, as against 13,732,799 for the Hitlerites, following the wildest and most energetic campaign of all in which they confidently expected to win full power. That was their high-water mark.

In September, 1930, when the Nazis scored their first big gains, their vote was 6,401,016, against 8,572,016 for the Socialists and 4,587,798 for the Communists—a total of 13,159,719.

It is not at all impossible that the consummation of Hitler's years of plotting, intriguing, violence and assassination will have the effect of throwing the masses of German workers together again, despite the policy of the Communist leadership. And then...!

Socialist No. 7—J

YOU probably never heard of J. Webb Richman, and that is hardly surprising. For outside of those who came into close association with him in the Socialist Party and in his union, very few people knew more of him than his name, and not so many people even knew his name.

Richman was a delegate to the national convention of the party in Detroit in 1921, and so far as we can recall that was the only time he reached the national arena. And even in that convention—which made decisions of far-reaching importance—he was content to sit quietly and listen rather than take the floor in debate.

Quiet, unobtrusive, almost self-effacing; yet those who knew him recall him with real admiration and genuine affection nearly ten years after his passing, for there were in him those qualities that make up the flesh and blood and the very soul of the Socialist and labor movement.

Richman was a railway telegrapher who worked in the Union Station in Washington.

Along about 1909 he began taking an active part in the affairs of the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia, and from that time until his death in October 1923 he never ceased his incessant activities.

When we say that he became active we do not mean that he began making speeches or writing articles. We cannot recall that he ever made a public speech. We cannot recall that he ever wrote anything more exciting than the minutes of a business meeting or a letter to the membership.

There was something very quiet about Richman, so that it was some time before people began noticing him at all. He was one of the quietest men we ever knew, one of the best listeners. He had a clear head, he was thoughtful, and in private conversation he had decided opinions, and he expressed them. In small groups he was a delightful companion. In larger gatherings he was far from tongue-tied, but he rarely spoke, for he felt that others could speak better than he.

Being a telegrapher, Richman naturally had a fine, clear handwriting; and it was not long before he was serving as branch secretary and in other party of-

fices. He was loyal; he



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News from

ADOLF (HANDSOME) HITLER is the new Chancellor of Germany. This will not be the first time a nation has been ruled from a madhouse.

It was a mad war, a mad peace and a mad aftermath. Anyone who thinks it's possible to emerge sane from a world war is crazy.

The war was fought to make the world safe for democracy—safe in the North Pole, the Sahara Desert and 20 leagues under the sea.

Clemenceau, Lloyd George and their pals were getting bored by the tiresome repetition of battles, and they decided to have some real excitement. So they drew up the Treaty of Versailles.

According to the treaty, Germany was to pay the Allies the full cost of the war, 10 per cent extra for breakage and an advance on the next war.

That was because Germany was considered guilty of starting the war. Then Germany was to pay

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Profiles

Webb Richman

ly as a clock; editors, and co-workers including Wm. M. Coleman, Percy H. Skinner, Fred M. Kerby, and the writer of these sketches. Webb was too modest to consider writing articles, but he knew there was a job to be done, and he did it. Night after night he sat long hours preparing 12,000 wrappers a week. Of course, no wages were involved!

And so time passed. Year after year more and more work was loaded on the willing shoulders of Richman. Nothing was too hard for him to do, nothing too menial. Fortunately his devoted wife, Evelyn, was wholly with him and she did not begrudge the party her husband. The war came, and the ranks of the party were decimated. More and more work was imposed on those who remained loyal.

More years passed. It was the time of roaring "prosperity," boom prices, naked corruption in high places, easy-come-easy-go and to hell with everything. It was the time of cynicism, of sneering with Mencken at the Booboisie. Only a few Socialists remained on guard. Webb Richman was one of them. He worked at the Union Station and then went straight to party headquarters and swept out the rooms; he took care of the mail; he was at meetings at night and at conferences by day. There was no time for anything but the work of the party. And so he grew weak, his resistance was lowered. And so when he got a touch of 'flu he quickly died.

Webb Richman did not speak on the platform and he did not know the tonic of applause. But he got the platform ready and saw to it that there was a glass of water for the speaker; he saw to it that the audience was there, and the committee supplied with literature. If it were not for the likes of him there could not have been a meeting, and there could not have been a movement. For he painted the picture and he built the platform. He had little, but out of his little he gave all.

And do these words sound like the words of Ben Hanford's immortal "Jimmie Higgins"? They do—for it was the likes of J. Webb Richman that Ben Hanford was thinking of when he wrote his classic . . . about the one indispensable man of the movement.

W. M. F.

(Next week: Victor L. Berger.)

the Nuthouse

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ide were as: and D and re- Made- em.

Then Handsome Adolf appeared on the scene and announced that what Germany needed was a turnip that could turn into a radish and bite the mouth that swallowed it.

Hitler's first step was to plan a "putsch" with General Ludendorff in a beer cellar. The thing flopped because the General tarried too long at the free lunch counter.

That put Hitler in a quandary and he was embarrassed, because he had forgot to put his strait-jacket on.

Hitler, mortified with embarrassment, looked up Freud for guidance and learned that it was up to him to conceal his feelings by assuming an air of nonchalance.

Which he did by casually announcing, "Here's where I make Mussolini a second Hitler."

"The man is crazy," said a chance passerby. "The man is ga-

By Joseph E. Cohen

Now Is the Moment for Labor To Reach Out for Great Power

The Labor Movement Needs Fast-Growing Membership to Win Things Needed to Combat Depression.

SEVERAL states have adopted old age pension systems. More are following. Unemployment insurance is being considered seriously in a few commonwealths. Once the ice is broken, as it has been in Wisconsin, there will be further dipping in for fresh water to soothe the parched throats of the millions without work.

No longer should they have to wait in line for "welfare orders," and sip the bitter drops of private or public charity. Workmen's compensation laws are to be improved. Factory legislation is to be built up and enforced.

Beyond that is the need for limiting the workweek to thirty hours, raising wages and fixing prices to give buying power the chance to balance production.

In all this it may seem that labor is turning away from what it has been expecting out of its trade unions to the political field. Ballots would seem to be taking the place of the union card.

Two Weapons

But this is a very short-sighted view. The two go together. The citizen is no less a wage-earner. What he gets from his job depends most on how much he is on the job.

What the working people will gain from the government depends on how well they are organized. It goes without saying that being a majority in numbers, if they were together one hundred per cent in their unions the government would be for them one hundred per cent.

How much they are to win will be shown in how well they bring the nation to stand with them on what they must have, to rise out of the depression and to go ahead to better standards of living.

To what extent labor laws passed are carried out will likewise depend on what the organized workers do to follow through.

They will have to be busy in their unions.

Heretofore trades unions boomed in good times. With the labor market empty and prices going up, it was the right time to organize and demand better terms for work. The unions flourished.

When Factories Closed

As factories ran less or closed and wages fell or stopped, membership dues were not paid and unions dwindled. That was the labor movement curve in the business cycle.

But we have entered upon different times.

Instead of unions going when business drops unions will have to grow. For labor is not satisfied to wait in distress, accept a mere spoonful of relief and to sink deeper in misery.

Labor has never been so busy as it is now in claiming that the government serve the masses. Instead of dropping down, labor is up and militant.

ga," said a second chance passerby. "The man is crazy enough to be Chancellor," said a third and last-chance passerby.

Soon there was an election and Hitler was a candidate. "Nerts to you!" was his platform.

"What kind of nuts?" the people asked.

"Applesauce," he replied. The people decided he'd make good dessert to top off the war.

Now Hitler is the Chancellor. And he and Frank Roosevelt will soon be exchanging errand boys.

All of which goes to prove that there really never was any war. The boys from the nuthouse went out for a picnic and all's hell above and below. P. H.

And instead of losing in membership, in strength and in aggressiveness the unions must pick up and reach forward.

Those in each trade belong in their union. Payment of dues, to whatever extent possible now, does not come first. Membership is what counts. After that, understanding of the new duties and goals.

A Task for Labor

As each state takes up old age pensions, unemployment insurance, child labor, workmen's compensation and similar humane legislation, the power of the organized labor movement will decide how good such measures are and how quickly they can be amended for the better.

When Congress adopts wide-scale relief and public works programs, organized labor will have to be on guard to see that they are properly enforced.

And when interstate commerce is planned on the thirty-hour workweek, with living wage scales and equitable prices, it will take the vigilance of the organized labor movement to maintain them.

For all that awaits, labor must organize more than ever before.

To the extent labor is to be served, labor must serve and be the new power.

German Workers

Welcome Election

(Continued from Page Five)

"Labor is not frightened by this new move. It will clear the air for many who have followed Hitler because of the hope he would bring some kind of socialism.

"Now he is clearly lined up with the worst enemies of the workers. The forces of organized labor will be strengthened and should elections take place, they will be welcomed by the workers. Should Hitler overstep the bounds of the constitution, the German workers will arise and crush him.

"The Fascist-Nationalist cabinet is not likely to last. It has two elements, Hitler's and Hugenberg's, each trying to expose the weakness of the other, to deflate each other. Hugenberg stands for monarchism, pre-war reaction and the utmost of capitalism. Hitler promised everything to everybody. That was possible so long as he was out of the government but now that he is in, he is definitely marked. He is assisting the hated monocle cabinet, the baron ex-chancellor, von Papen, is his vice-chancellor, he is cooperating with Hugenberg—in other words he is branded before the whole working class as the chieftain of reactionary capitalism.

"Just as American newspapers overplayed Gen. von Schleicher as a man of iron when he was shown to be a man of tin, they are overplaying Hitler's taking the chancellorship. Germany is not Fascist."

Renewing my sub is really a sacrifice. I like the stand The New Leader takes in fighting the attempts of the "reformers" to line the Socialist Party up in a united front against Tammany. It's not a Tammany alone, but the whole social structure, that we are fighting, and exploitation in every form. (John Vaninetti, New Britain.)

THE CHATTERBOX

A Chant of Praise for Great Music Magnificently Played—But Spare Us the Voluble Comments by Critics!

By S. A. DeWitt

BEETHOVEN became totally deaf toward the end of his amazing career. And while the Peeping Toms and flesh-rakers of the literary world have ascribed that affliction to a number of racy reasons I am fond enough of the old giant to believe that he wished deafness upon himself so that he might not listen to music critics and harmony historians while they tried to explain just what he, Ludwig van B., meant when he stuck in that tum-tee-tee tummy as the leit-motif of the Fifth Symphony, or why he chose Schiller's Hymn to Joy for the vocal chorus of the Ninth. . . .

I simply cannot tell you clearly why my very inners twist and squirm every time an Olin Downes or some other musical writer gets before the microphone and makes clear to the world with alarming exactness the details of Tchaikowski's personal life as hidden in the folk-themes of his Pathétique, or just why Ravel and Stravinsky have abandoned the ancient classics for their method of self-revelation and have made bold with the da-da-isms of modern discords. . . . And always a personal anecdote and secret is revealed to bear witness to the lecturer's divination.

Did it ever occur to you that your mother or father never went about telling the world the details of your conception? Albeit, they were always proud to show you off to the friends and relatives, particularly when you showed promise of brightness and a chance to grow into fine usefulness as a man or woman.

For me there is something as strangely delicate in the birth of a poem, a symphony, or a painting. . . . Did Beethoven give one whoop what the literary concert snoopers would say about his work from the scientific-pseudo-intellectual angle? The ordinary rules of harmony, counterpoint and symphonic composition he accepted as readily and as unconsciously as Shakespeare took on the iambic pentameters of his playwritings and verse. . . . The play or the piece is the thing for every creative soul. . . . Such music as poured itself out of the cornucopia of Beethoven's genius suffered the tether of man-made rules of composition only enough to make it manageable to his own human understanding. . . . It is this mean process of subjecting immortal expression to mortal rules that brings suffering and tedious drudgery into lives that by every reason of justice should be spared their taint and odium. . . . Few readers of literature or listeners to music sense the tragedy of purpose and spirit that attends every great piece of work in the arts. . . .

I think it was the delicious conservative Ruskin who declared that many of Whistler's "Nocturnes" in color were merely "pots of paint flung into the face of the public." . . . I make no pretensions at being a connoisseur at anything, but when I viewed several of Whistler's much criticized "Pots of Paint" I walked away from them with distinct additions to my mental gallery of unforgettable things. . . . And whether they were hastily composed, fretful daubs, or really were studied and labored-over masterpieces hardly affects the delightful experience that viewing them afforded me. . . . And what is more, I didn't have to look for the "butterfly" signature to convince myself of the creator. . . .

And I suppose, in Beethoven's time, as in the lifetime of others equally as great in other spheres of creative art, the master was analyzed, berated and begrimed a-plenty, and it took decades after his passing for lovers of music to recognize and drink with great pleasure from the flagons of sound he had filled and left behind to posterity.

And now when I go to concerts, or listen in, I am mindful only of those who sit and drink in with great thirst, and make no erudite smacking of the lips and knowing smirks and encyclopaedic comment. . . .

What care I, or you for that matter, whether the wind instruments are being cleverly used for the first time to denote passion, or the trilling piccolos are subtly interspersed to balance the bellowing of the big bass bassoon? . . . What matters it to you or me whether the wail of the first violins after the crashing of the drums depicts faithfully the composer's heart-rending grief after the landlady had thrown him downstairs, with trunks and manuscripts tumbling after? . . .

And is a man's philosophy or emotional experience always and necessarily a part of his creative work? . . . It has worked out differently in a thousand great examples. . . . Something there is in the thing called genius that denies the flesh and oftentimes the possessor as well. . . .

Aren't we happy enough to be blessed with the chance of sitting before one hundred masterful players and drenching our souls with the nectar that pours from the strings and reeds and brasses? . . . Isn't it just too good to be true that neither on Olympus or in the Valhallas of the past have the gods been fortunate enough to listen to music drawn out of the constellations, and that even we poor mortals by the mere act of hearing are lifted higher than their boasted realms through long and glorious moments? . . .

And just when you settle back to let yourself down ecstatically back to earth . . . to float down like a lazy breeze-wafted fluff of feather . . . the announcer brings you down with the thump of lead. . . . "Mr. Olin Downes of the New York Times, famous musical critic, will give you his usual informative and critical explanation of today's program. . . ."

For that fifteen minutes or so, thanks be said for the dial and the flip-switch, and the Beechnut Jazz Orchestra, or what have you? . . . Even a speech by Senator Hooey Blah on the gold standard is welcome and thoroughly endurable during that hateful interim. . . .

Bless the musicians and music lovers who take their concerts in the raw, go direct to the hall, read their scores . . . and hear and make no comments. . . .

BOOKS IN BRIEF

"Official" Technocracy By Lawrence Rogin

READING of "the only authorized presentation" of Technocracy by Howard Scott and associates (John Day, 90 cents), written before the split in the ranks, leaves me but a slightly changed opinion of Technocracy. The book is a very short one, having only about forty pages of new material and a reprint of Scott's article in the "Living Age." The article remains one of the most confusing pieces of writing that this reviewer has seen. It does nothing at all to clarify in the reader's mind what the Technocrats are talking about. One virtue it does have, however. It seems to show that Scott, at least, of the Technocrats is interested in getting rid of capitalism. Of some of the others we cannot be so sure.

The new material in the book, which in a sense is anonymous, shows considerable improvement over the previous writing of the Technocrats. First of all, it is clearer. Then it shows a greater understanding of economics and of the role of profit in running the machine. It finally does admit that when it says "price system" it means profit system. It still puts its emphasis on the wrong flaws in capitalism, insisting as it does that it is the rate of technological change, plus our present credit structure and the use of money as a means of exchange, that causes the trouble; rather than social production and private ownership, as Socialists have pointed out for many years.

The book is not nearly as ambitious as most of the books that have been written on the subject. It has no suggestions for a future society, nor any for a method of change from our present society to whatever society the Technocrats desire. While Technocracy offers nothing new, while it does harm in that it brings attention to minor faults of capitalism and does point out the need for organization if we are to build a new society, yet it does good in that it calls attention to the fact that fundamental changes must be made in our social system before we can hope for any permanent relief.

Socialists can make use of the facts that Technocrats turn up and of the interests that Technocracy has stirred up without allowing ourselves to become tangled up in their squabbles or confused by their confusion.

TECHNOCRACY IS SUBJECT AT FORUM

TECHNOCRACY has finally reached the Brooklyn Forum; or possibly the Brooklyn Forum has got around to Technocracy. Whichever it is, the Brooklyn Forum announces as its next Sunday feature a symposium on the subject, "Technocracy; Bogn? Blight? or Bunk?"

Now that the subject is taken care of, the speakers will represent four different points of view. Walter N. Polokov, noted engineer and lecturer, one of the ablest men in his line in the country, will discuss Technocracy from the standpoint of the engineer.

Two "official" Technocrats, Hugo Gernsback, editor of the Technocracy Review, and Harold Loeb, author of "Life in a Technocracy," will speak for the new idea, and the Socialists will be represented by Oscar Ameringer, the "Flying Dutchman of Oklahoma," Socialist agitator, lecturer, editor of the American Guardian, and author of that noted historical and philosophical work, "The Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam."

The Winter Number of The Socialist Quarterly

THE winter number of The American Socialist Quarterly has appeared with a series of articles that will appeal to Socialists and students of the Socialist philosophy. In recent years much has been written and said on proletarian literature and Haim Kantorovitch considers the subject in an informing article, especially in relation to the discussion in this country.

James Oneal contributes an article on "The Trade Union Movement in the United States." It is an old issue among Socialists and he discusses the problem as it faces Socialists and the unions in the post-war period.

Siegfried Lipschitz has an article interpretative of the Socialist movement in Germany in recent years. The background of opposing class forces is sketched by one who knows the situation and the article enables the reader to better understand the recent change in the German Government. David P. Berenberg writes on the Socialist attitude towards fusion, having in mind New York City where there will probably be a reform fusion movement this year.

August Tyler of the Yipsels contributes one of the very best articles that has yet appeared on the International Socialist Youth Movement. It is a tabloid history of the movement interpreted with the knowledge of one who has made a deep study of it. A Jugow is recognized as one of the best European authorities on the economic evolution of post-war Russia and he contributes an informative article on the present Russian crisis as it affects the Five Year Plan. He endeavors to balance the gains and losses and to probe the reasons for the crisis.

Two book reviews, one by Joseph Shaplen, on a work by Karl Kautsky, "War and Democracy," and one by David P. Berenberg on John Chamberlain's "Farewell to Reform," rounds out one of the very best issues of this magazine. It can be obtained at the Rand School Book Store, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. It has already obtained readers in Japan, Australia, Mexico and several European countries.

MICHIGAN PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

LANSING.—Resolutions demanding the immediate socialization of industry in the state and nation, the release of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings from prison in California, a moratorium on evictions, tax sales, and mortgage foreclosures, and upholding the principle of an income tax were adopted at the first annual mid-winter convention of the Socialist Party of Michigan.

Candidates to represent the party in the spring election were selected at the meeting, which attracted nearly 100 delegates from all parts of the state.

The candidates are: Walter Bergman, teacher at Detroit City College and vice-chairman of Mayor Frank Murphy's unemployment committee, superintendent of public instruction; Charles Staff, Owosso, state highway commissioner; Harry Riseman, Detroit attorney, and W. E. Alexander, Kalamazoo, justices of the state supreme court; Prof. Harold McFarland, of the engineering department of the University of Michigan, and Mrs. Peter Fagan, Lansing, regents of the University of Michigan; C. W. Crum, McBrides, and Frank Bennett, Nashville,

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Gosh, Technocracy Is Sin Because It Gives Leisure, and That's Bad

THE truth about Technocracy is at last out. The Rev. Thomas L. Graham, preaching at St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday, exposed its most innermost purpose. It means leisure and leisure means sin. The idle millions of workers will be interested. Father Graham has the floor:

"I am not concerned with the methods of the technocrats, but I am deeply interested in their promises of more leisure and of cessation of crime. If men have more leisure, sin will flourish—we all know the truth of the old adage, 'The devil finds mischief for idle hands.' But perhaps the technocrats expect no difficulty from that source. Maybe they have made a deal with Satan.

farmers, members of the state board of agriculture; and Chester Graham, director of Ashland College at Grant, member of the state board of education.

Axel Lodal, Detroit, was chosen chairman, and Seth Whitmore, Lansing, secretary of the state central committee. Members of the state executive committee, which was increased from five to nine members, were also elected at the convention.

Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Party, addressed the convention, urging the necessity for building up a strong organization. He also spoke before the Lansing Forum.

CAPITALISM DESTROYS MARRIAGE AND HOME, DECLARES DR. HOLMES

By Israel Saltzman

AT the Brooklyn Forum Sunday Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church answered the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" Various forces, he said, are at work seriously affecting marriage as an institution. The status of women has changed and now a woman's future is not, as before, only marriage. Women are entering the professions and arts and are attaining some measure of economic independence.

Education has increasingly become a state function, and children, at a constantly decreasing age, are being sent to school. The home is gradually disappearing. "Home is a place where you live," said Dr. Holmes. Clothes were once made at home, most of the food was prepared there, and it was the center of social life. Now clothes are factory-made, food is bought in cans and from the delicatessens, the movies and the theatres are centers of amusement, and children spend most of the day at school.

Most important of all in its effect upon marriage, Dr. Holmes declared, have been changes in standards of morality. "In the old days there were certain things right and wrong, decent and indecent." All this has changed. Books, plays, and

By Harry Lopatin

Yipsels Meet in Fine City-wide Convention

FORTY-FIVE circles of the Young People's Socialist League of New York City represented by 117 delegates met last week-end at the Rand School, heard the report of a year of heartening growth and activity, and planned for the future.

Winston Dancis, Executive Secretary, opened the sessions Saturday afternoon and upon the election of Aaron Levenstein as Chairman and Noah Walters as Vice Chairman, the convention sang a spirited "International."

August Claessens brought greetings from the Socialist Party of New York. He was proud of these young Socialists and hoped that their deliberations would be a stimulant to further growth and influence. The young Socialists must be on the alert and sense the full import of the economic situation.

The Socialist movement—especially the young Socialists—must become effective among the younger generation, in the fight against the inevitability of international war. They must instill a hatred of war, militarism and the system that mothers them. "We don't want to sacrifice the lives of our fighters for a better world in wars..." As Claessens uttered these words in a cheering, singing, joyful group of about 150 "Red Falcons," youngsters between the ages of 10 and 14 organized by the Y.P.S.L. during the last year or so. The entire convention joined them in singing the "International" and other Socialist songs.

Committees were elected, and the session ended.

The first session Sunday, opened rather late that morning. Ethel Schachner had been elected Chairman and Harry Lopatin Vice Chairman. The adoption of a revised constitution took up most of the time.

The second Sunday session was the most interesting of all, with Dancis as Chairman and Harry Margulies as Vice Chairman. Dancis, as Executive Secretary, reported activities and growth in the past twelve months. Increase in membership and circles was the most significant part of the report. In membership we increased almost 100 per cent. The turnover in membership amounted to less than 30 per cent—including many who had graduated from the Yipsels into the party. There were also double the number of circles—with groups in every borough. Somewhat over half of the members are unemployed. The two great needs are more, and better-trained, leaders and directors, and money to carry on work. The deficit is over \$940. Work in the past year included increased participation in labor struggles; strikes, relief, and organization work. Open air meetings were held from the early days of Spring, through the election campaign, during which they averaged 25 per week by

Yipsels alone. They were on the Party platform as well. Some were Party candidates.

Trade union and campaign work caused many arrests and some convictions. Over a hundred attended classes at the Rand School. Dozens of Youth Rallies were held throughout the city, a number in conjunction with kindred organizations such as the Young Circle League and the Young Poale Zion. Every group in the city helped to make the United Youth Conference Against War a great success, and over fifty delegates were sent in July to the National Convention of the YPSL in Cleveland. The New York Organization sent out about twenty speakers and organizers of some 25 Falcon groups.

The report of the Educational Committee by August Tyler came like an answer to a maiden's prayer. A novel and interesting plan for the development of a system of Educational directors, and secondly of a group of capable comrades who would make it their business to prepare pamphlets and treatises on socialism, Socialist economics and history.

Samuel H. Friedman made an appeal for aid in the organization of the Sunday Schools and other classes throughout the city.

L. B. Scott, representing Tom Mooney, brought greetings from the martyr of California "justice" and appealed for an intensification of propaganda on behalf of Mooney to enable him to appear in court February 11 when a hearing will be held on one of the indictments.

The resolutions committee reported three. At about 7:30 p. m. a motion was passed to take up the rest of the resolutions and the report of the Industrial Committee on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 p. m. These resolutions were on: The Situation in the Coal Fields, Trade Unionism, and a dual Federation of Labor proposed by the Progressive Miners' Union.

The first, expressed support of the Progressive Miners' Union in its fight against the John L. Lewis organization. The new union's program was hailed, claiming it is consistent with Socialist trade union policy. It opposed dual unions urged because of differences regarding form of organization, political ideology and methods of action but favored it against bureaucratic union control. On trade unionism it favored militant struggle for jobless relief, social insurance, shorter hours and better living standards. It declared "reactionary elements" controlling the A. F. of L. used "outworn methods on the industrial and political fields, urged more Socialist activity in unions and against settlement of union controversies in the courts.

On the Progressive Federation of Labor a resolution deplored the call of the Gillespie Labor Council as "tending to divide the working class by splitting existing unions," especially in the coal fields.

DANISH GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page Four)

would be a disaster for Denmark. The concrete proposal of the Government is that all contracts now existing be extended until February 1, 1934.

To meet the Agrarian party's demand the Government fixed a sterling quotation of 22.50 Danish kroner, while a compromise was struck on interest rates on agricultural property and on taxes and public works. The parity has been 18.16 kroner to the pound.

Many Socialist measures are included in the Government's program of public works.

Socialist Party Progress

NEW REFERENDUM

LOCAL New York has initiated the following National Referendum, to amend Art. XI, Sec. 4, of the national party constitution, as follows:

Section 4 (a) The National Executive Committee shall also issue exempt stamps to be given free to the state and local organizations in a ratio not to exceed 50 per cent of the regular and dual stamps bought and paid for by the state, foreign language federations and local organizations of the party.

(b) Organized states and foreign language federations shall require their affiliated locals and branches to furnish monthly a list of members to whom exempt stamps were given and the number of such stamps given to them; and state organizations shall furnish monthly to the national office these reports, and the states shall be given credit for membership only for such exempt stamps as are thus accounted for.

(c) Locals in unorganized states shall similarly furnish the national office monthly reports of the names and addresses of the members getting exempt stamps and the number of exempt stamps given each, thereby accounting for the exempt stamps given them.

New Study Course

A new study course for Socialist classes has been prepared by Andrew J. Biemiller, Harold Kelso and Maynard Krueger, issued by national headquarters, 549 Randolph St., Chicago. The course consists of eight lessons, six based on Fred Henderson's "Case for Socialism," and two on the party's Constitution and Declaration of Principles, organization manual, and leaflets. Mimeographed questions and study notes, plus all material needed except the "Case for Socialism," cost 25 cents a set, \$2 for a dozen sets. The textbook is 25c a copy, \$2.25 a dozen.

The "Four-Year Plan"

Chicago.—Socialist organizations everywhere are reporting "count us in!" on the "four-year plan" leading up to the 1936 election, reports National Secretary Senior. Every branch that has answered so far feels that it will be able to equal or surpass the goals set, which include the distribution of one piece of literature per member per month, the gain of one new member per branch per month, one educational meeting every month for the branch membership, one propaganda meeting every month directed specially at non-Socialists, and at least one educational or propaganda contact for each branch with some non-Socialist workers' organization.

"The goals look easy enough," Senior says, "but the total attainment for the party if they are carried through will allow an easy achievement of the Socialist growth set for the entire party in 1933, that is, five million leaflets and newspapers distributed, ten thousand new members, twenty-four thousand propaganda meetings, one thousand study classes, and contact with ten thousand meetings of other workers' groups."

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield.—A program of two public meetings a month and a weekly study class has been adopted by Local Bakersfield; one meeting is devoted to an outside speaker, the other an open forum, held at the Emerson School. Prof. J. L. Kerchen, of the department of Workers' Education, sponsored jointly by the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California, was the speaker at the last forum on "Technocracy and the Price System." The study class is organized under the extension division of the Rand School, with Samuel S. White as leader, meeting every Friday in the local high school, with 17 members, including several non-party members. The Kern County Free Library cooperates by furnishing a shelf of books, which bears the title, Rand School Socialist Class. The class "library" has been donated to the free library, which added some of its own books to complete the shelf. A great deal of publicity in the daily press was

given organization of the class. Pro. Kerchen is leading the class.

Santa Rosa.—The Looking Forward League of Local Sonoma County is holding an open forum every Friday at Germania Hall. Subjects discussed are Depression, Farm Relief, Unemployment, Unions, etc.

San Francisco.—Paul Blanshard of New York will speak in this city Feb. 16, at Eagles Hall, for the party on "Socialist Planning in a Machine Age." The local is growing rapidly due to organizing work of the last two months. Twenty-two new members have been admitted the last three weeks. Speakers at the February forums will be E. Backus on Feb. 2, subject, "Technocracy Applied"; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer California State Federation of Labor, Feb. 9, on "What Is Going On in Sacramento"; and Louis Bartlett, attorney and former mayor of Berkeley, Feb. 23, on "What Makes Tax-Free Cities?"

FLORIDA

Fine progress has been made in party organization in this state. Beginning with 22 members last June and one weak local at Tampa, we now have over 200 members and ten active locals, including a Negro branch in Winter Park, the seat of Rollins College. Two of the new locals were organized in January.

Local Pensacola now has its own Socialist paper, "The People's Economist," the first issue of which was distributed Jan. 12.

MARYLAND

Baltimore.—Two weeks ago the first group of jobless met in Baltimore to organize the People's Unemployment League of Maryland, and already fourteen locals with a combined membership of 2,000 have been formed. Committees are

YOUNG CIRCLE LEAGUE NEWS

New Club Being Organized.—The following Women's Circle branches are organizing Young Circle Clubs: Br. 132, Br. 286, Br. 367 of New York, and Br. 95 of Perth Amboy.

Conference of Youth Organizations.—Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, a Conference of Youth Organizations will be held, called by the Dressmakers' Union, to interest youth in helping the organization of the industry. The speakers will be David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and representatives of the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Poets' League, the L.I.D., and the Young Circle League. The Conference will be held at the Young Circle Center, 3 West 16th St., New York.

Symposium on Labor Tactics.—Vanguard Branch 1002 is holding a symposium Friday evening, Feb. 3, at the Young Circle Center. Representatives from the A. F. of L., Unity League, and the Conference for Progressive Labor Action will discuss Labor Tactics.

Labor Song Fest.—The Labor Service Squad is sponsoring a Labor Song Fest, Sunday evening, Feb. 5, at the Young Circle League Center, 3 West 16th St., New York.

Athletics.—The Young Circle League Basketball Team will play the Yipsels in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Feb. 4, for the benefit of the Labor Lyceum. Admission, 35 cents. There will be a dance after the basketball game.

Perth Amboy Forum.—J. L. Afros, National Director of the Young Circle League, will address the Workmen's Circle Forum Friday, Feb. 3, at the Shalom Aleichem Hall, Smith and McClellan Sts., Perth Amboy. The subject of his talk will be "Whither Youth?"

Annual Starkhurst Dance.—The annual dance of the Starkhurst Young Circle Branch 1011 will be held at the Young Circle Center, Saturday evening, Feb. 11. Admission, 35 cents.

being set up to adjust grievances with the welfare organizations, to work for unemployment insurance and the thirty-hour week, for the establishment of a mutual aid system, the inauguration of a public works program, and to provide education and recreation for the members. The organization of the League was undertaken by a group of Socialists. The League is non-partisan and non-sectarian. Clarence W. Whitmore is temporary chairman and Joel Seidman temporary secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

Party Directory: Local Montgomery, second Sunday at 2 p. m.; Ambler Branch, 2nd and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., 325 Butler Ave.; Lansdale Branch, every Thursday, 8 p. m., Moyers' Studio of Music, 110 East Main St.; North Wales, 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., Century Club, Main St.; Norristown, 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 531 Cherry St.; Pottstown, every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 24 So. Charlotte St.

Pottstown.—James H. Maurer will speak Sunday evening, Feb. 19, at Forrester's Hall, King and Charlotte Sts. At 2 p. m. of the same day, Local Montgomery County will hold a membership meeting at the Labor Lyceum. Arrangements for a lecture course, to be held every other Monday morning, for unemployed workers is under way. Mark Starr of the Brookwood Labor College will be one of the speakers.

LECTURE NOTES

Corliss Lamont will address the Freethinkers of America, Sunday at 3:30 in the Steinway Building, 113 W. 57th St. on "Soviet Russia and Religion." Major Joseph Wheelless will speak at 2:30 on "Divine Providence."

J. B. Matthews will speak on "The International Armament Ring," at the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St., Sunday at 8. At the Town Hall, 11 A. M., Harida T. Mududar will speak on "Gandhi and the Empire Today."

Scott Nearing will start his course on World Reconstruction at the Institute for Advanced Education, 111 E. 15th St., Feb. 9th, at 8:45. Subject: "Imperialism."

Sunday at 4:30, Dr. S. D. Schmalhausen will lecture on "The Future: Dream Or Nightmare?" for The Group, in the Auditorium, 150 W. 85th St., Tuesday, Feb. 7th, at 8:30. M. Toscan Bennett will speak on "The Psychology of Marriage."

"The Artist in a Democracy: The Individual Against the Masses" will be the subject of Paul Swan at the Morons' Dinner-Discussion Club, in the Old London Restaurant, 130 W. 42nd St., Feb. 13th, 7 p. m.

The program for the Ingersoll Forum, Sunday, at 8, in the Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., will be a debate between Robert F. Hester and Richard Boyajian on "Who Will Save the World, a Few Individuals or the Mass?"

The program of the People's Institute lectures in Cooper Union, is as follows: Feb. 3rd, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "Rousseau: The Social Contract—Human Nature and the Collective Will." Feb. 5th, Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, "Idealism and the State." Feb. 7th, Professor Edward Kasner, "Mathematics and Science: Space and Dimensionality."

William J. Schiefflin will speak on "Racketeering in New York" at the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St., Feb. 7th, at 8:15.

Gerald P. Nye, U. S. Senator, will lecture in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Avenue, Sunday, at 7:45.

"The Liberal Substitute for the Old Salvation" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday evening, February 5th, at 8. At the 9 o'clock Open Forum, Professor Leroy E. Bowman of Columbia, will speak on "Technocracy—Its Significance and Defect."

Pittsburgh.—The State Executive Committee appointed a committee of three to draw up a plan for organizing Socialist clubs, a non-dues-paying group directly affiliated with the Party to carry on party work, but not to have privilege of voting on party policy. Hiam Kantorowich will lecture at Roosevelt Theatre, 1862 Center St., on "Socialism Before Marx," Feb. 5, at 3:30; "Marxian Socialism," Feb. 8, at 8; "The Class Struggle," Feb. 10, at 8.

Johnstown.—Norman Thomas will speak in Miners Hall at Casandra, where the miners have been on strike for more than a year, Monday, March 20, at 2:30.

Pottsville.—Robert Cullum, organizer for the State Committee in the anthracite section, reports excellent progress in making contacts and lining up active groups for an intensive organization drive.

Philadelphia.—Dr. James W. Woodward lectures on "Problems of Race" at 1222 Locust Street, 8:30 Sunday.

David P. Berenberg lectures on "The Program of Socialism" at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust Street, Friday at 8:30.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—Oscar Anferinger was chief speaker at a well-attended rally in Convention Hall Friday, Feb. 3. Organization of a branch in the Fair Haven district was ef-

fectuated at a meeting in the First Italian Baptist Church House Wednesday night. The executive committee has voted complete co-operation with the Progressive Miners' Union in Illinois. Clothes and food will be collected and forwarded to the union headquarters.

Bridgeport.—The Young Peoples' Socialist League will meet Friday, Feb. 3rd, when Winston Dancis of the P.Y.S.L. will speak in the fifth district Socialist Clubrooms, 296 Wood Ave., at 8 p. m.

West Haven.—A charter has been granted the newly organized local in West Hartford. With a number of veteran Socialists, formerly members of Local Hartford, as a nucleus, much is expected from this infant local.

NEW JERSEY

Passaic.—Branch 1 has arranged to have The New Leader in the City Hall Branch of the Passaic Public Library System, and has also placed it on sale at several newsstands.

The lecture-forum series continues with Maurice Gordin, former Soviet Commissar, speaking Friday evening, Feb. 3, on "Technocracy—the Rule of the Professors," at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall, Old Peoples Bank Building, 585 Main Ave. This branch also conducts a forum for members every Sunday afternoon at 3, at (Continued on Page Twelve)

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

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In modern dress with a distinguished cast

at The MELTING POT THEATRE, 9 Second Avenue (near Houston)

SATURDAY, FEB. 11th, at 8:30 P. M.

Seats now 50c and 75c. P. O. Box 51, Sta. D. Bowling Green 9-9448.

Proceeds of opening night for relief and defense of Kentucky Miners.

SYMPOSIUM: "WHAT IS TECHNOCRACY?"

SUNDAY, FEB. 4th 8:30 P. M.

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B'lyn Academy of Music 30 Lafayette Avenue near Flatbush Avenue

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Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.

February 12th: "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"—B. C. Vladeck

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—J. B. MATTHEWS

"The International Armament Ring"

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

HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR

"Gandhi and the Empire Today"

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

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

Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.

Dr. Corliss Lamont

"Soviet Russia and Religion"

Major Joseph Wheelless

"Divine Providence"

Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 p. m. Admission free—Questions & Discussion

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111 E. Fifteenth St.

Dagobert D. Runes, Ph. D., Director
The first lecture on the course on WORLD RECONSTRUCTION by

SCOTT NEARING

Thursday, Feb. 9th.

Subject: "IMPERIALISM"

This Sunday Afternoon, at 4:30 P. M.

Dr. S. D. SCHMALHAUSEN speaks on:

"The Future: Dream or Nightmare"

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 7, at 8:30 P. M.

M. TOSCAN BENNETT speaks on:

"Psychology of Marriage"

at THE GROUP, 159 West 85th Street.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER

will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933.

Send for reservations today

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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

Friday evening, Feb. 3rd:

Dr. Everett Dean Martin

"Rousseau: The Social Contract

—Human Nature and the Collective Will."

Sunday evening, Feb. 5th:

Professor

Ernest Sutherland Bates

"Idealism and the State."

Tuesday evening, Feb. 7th:

Professor Edward Kasner

"Mathematics and Science: Spaces and Dimensionality."

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street

SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

February 5th:

DEBATE: "Who Will Save the World, A Few Individuals or the Mass?"

ROBERT F. HESTER vs.

RICHARD BOYAJIAN

Questions and discussion

THE LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. and Second Ave.

Sunday, February 5th, 7:45 p. m.

LECTURE by

GERALD P. NYE

U. S. Senator from North Dakota (Silver collection at the door)

Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)
which time one member of the branch acts as discussion leader.
Newark.—All comrades are urged to be present at the party headquarters and take part in the Symposium on "Party Policies—Parliamentary or Revolutionary Socialism," Monday, Feb. 6th, led by D. Deftelson, J. Martin and M. Rosenkranz.
William M. Feigenbaum will lecture on "Roads to Freedom," Sunday, at 255 Court St., at 8.

New York State

Rockland County.—The Rockland County local will open its winter Forum at Nanuet Sunday afternoon with William Karlin as speaker on "Working for Socialism." The Forum meeting, which will open at 3 o'clock, will be held in Pesner's Restaurant, Nyack Turnpike.
Albany.—A branch of the Jewish Socialist Federation (Verband) was organized in Albany recently. The secretary is A. Kass, 186 South Pearl St.

Nassau County.—Freeport Branch meets first and third Wednesday at 65 Sunrise Highway, Freeport; next meeting Feb. 15, 8 p. m.
Hempstead Forum. conducted by Hempstead Branch, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, S. Franklin, near Front St., at 8:30, the first and third Tuesday of each month; Feb. 7, Norman Thomas will lecture on "Technocracy as a Socialist View."

Rand School Study Class meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 62 7th St., Valley Stream.

Socialists of Nassau County have been greatly interested in the strike of garment workers employed by Witt Brothers' factory in Lynbrook, and have given active assistance to the organizers and strikers by providing lunches for the girls and men who walked out four weeks ago in protest against long hours and low wages. These workers have now returned, with a definite improvement in their conditions, and we are justifiably proud of this victory for organized labor.

The Nassau County Central Committee adopted a resolution to congratulate "the employees of Witt Brothers in Lynbrook, N. Y., who have conducted a strike for the past three weeks, organized by the Boys' Wash Suit Section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and admires and applauds the splendid spirit maintained by the strikers despite many adverse influences; and further

RESOLVED, that Local Nassau County expresses its appreciation for the work of, and extends its congratulations to Gertrude Weil Klein of New York, through whose efforts the successful institution and maintenance and conclusion of the strike are primarily due; and further

RESOLVED, that Local Nassau County extends its thanks to Comrades Gertrude Stone, Florence Mulford, and Winnie Branstetter and all the other comrades of the local who by their constant efforts on behalf of the strikers have set a living example of Socialist Party co-operation with workers' activities on the economic front.

for concert and entertainment under auspices of the Bronx County Committee Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at 9, in the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. Program will consist of (1) Jacob Feuerring, well-known pianist; (2) Samuel A. DeWitt, poetic readings; (3) August Claessens, recital of pantomimes. Admission 25 cents. The proceeds will go to meet pressing obligations.

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

2nd A. D.—At branch meeting Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 9 West 170th St., following matters to be taken up: report on theatre party; membership drive; social next month; election of delegates to County Committee.

6th A. D.—Branch meeting Monday, Feb. 6, 8:30, at Pel Park Palace, Lydig Ave. and White Plains Road. Well-known speaker will be present.

7th A. D.—Branch meeting every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 789 Elmside Place. It was also decided that every meeting will be an educational one and well-known speakers and topics will be announced shortly.

8th A. D.—The surprise and card party Jan. 26th was a great success due to the efforts of Comrades Fried, Steinhart, Fishbein, Belskin, Gerber, Glasser, Shore, Orr and Glassman. A musical is being arranged for the 4th Thursday in February in the Burnside Manor. Educational program is continuing successfully.

Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.—Branch meeting Monday, Feb. 6, 8:30, Assembly Hall, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses. Election of delegates and alternates to City Convention, report of organizer and committees. The brief business meeting will be followed by a talk by Henry Fruchter. William Lipson elected treasurer. Branch has arranged a class in Socialism for women every Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 in Workmen's Circle School room. Instructor, Esther Friedman.

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 Academy of Music Sunday evening, March 12. Program will include Workmen's Circle choruses, instrumental concert; speakers, B. C. Vladeck and Charles Solomon.

2nd A. D.—Attempt to form a new branch in the New Lots section of the 2nd A. D. making good progress. The group meets every Friday in the home of Minnie Weisberg, 10 Hegeman Ave.

Brighton Beach.—Branch meeting will be held Monday evening, Feb. 6, 8:30, at 411 Brighton Beach Ave. Good progress is being made in organization of unemployed workers' league. Many cases are being attended to daily. Mass meeting planned in Public School No. 225. The social gathering and bridge party last Saturday was a fine success. Forum continues with large attendance. A branch bulletin is being announced to be edited by Leo Gelber, Mildred Gebner, Eugenie Peters and Mary Ulanovsky.

Midwood.—Last Tuesday, Theodore Shapiro spoke to a large audience. Saturday, Feb. 4, the monthly bridge party and entertainment in headquarters, 1722 E. 12th St.; admission 50 cents. Next business meeting Monday, Feb. 6, at 8:30. Tuesday night forum continues successfully.

Borough Park.—Successful meeting Tuesday, Jan. 31. August Claessens lectured on "What Socialism Is."

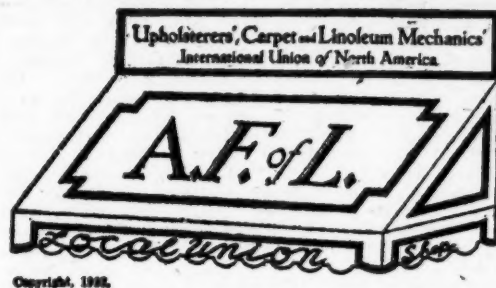
16th A. D.—At last meeting Jacob Handler and Emil Bromberg were elected delegates to City Central Committee, and Benjamin Rothstein, Harry Haskel and Emil Bromberg City Convention delegates. Interesting discussion held under the leadership of Harold Siegel on the question of Fusion.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

This is your last opportunity to make reservations for the NEW LEADER Dinner Friday, February 10th, 1933.

Upholsterers', Carpet & Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America

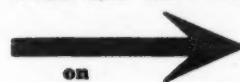
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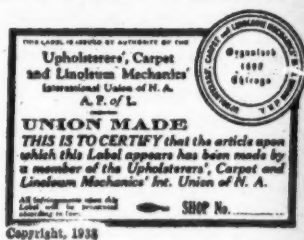
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BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfau, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.;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

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

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-6500-1-2-3-4-5. 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. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drvdock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. 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 Perlmuter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Office, Amaltheone 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 3-3148. 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, 39 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 Rosenblat; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 534, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

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NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, UNITED 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7084. 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, International New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York, Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleiman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 4, Office and headquarters, 24 West 18th 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 1, 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-8107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5754-4757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

New York City

Norman Thomas will speak on "Technocracy as a Socialist View" Monday evening, Feb. 6, 8:30 p. m., Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th Street. Admission 25 and 50 cents. Auspices, 6th A. D. Branch, New York. Lawrence Rogin, chairman.

Symposium.—Thursday, Feb. 9, 8:30 p. m.; speakers: David P. Benenberg, G. August Gerber, Charles Solomon; chairman, Simon Berlin. Topic: "Must the Socialist Party be a Working Class Party, and Why?" second of a series of educational meetings in the form of symposium under the auspices of the Educational Committee. Admission to Party members only.

Forward Ball, for the benefit of Socialist Party of Greater New York and allied organizations, will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave. Dance music by Rubino and his orchestra. As in past years, a number of stage celebrities will be present; the chief attraction Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen," stage and radio artist. There will be costumes galore, a huge crowd, a great opportunity to meet friends and comrades. Tickets on sale at numerous stations throughout the city and at every Party branch and headquarters.

City Convention.—The convention of Local New York City will convene Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2 in the People's House, 7 East 15th St. 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.

Karl Marx Memorial.—Executive Committee of local New York City is arranging for an impressive commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx at the Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 19. A very fine program is being arranged of speakers, tableaux 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.

MANHATTAN

4th A. D.—A mass meeting has been arranged for Friday, February 3rd, 8:30, in P. S. No. 4, Pitt and Rivington Streets, to protest against wholesale election frauds that have been going on for years in the 4th A. D. and which have culminated in the recent investigation and numerous indictments.

Speakers Judge Jacob Panken, Monroe Percy Bloch, directing counsel of the Election Frauds Bureau, member of Hoover Engineer's Committee; Joseph Weinberg, Workmen's Circle; E. Michael White, City Affairs Committee; A. P. Conan.

6th A. D.—Besides the Thomas lecture at the Rand School on Monday evening, the branch is running a series of lectures with August Claessens every Sunday evening at 48 Avenue C, and is promoting a concert with Jacob Feuerring, pianist, in the Debs Auditorium, March 24.

8th A. D.—Grand opening of new headquarters 144 Second Avenue with dinner and social gathering Lincoln's birthday, Sunday, Feb. 12, 7 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Friday evening forum continues with successful attendance.

Chelsea.—The nightly activities of Chelsea branch are attracting steadily increasing attendance. This Saturday night another "peppy" dance and social. Sunday afternoon, Rose Perlman and Agnes Martocci will conduct children's group at 3. Monday night, Jerome Count will discuss "What Price Power." Wednesday night will be devoted to rebel entertainment. Thursday night schedules a class in Socialism, and the Unemployed League meets Friday.

Upper West Side.—At branch meeting Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 100 West 72nd St., Henry Fruchter will speak on "County Organization." Delegates to convention will be elected. Propaganda and membership committee will meet Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2:30, at office of Jerome Count, 285 Madison Ave.

Yorkville.—Sunday evening Forum continues successfully. Saturday evening, Feb. 4, card party and social gathering in headquarters, 241 East 84th St.

Washington Heights.—Special branch meeting Monday, Feb. 6, to elect delegates to City Convention. Unemployed meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at Y.M.H.A., 975 St. Nicholas Ave. Sunday evening Forum, Feb. 6, discussion on Capital Punishment. Well started on two unemployed organizations and may have a third functioning soon.

Women's Unit of Washington Height. will meet Wednesday, Feb. 15, 2 p. m., in the home of Mrs. Minnie Hoffman, 610 West 143rd St. Eleanor Brannon will be the guest speaker.

BRONX

Bronx Entertainment.—An annual program has been arranged

Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Parties and dances held on Saturday and Sunday evenings last were successful. Special thanks to Miriam Gottlieb, Fannie Tomash, Sadie Sheingold and Sam Frost for their efforts. The Friday evening forum inaugurates a lecture course on Socialism with Bela Low on Feb. 3, on "Fundamentals of Socialism." There will be no lecture Feb. 10, on account of The New Leader dinner, but on Feb. 17, Algernon Lee will speak on "Socialism and Democracy." Next membership meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Bensonhurst Unit Socialist Women will meet on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m., at 7308 Bay Parkway.

17th A. D.—Branch meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 8:30, at 365 Tompkins Ave.

18th A. D., Branch 2.—All of the ventures undertaken by the branch are achieving success. An additional activity is the formation of a class in Socialism to meet every Thursday evening, beginning Feb. 9, 8:30, at headquarters, 844 Utica Ave. Director, Alter E. Fischhof.

21st A. D.—On calendar of activities at headquarters, 2239 Church Ave., are the following: Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Y.P.S.L. meeting and class in Socialism; Samuel H. Friedman, director. Monday, Feb. 6, branch meeting, followed by talk by J. B. Matthews. Wednesday evenings, dance group led by Ida Kaufman. Thursday, class in "Socialist Fundamentals," led by Theodore Shapiro. Saturday, Feb. 11, monthly bridge party; admission, including refreshments, 25 cents.

23rd A. D.—An effort is being made to increase the attendance at Monday evening forum in the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. Activities are increasing; membership drive and mass meetings being planned; theatre party arranged, and other events.

QUEENS

Jamaica.—Next meeting will be held Tuesday, Feb. 7, 8:30, in Workmen's Circle Center, 9218 New York Boulevard (163rd St.).

Far Rockaway.—Holding lecture forum and class sessions on the "Fundamentals of Socialism," Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 1855 Mott Ave.

RICHMOND

Staten Island.—Branch meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 7, 8:30, in new headquarters at Heberton Ave. and Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. Jacob Bernstein will lecture.

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

Two new classes are starting this week: Senior Class, 48 Ave. C, Manhattan, 12:30 p. m.; Katherine Pollak.

Senior Class, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; Samuel H. Friedman. Registration will take place at Bensonhurst headquarters, 7308 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn. All classes start at 11 a. m. unless otherwise listed.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D., 48 Ave. C: Junior Class, Sylvia Weingart; Senior Class, Catherine Pollak.

8th A. D., 144 Second Ave.: Junior Class, Sarah Horowitz; Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman.

BRONX

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

904 Prospect Ave. (Bellamy Club): Elementary Class, Ida Y. Kaufman; Junior Class, Jean Friedberg.

BROOKLYN

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

Midwood, 1722 East 12th St.: Viola Levenson.

Brighton, 48 Ocean Place: Junior Class, Al Meyer; Senior Class, 3 p. m., Ben Parker.

Brownsville, 219 Sackman St. (Brownsville Labor Lyceum): Junior Class, Pugh Press; Senior Class, Sam. H. Friedman.

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Junior Class, Sarah Rosenberg; Elementary Class, Etta Meyer.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Elementary Class, Gertrude Gross; Junior Class, Esther Horowitz. Seniors are asked to join the class in Borough Park.

21st A. D., 2239 Church Ave.: Senior Class, 3:30 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman.

Circle 4 Sr., Manhattan plans a Valentine's Day Party Saturday, Feb. 11, at 8:30. Entertainment, dancing and refreshments for 15 cents admission.

Circle 6 Sr., Manhattan.—Max Eisenberg will speak on "The Class Struggle" Sunday, Feb. 5, at 8:30, at 1839 Madison Ave. (105th Street).

Circle 10 Sr., Manhattan.—Irving Smith will speak on "Socialism and Human Nature" Friday, Feb. 3, at 8:30, at 190 West 72nd St.

Circle 2 Sr., Queens, is running a social for the benefit of the Miners, Saturday, Feb. 11, at Workmen's Circle Rooms, 9218 New York Boulevard (162nd St.), Jamaica. Dancing, entertainment and refreshments. Admission, 25c.

Sam Friedman will speak on "Rebel Songs" at 109-12 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, Friday, Feb. 3, at 8:30 p. m.

Bronx New Circles.—Socialism and Youth will be discussed at the organization meeting of a new "intermediate" circle at 1422 Wilkins Ave. Sunday, Feb. 5, at 5. Earlier the same afternoon, at 2, Winston Dancs will speak at 1638 East 172nd St. (near James Monroe High School).

Lecture Calendar

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

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Henry R. Linville: "Education as a Major Industry," 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Walter N. Polakov, Hugo Gernsbach, Oscar Ameringer, Harold Loeb: Symposium, "What Is Technocracy?" Academy of Music, Flatbush and Lafayette Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology—Its Scope, Data and Methods," 48 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D.

Samuel E. Beardsley: "Socialism and the Trade Union Movement," 241 East 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

William E. Bohn: "Big Business and the U. S. Government," 262 Cypress Ave., Bronx; 1st A. D.

Samuel Orr: "Trend of the Times," 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Norman Thomas: "Technocracy as a Socialist View," Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., Manhattan; 6th A. D.

Henry Rosner: "The Bankers Rule N. Y.," 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; 6th A. D.

Henry Fruchter: "Socialism and the American Labor Movement," Assembly Hall, Amalgamated Co-operative Houses, 80 Van Cortlandt Park South, Bronx.

Mary Hillyer: "Breaking the Bread Lines," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D.

J. B. Matthews: "Socialist Tactics in Attaining Power," 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn; 21st A. D.

Amicus Most: "The Progressive Miners," 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Jerome Count: "What Price Power?" 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Chelsea Branch.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Jessie W. Hughan: "A Socialist As a War Resister," 1722 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, Midwood Branch.

Amicus Post: "Organizing the Unemployed," Cherry Lane Tea Room, 17th Street and Irving Place, Manhattan; 12th A. D.

August Claessens: "Essentials of Socialism," Hamilton Grange Library, 503 West 145th St., Manhattan; Hamilton Community Council.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Socialism and the City," 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 18th A. D. Branch 2.

Alfred Breslow: "The Class Struggle," 1789 Elmsmere Place, Bronx; 7th A. D.

Jacob Axelrad: "Technocracy and Socialism," Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd Street and 14th Ave., Brooklyn; Boro Park Branch.

Mary Hillyer: "Breaking the Bread Lines," 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; Young Socialist Forum.

Maurice Gordin: "Soviet Russia Promise or Menace?" 9218 New York Blvd. (163rd St.), Jamaica, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Jacob Bernstein: "Social Forces in America Which Retard the Development of Socialism," Socialist Clubrooms, Heberton Ave. and Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Aaron Levenstein versus S. Sklaroff, debate: "Is the Soviet Form of Government Suitable for the U. S.?" 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Vincenzo Vacirca: "Fascism," Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx; Labor Forum.

J. B. Matthews: "Russia," 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

David P. Berenberg, G. A. Gerber, Charles Solomon, symposium: "Must the Socialist Party be a Working Class Party, and Why?" Chairman, Simon Berlin; People's House, 7 East 15th St., Manhattan; Educational Committee, Local N. Y. (For Party members only).

Amicus Most: "The Present Crisis," 1439 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn; 18th A. D. Branch 1.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Paul Porter: "Tom Mooney and California Justice," 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

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

Features of the Week on

(231 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, Feb. 5—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program; 1:40 p. m., "We, the People," with Elmer Rice; 8:30 p. m., The Group Theatre; 10 p. m., Symposium: "Proportional Representation," with Prof. J. D. McGoldrick, Walter D. Hinkle and former Mayor Hylan.

Monday, Feb. 6—5 p. m., Birth Control League; 5:30 p. m., Ray Rabinowitz, pianist; 5:45 p. m., The Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, Feb. 7—4:30 p. m., David Dacca, baritone; 10 p. m., The Compinsky Trio; 10:15 p. m., The WEVD University of the Air presents Professor John Dewey on Philosophy.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—4:45 p. m., John Boyd, Jr., "Planning Communities in Crowded Cities"; 5:15 p. m., Isadore Gorn and Max Weis.

Jacob Panken: "New Trends in Social Relations," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves.; Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

Henry J. Rosner: "The Bankers Rule N. Y.," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D.

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ser, sonatas; 8:15 p. m., Editor of The Nation; 10:15 p. m., WEVD University of the Air presents Dr. Henry C. Link on Psychology.

Thursday, Feb. 9—4:30 p. m., Children's Repertory Theatre; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum Hour; 10:30 p. m., Russian Art.

Friday, Feb. 10—8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon on History; 10 p. m., Harry Compson, concert pianist; 10:30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Saturday, Feb. 11—7:45 p. m., Richard Rohman, Theatre Guide; 8:15 p. m., Henry Cowell on Russian Music, accompanied by International Exchange Concert; 8:45 p. m., Jess Perlman, Interviews with a Psychologist.

YOUR PAPER and YOU

ONE of the best ways to advance the Socialist Party is to get subscribers to your paper, The New Leader. If your subscription is about to expire renew it promptly.

Another way to show your loyalty to The New Leader is to mention the paper when you patronize the advertisers.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

City Convention.—The unfinished business of the convention will be taken up at an extra session Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 p. m., in Room 608, Rand School. More resolutions and the report of the Industrial Committee are to be considered.

League Elections.—Nominations for executive and financial secretaries of the City Organization are to be made this week-end. They must reach the City Office by Wednesday, Feb. 8.

ILGWU Meeting.—All Senior members of the League are urged to attend a meeting Friday, Feb. 3, at 8:30 p. m., at 3 West 16th St. Oth. youth organizations will also be present and will consider means to aid the Dressmakers' organization. Julius Umansky will be the Yipsel spokesman.

Esperanto.—Comrades interested in learning the International Language and in maintaining communication with comrades in other countries are urged to communicate with the City Office. A class will be organized.

Bronx Tag-Days.—Striking miners will benefit from the activities of Bronx comrades this week-end. All out on Feb. 4th and 5th!

Brownsville Basketball Beckons Tonight! Will you be on the sidelines this Saturday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., to cheer on the Basketball Team of the Brownsville Yipsels? They'll be battling the best of the Young Circle League. There'll be dancing to good music—the Hollywood Serenaders. 35 cents admission will go a long way to helping the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, for whose benefit this dance and game has been arranged. Dancing till 2 a. m.

Beaten, Bewildered Victims Are "We The People"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE "RAW" MATERIAL

"WE, THE PEOPLE." A play in twenty scenes. By Elmer Rice. At the Empire.

The raw material of revolution is spread on the stage of the Empire, once the home of beautiful trifling, now ironically chosen for the most comprehensive survey of our civilization the drama yet has offered. "A slice of life," they say of naturalistic novels; yet not even "An American Tragedy" gives as many thick slices, raw, of American life as Rice has proffered in the twenty swift scenes of "We, the People." I can not think of a single phase of the breakdown of ideals and character and institutions and finance, one trail of their consequences, that is not at least indicated in this moving photograph. The Negro servant lashes at white interference in Haiti—where the runaway son, turned marine, is killed; the judge who condemns young Davis to death is son of the owner of a great syndicate of newspapers, friend of the employer who has discharged Davis's father, who is shot in an unemployment parade outside the factory gates. All these many levels and aspects of life are the more sharply contrasted in that no effort is made to make them blend; as in life, one path crosses another, now consciously one force drives, now unconsciously two purposes conflict; always the weaker, the poorer, is forced into further poverty by the wealthy and strong.

Despite the newspaper outcry, this is not a propaganda play; it preaches no creed: it shows. It is, however, a sort of dramatic tract, for at the end, without preaching a doctrine, it cries for an end of abuse, of rank and ranking injustice. America being essentially a bourgeois land, Rice has of late been consistently middle-class in his background and implied philosophy. "We, the People" shows the awakening of a typical, loyal, old American middle-class family, its gradual recognition that this is not a land of milk and honey, that "liberty and justice for all" is the expression of an ideal, a pious wish, not a fact. Opening in a school room, with the teacher scolding an Italian shoe-mender because his son damns the bosses in class, the play shows how this young teacher comes face to face with facts, as under the pressure of economic forces they cannot understand or control the family disintegrates, just as war and poverty break up the family of her lover. Not only every phase of life, from college to factory to Washington Senate to mortgaged small home and impoverished farm, is shown or pointed with a passing finger, but every type of American, satisfied scion of wealth, patriotic middle-class townsman, rebel of several sorts, passes over this varied scene. None of them is fully developed, nor his point of view argued; indeed, the play is a sort of monodrama: all American life is exposed as it widens to the opening eyes of the patriotic school teacher, Helen Davis, as she

The Author of John Golden's Hit at the Royale



Rachel Crothers, whose play "When Ladies Meet" continues at the Royale Theater.

looks about or reads the papers or hears her lover tell of his family's ways.

What is the answer? How can Helen know? The misery, the wretchedness of life, its gross unfairness, are all too apparent; but how can she, how can any of the hitherto contented bourgeois—now that their life has betrayed them—find a way out? The beaten, bewildered state of mind the play pictures is epitomized in the Corporal who makes one of the speeches at the meeting where the Davis boy is arrested. The Corporal has received an arm wound in the war, and three bravery stripes, and the flu (which returned most every year), and all seemed equally accidental, once he had been "caught in the draft." Home, out of work for two years, at times arrested for vagrancy but released because of his war record, given the "bums' rush" with the B.E.F. at Washington, he was drifting along—toward what? Do you know? Death by starvation? Revolution? This is the vague question the middle class is beginning to face, as its slender savings crumple in ruined banks,

Jennie Goldstein to Star at Rolland Theatre

Jennie Goldstein and her entire supporting company in "The Struggle for a Mother," the actress' current Jewish dramatic hit, will begin a limited engagement in that play as guest artists at the Brooklyn Rolland Theatre, starting today. The play, in which the noted Yiddish star scored a success at her own Bronx Prospect Theater, will be offered as the week-end attraction at the Rolland.

Henry Cowell Over WEVD

Henry Cowell, composer and pianist, presents an International Exchange Concert of the work of contemporary European composers

as its homes and farms are torn from long-striving fingers, as all the solid bases of its ideals and aspirations turn quicksand.

While "We, the People" lacks the poetry, the "gift of metaphor," that might lift it to great art, it moves with a gathering of realistic details that accumulate mass force; it is staged with fidelity and an eye for the dramatically effective, and the large cast carries superbly along. If I had to pick individuals for special mention, I should point out Maurice Wells as Cotton Mather's descendant, Professor Sloane, Frank Wilson as the Negro servant: "Too bad that God ran out of 'whitewash!'" and—the remainder of the cast! The drama is no place to seek solutions for the problems that our social system is dying under; but for a full and dramatic presentation of the symptoms of the disease, go visit "We, the People."

ELMER RICE'S

WE, THE PEOPLE

Staged by Mr. Rice
Settings by Aline Bernstein

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Tel. PE. 6-2670
Eves. \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 85c, \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75 (Tax Incl.)

GILBERT MILLER presents

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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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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 Renald WERRENATH,
Tullie CARMINATI, Natalie
HALL, Walter SLEZAK, Al
SHEAN, Katherine CAR-
RINGTON—Curtain at 8:30

ALVIN THEA., 53 St.

Eves. 8:30. — Matinees

Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BEST BALCONY SEATS — \$2.00

Others \$1.50 and \$1.00

ORCHESTRA SEATS — \$3.00

In Popular Revival



Bruno Wick has an important role in "As Husbands Go" current at the Forrest Theater.

every Saturday night at 8:15 p. m. over Station WEVD. The program scheduled for Saturday evening will be devoted to the music of Russia and will include The League of Composer's Quartet and Sergei Radamsky, tenor.

Notables Laud "Yoshe Kalb"

A galaxy of notables, representing the theatre, literature and communal leadership, who have in the past few weeks viewed Maurice Schwartz's production of "Yoshe Kalb" at the Yiddish Art Theatre, have expressed in letters and telegrams to Mr. Schwartz their admiration for the play and their enthusiasm for the production.

Among them are: Jed Harris, Channing Pollock, Carl Van Vechten, Fani Marinoff, Fannie Hurst, Eddie Cantor, Rabbi Nathan Krass, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Dr. Lion Feuchtwanger, Morris Gest, Claude G. Bowers, Max D. Steuer, Fannie Brice, Lew Leslie, Benjamin Holzman and Jacob Billikopf.

"Mädchen in Uniform" Third Week at Cameo

"Mädchen in Uniform," successful Continental film, directed by Leontine Sagin, will be held over for a third week at popular prices at the RKO Cameo Theatre.

The film as shown at the Cameo has completed English titles, which were written by the late Donald Freeman.

Herthe Thiele and Rorthen Weick head the cast.

A NEW COMEDY

HONEYMOON

"24 Hours of Matrimonial Madness" with KATHERINE ALEXANDER

At These Attractive Prices \$1 - \$1.50 - \$2 plus tax for all performances, including Sat. Eve.

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3 P. M.

No Foreign

Dialogue Spoken

HENRY S. GOFFIN, President, Union

MAURICE SCHWARTZ'S Stupendous Production

"YOSHE KALB"

"An artistic triumph—the acting throughout seemed to me perfect. I sincerely trust that many non-Jewish New Yorkers, who are as ignorant as was I of the art of the Yiddish theatre, will avail themselves of this performance. It was a great experience for us."

YIDDISH ART Thea., 2 Ave. at 12 St. Phone Stuy. 9-7195
TONIGHT TOMORROW & SUN. NIGHTS. MATINEES TOMORROW & SUN.

GRACE MOORE in THE DUBARRY

ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION AT THESE REDUCED PRICES

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ORCHESTRA 1ST BALCONY 2ND BALCONY
GEO. COHAN THEA. B'WAY MATS WED. & SAT. 2:30
M. & 43 ST. EVES. 8:30

SAM H. HARRIS presents

"DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

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CONWAY TEARLE PAUL HARVEY OLIVE WYNHAM CESAR ROMERO SAMUEL LEVENE

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

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

WALTER, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3:00
Soloist: NATHAN MILSTEIN, Violinist

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 9, at 8:45
Friday Aft., Feb. 10, at 2:30
Soloist: SHEPHERD-LOEFFLER—BEETHOVEN

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 11, at 8:45
Soloist: EFRIM ZIMBALIST, Violinist

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 12, at 3:00
Soloist: FRIEDRICH SCHOOR, Baritone
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mps. (Steinway Piano)

The Lunts and Noel Coward Cavort at The Barrymore

DESIGNED FOR TRIFLING
"DESIGN FOR LIVING." By and with Noel Coward. Also with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. At the Ethel Barrymore.

Shakespeare, soon after he began writing, had achieved such sure popularity in the theatre that he could call his trifles "As You Like It" and "What You Will." Without imitating the type of name, Noel Coward shows a similar sense of power in the theatre, offering the public a personal frolic, a gay gambol through nothingness while he and the Lunts have a good time. A studio in Paris, a flat in London, a penthouse in New York (excellently designed by G. E. Calthrop) are the successive haunts of these two men and one woman who love one another very much, who solve the eternal triangle by maintaining all three lines, who go about throwing gay nonsense into the atmosphere, who carry on, artists as they are supposed (in the play) to be, as though the world had no existence save to provide a background for the caprices of artists. A pleasant mouse, a sweet frappe, a delectable dessert. But two hours and fifty minutes of dessert make one long for a slice of good old English roast beef.

Men and women today are interested, not in ideas, but in personalities. This taste, catered to and fostered by the scandal sheets and the gossip columns, makes this a play at which the audience watches, not Gilda, Otto, and Leo, but always Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, and Noel Coward. These three (with competent assistance from the minor members of the cast) give a truly virtuoso display of acting, and add some excellent samples of stage cooperation. All they need for significant achievement is a play.

J. T. S.

"Iron Master" at Original Roxy
—Big Vaudeville Bill Headed by Dave Schooler

Lila Lee and Reginald Denny starring in "The Iron Master" comes to the Roxy Theater, 7th Ave. and 50th St., beginning today. This is the dramatic story of the career of a scrap pile worker who rises to the control of the gigantic Stillman Iron Works and, after the death of Stillman Senior, is willed complete guardianship over the fortune and thriftless members of the family he left behind him.

Beside Esther Howard and William Janney, the leading players are supported by J. Farrell MacDonald, Virginia Sale, Richard Tucker, Astrid Alwyn, Freddie Frederick and Ronnie Cosby.

On the stage, Dave Schooler and his Music, playing modern melodies will reign supreme. Among the eight acts supporting him will be the Original Radio Rogues (James Hollywood, Ed Bartell and Henry Taylor), Paul Ramos and his mid-gets, Johnny Bryant, and Pablo, an entertaining magician.

Comedienne in "Pardon My English"



Lyda Roberti who sings and makes merry in the new musicale at the Majestic Theatre.

"Hot Pepper" with Lowe, McLaglen and Velez at Fox B'klyn; New Stage Show

A new Quirt and a new Flagg in night club settings in which the colorful, vivacious Lupe Velez makes whoopes with Edmund Lowe, Victor McLaglen and El Brendel, are featured in "Hot Pepper," the new Fox comedy opening at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre today.

As Quirt and Flagg, Lowe and McLaglen have become one of the most famous teams on the screen. El Brendel plays a comedy role that furnishes a good share of the fun, his simple ingenuousness being in marked contrast to the broad rowdyism of Quirt and Flagg. Other members of the cast are Lillian Bond, Gloria Roy and Boothe Howard.

Al Reid offers another stage presentation, "Miami," featuring the Pickens Sisters of National Broadcasting fame. Other members of the stage show include Jack Pepper & Co. in "The Spice of Life," Gene De Quincy & Lewis in "Dance Unique," the Erlin Sisters, just two little knock-about, and the 16 Fox Dollies.

Sophie Treadwell to Produce "Lone Valley"

Sophie Treadwell, author of "Machinal" and a number of other plays, announces that she is to enter the field of play-producing with the presentation early in March of a drama entitled "Lone Valley," written by herself. The play was successfully tried out last summer in Nyack, N. Y., with Irene Homer in the leading role. A cast has already been chosen and rehearsals will get under way within a week.

STARTING TODAY (Sat. Feb. 4) for One Week only

Sensational! Extraordinary! Actual!

"WHITHER GERMAN?"

The Conflict of the Century!
 Fascism vs. Socialism vs. Communism!
 Will the Kaiser Come Back?

The Tremendous Drama of Germany TODAY actually enacted by its leading figures in the most crucial moments of Europe's history.

SEE and HEAR the opinions of Hitler - Hindenburg - Brüning - Von Papen - Thaelmann - The Kaiser - Von Schleicher - Crown Prince Wilhelm, and others.

—as part of the regular program. Continuous performances from 10 a.m. to midnight.—Adm. 25c at all times.

Embassy News Reel Thea.

1560 Broadway, bet. 46th & 47th Sts.

EMBASSY NEWS REEL THEATRE PRESENTS INTERESTING FILM ON PRESENT GERMAN CRISIS

The intensely crucial political drama, which is being enacted in Germany today and which holds in its relentless grip the future of the German people, is presented this week in a new form at the Embassy News Reel Theater in a special film "Whither Germany? or Will the Kaiser Come Back."

Graphically presented, we see and hear in this film the figures and forces which have kept Germany in a state of constant conflict and uncertainty for the past 14 years. We are introduced intimately to the figures who have played their part in this significant drama and those who have seized control to compel the German people to carry out their particular political and economic plans.

Woven into this film, like a Greek chorus, are pictures of popular demonstrations of enormous proportions—the Nazis, the Steel Helmets, the Socialists, the Centrists, the Communists—all insisting with song and cheers and shouts that they alone have the key to the problems which have beset Germany since the armistice.

This film of Germany's crisis is

ter the field of play-producing with the presentation early in March of a drama entitled "Lone Valley," written by herself. The play was successfully tried out last summer in Nyack, N. Y., with Irene Homer in the leading role. A cast has already been chosen and rehearsals will get under way within a week.

MICHALESKO OPENS AT BRONX PROSPECT THEATER

Returning to the Bronx after an absence of two years, Michal Michalesko will be seen as guest star of the Bronx Prospect Theater for a limited engagement beginning tonight. The actor will offer "The Song of Israel," Joseph Rumshinsky's Yiddish operette, in which he plays the leading role.

One Midnight Show SAT., FEB. 4

A Motion Picture Too Aesthetic For Public Showing?

"IVAN"

First Sound Film directed by DOVZHENKO, creator of "Arsenal" AN AMKINO FILM
 Tickets \$1—On Sale at Box Office

3rd Big Week at Pop. Prices

"MAEDCHEN in UNIFORM"

"It's the best picture I ever saw."
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RKO CAMEO 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. 25c
 42nd St. & B'way 1 P.M. 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. 35c - Evns. 55c (Mon. to Fri.)

ON THE SCREEN

A Picture you will FEEL with every breath.

IRENE DUNNE in "THE SECRET OF MADAME BLANCHE"

with PHILLIPS HOLMES UNA MERKEL LIONEL ATWILL

ON THE STAGE IN PERSON **GEORGIE PRICE**

Radio's Most Versatile Star **AL TRAHAN**

The International Jester **Geo. FONTANA & Joyce COLES**

Dance Creations **AND ADDED ATTRACTION CAB CALLOWAY & Orchestra**

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

The Star of "Flying Colors" at the Imperial



Clifton Webb has the stellar role in the Max Gordon-Howard Dietz musical success "Flying Colors."

"Ivan" to Have Special Midnight Showing at Cameo

"Ivan," the first sound film of the famous Soviet director, Dovzhenko, will be presented for one midnight performance, Saturday, Feb. 4, at the RKO Cameo Theatre.

Although praised by the Soviet film critics as a fine example of filmcraft, "Ivan" was condemned for being too aesthetic. The film was not banned, but had only a limited run in Moscow.

Because of its difficulties in the

Thomas Mitchell "Jack-of-All-Theatrical Trades"

In a season when Broadwayites are bemoaning the lack of activity on The Great White Way, it is certainly cheering to come in contact with Thomas Mitchell, the director of "Honeymoon," the Samuel-Chatzino-George Backer comedy at the Vanderbilt Theater. According to the theatrical records, Tommy Mitchell has spent only two days in the last five years out of the theatre. And that, in this era of unemployment, is a decided achievement.

Though still a young man, Mitchell can look back on almost two decades in the theater, two decades in which he has earned and deserved the title "Jack-of-all-theatrical-trades." He has been at various times an actor, author, director, re-write man and technical advisor and, on occasions, all five combined.

Mr. Mitchell directed "Little Accident" and "Cloudy With Showers," starring in and co-authoring both plays. Besides these, he co-starred last year in "Riddle Me This" with Frank Craven; re-wrote and directed sketches for "Ballyhoo"; wrote two plays; and starred, more recently, in "Clear All Wires."

While still starring in "Clear All Wires," he was doubling as a director in his spare time by staging "Honeymoon." When "Clear All Wires" closed in New York on Saturday, I took a train to Philadelphia and got there just in time for the dress rehearsal of "Honeymoon" on Sunday morning. When the play opened in New York, I found, much to my surprise, that I was also acting in it. And such activity, to Thomas Mitchell, is just child's play.

Soviet Union, the Amkino has decided to give "Ivan" but one showing in this country to determine the reactions of Americans to this picture. It may be shown in the United States again.

JAMES CAGNEY STRAND

"HARD TO HANDLE"

Broadway and 47th Street.
 25c to 1 p.m., 40c 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 65c (incl. tax) after 6 p.m.
 except Saturdays and Sundays.

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in **"PARACHUTE JUMPER"**

BROOKLYN STRAND

with **BETTE DAVIS, LEO CARRILLO**

Fulton and Rockwell
 25c to 8:30 p.m. ex. Sat. & Sun.
 Midnite show Saturday.

ED WYNN

in **"FOLLOW THE LEADER"**

WINTER GARDEN

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 25c to 1 p.m., 40c to 6 p.m.
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Brooklyn's Finest Entertainment!
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JACK DENNY

& His Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra
FRITZ & JEAN HUBERT

GLEN & JENKINS - Other RKO Acts

ON THE SCREEN

IRENE DUNNE

"NO OTHER WOMAN"

with CHAS. HICKFORD - GWILI ANDRE

ALBEE Mon. to Fri. Evns. BALC. 55c
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Today's Feature **"RED-HAIRED ALBI"**
 "The Most For The Least"

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION!

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

RASPUTIN

AND THE **EMPRESS**

with **JOHN, ETHEL, LIONEL**

BARRYMORE

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.

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

Hitler Is In

A REPORTER has just told me the calamitous news that Hitler is German Chancellor. Maybe some of his colleagues the sobering weight of responsibility, his own essential weakness, and his party's lack of real unity will tame the boastful Hitler and prevent him from starting an anti-Semitic terror or a militaristic rampage. I can't see much hope except that German Social Democrats will now, after their desperate efforts to save the constitution, shift their emphasis from constitutionalism to Socialism. To vote for Hindenburg to block Hitler and then get both—that is a tragedy!

For this tragedy we Americans have plenty to answer. By washing our hands of responsibility in Germany for the reparations situation, by blindly insisting on collecting Allied debts which of course meant that the Allies would insist on reparations, and by doing so little for disarmament we contributed to the conditions which gave Hitlerism a fertile soil.

Perhaps the object lesson Hitler will give of what he can and cannot accomplish may check the drift to Fascism in America. The drift is real and has been accelerated by disgust with the present session of Congress. Of course this is a Lame Duck Congress—thank God, the last—but I see little hope for improvement in the next.

It is all too likely that the special session Mr. Roosevelt will call will flounder around, pass some hasty legislation—perhaps an ill-considered farm allotment plan—under pressure, without adequate compensative legislation for city workers, employed and unemployed. As a result it will throw things further out of balance.

A Dark Prospect

CONGRESS will soon find that we can't drink ourselves into prosperity or even into a balanced budget. It will wrangle over budget-balancing, give it up in despair, and resort to some sort of inflation, probably monetary inflation which must be on a huge scale to be effective. This inflation will get out of hand and a cry for organization will go up. Then with increasing volume the chorus will swell: Give us a dictator or a group dictatorship!

Heretofore our fake two-party system has served its masters well. They can say, "If you don't like our Ike try out Mike." They have been fairly safe while the people said, "Hoover is my shepherd, I shall do nothing but want."

If instead of Hoover the masses had said "Wall Street" it might be different and dangerous for our masters. But when Congress gets political paralysis, in the midst of depression, big business will abandon the fake two-party system and will look around for a demagogue with whom to make a working agreement. He will give the workers just enough to keep them quiet. This forecast is not a statement of inevitability; circumstances may change it.

This drift to Fascism is the thing Socialists must fight. To fight it we must build the party. I am glad to report that the interest wherever I have been is almost as great as in campaign time and that our locals are, to an encouraging degree, keeping on the job. We are terribly hampered by lack of funds. That national \$50,000 budget must be raised.

Day by day it is clearer that nothing can be done without lightening the debt burden which last year took half the national income. Today the capitalist system is lightening its load by the cruel and crude surgery of ruthless deflation of wages and wholesale foreclosure. Tomorrow, after wages are well down, it may start an inflation which will wipe out small savings and insurance policies, measured in dollars, and will leave wages hopelessly lagging behind prices.

RAND SCHOOL DEBATE

The newly-formed Rand School Debating Society will hold its third student debate of the year, Friday, February 10th, at 8:45, in the Rand School on "Resolved: that Technocracy is a Socialist Philosophy." The participants will be Cicero



Norman Thomas

Controlled Inflation

SOCIALISTS ought to insist on two things: (1) Inflation must be carefully controlled in amount and directed to helping unemployed workers by maintenance allowance which as soon as possible and as far as possible should be changed into regular wages for public works, including a great housing program. Only by subsidizing unemployed workers as consumers can purchasing power be increased and effective demand be made available. Workers with money in their pockets will begin again to buy. (2) The main dependence for necessary debt reduction must be a capital levy, that is, a tax appropriating, by a carefully adjusted scale, a share in the great wealth which its present owners did not create. The tax should begin at the one hundred or possibly two hundred thousand level because of administrative difficulties in price under that sum. It might use the rate worked out but, alas, not applied by the British Labor Party.

During the campaign Professor Maynard Krueger and some students working with him, at my request, estimated that conservatively on this basis we could collect forty to fifty billions which could be used to wipe out the worst of the debts we have now and will have to incur for unemployment relief, etc. Payment can be in money, government bonds, or in securities in corporations which should be socialized. Such a capital levy is far more equitable, and less destructive of confidence and more orderly than wholesale foreclosures, wild inflation, or piecemeal cancellation or confiscation.

No man can say that we are doing all we can to get out of this bog who rejects consideration of a capital levy and discussion of the proper rates for it.

The Standard of Living

THE present standardization of poverty by food allowances averaging, in most cases, under three dollars a week for a family with rent and other charges mostly out of the picture is ruining the so-called American standard of living. In the Middle West I have found some use of barter and work exchanges, aided by script, which is helpful. But unless these exchanges can get control of factories their usefulness is limited. I am appalled when workers talk of building new shoe factories, for example, to produce for the unemployed when we have so many idle factories. Better organize the unemployed to demand immediate government action. That ought to be the primary purpose of this conference or congress the Organization Committee of our party is now working at.

An Interesting Meeting

ONE of the most interesting meetings I attended on this trip was in Chicago, the weekly meeting of the Central Committee representing the fifty or sixty locals with some 2,500 members of the unemployed groups initiated by the work of Karl Borders and the Chicago L. I. D. Socialists are actively working in them though they do not seek to dominate them as the Communists dominate the unemployed councils. The committee is composed of men and women of the most varied background and education, colored and white, Mexican and Scandinavian, engineers and manual workers were discussing how best to bring pressure on Chicago relief agencies for effective action. And they were reporting an appreciable degree of success!

Most of the farmers I've talked with in Iowa and Illinois want some form of allotment plan though, in discussion, they admit the dangers of the bill which passed the House of Representatives. The farmers say they want something now and God knows they need it. I was considerably impressed by a conference in Bloomington following a forum—where, by the way, corn was accepted for admittance, the same to be ground into meal for the unemployed. Some farm leaders and others recommended the Beshers plan. It calls for the dilution of motor fuel (gasoline) with ten per cent of alcohol distilled from corn or grain. Such a law would provide use for six hundred million bushels of grain, give a fuel which they claim is proved by test to be better than straight gasoline, and raise the price per gallon only by one cent, if that much. It would help conserve petroleum. As an emergency law it seems to me that it promises real help to a great many farmers with far fewer dangers than the allotment plan—certainly as that plan passed the House.

Codina and George Mladnick for the affirmative and Zekor Antonsen and Peter Miettinen for the negative.

Education Threatened by Economy Drives

A release from the National Child Labor Committee declares

that "the schools, which ought to be offering increased facilities, are faced in many sections of the country with reduced appropriations. School terms are being shortened, the teaching force curtailed, attendance work reduced, vocational training and guidance programs suspended, and building plans cancelled."

Extent of Unemployment Is Calamity Greater Than War

A REPORT of the International Labor Office on unemployment throughout the world gives some idea of the overwhelming disaster that has come to the world's working class.

Late in 1932 the total unemployment in the world was carefully calculated to be in round numbers 30,000,000, with an annual expense to the world of \$21,000,000,000 in wages alone. But, possibly, the most startling figures are those which reveal the financial burden which unemployment places on every industrial state. The report says:

"Huge sums are being expended by governments, municipalities and private organizations in relieving the unemployed.

Cost in Various Countries

"In Queensland the total expenditure since 1923-24 has more than trebled.

"In Austria it has about doubled in the same period.

"In Belgium the expenditure of the emergency fund (exclusive of family allowances for unemployed workers) has increased from 32,000,000 francs in 1930 to approximately 365,000,000 in 1931.

"In Germany the total expenditure for compulsory insurance, emergency relief and communal relief taken together has risen from 1,151,000,000 reichsmarks in 1928 to 2,973,000,000 marks in 1931.

"In Great Britain the expenditure for compulsory insurance, already regarded as extraordinarily high (\$51,500,000) in 1924-25, approximately doubled (\$101,300,000) by 1930-31, and it is estimated by the Minister of Labor that the cost in 1932-33 will be \$120,000,000.

In Italy

"In Italy since 1924-25 the total expenditure on compulsory insurance is fully four times what it

was (22,800,000 lire in 1924, 23,100,000 lire in 1925, 115,600,000 lire in 1930).

"In the Netherlands, in the case of the voluntary unemployment insurance in operation there, expenditures have more than quadrupled during the last seven years.

"In Poland total expenditure on compulsory insurance has likewise more than quadrupled.

"In Switzerland the increase has been from 2,600,000 francs in 1925 to 4,300,000 francs in 1926, to 37,600,000 francs in 1931.

"These funds take no account of sums expended by local relief funds and private organizations.

A Huge Burden

"In countries such as the United States, where organized provision for unemployment relief has not yet been developed, the burden has fallen in the main upon local funds.

"In New York City, for instance, the executive director of the Welfare Council has estimated that not less than \$75,000,000 will be needed for relief in that city during the next twelve months, of which at least \$55,000,000 will have to be provided by public funds. The emergency relief and construction act recently adopted by the United States Congress authorizes loans up to \$300,000,000 to States for unemployment relief, loans up to \$1,500,000,000 for revenue producing construction works of a public character, and an additional sum of \$322,000,000 to be appropriated for Federal public works. Other relief appropriations—notably \$40,000,000 to the American National Red Cross—have also been found necessary.

"Charitable contributions to relief in this country (the United States), large as they are in the aggregate, are estimated to amount to only 1 per cent of the wage loss incurred by the workers."

There's No Depression Here

HERE'S one industry in which there is no depression. Business as usual—or more so.

We read in our favorite weekly paper, the New York Democrat, house organ of the Tammany clubs of Manhattan, that "Over 3,000 attend Anawanda Ball." It was held at the Astor Hotel, and looking upon the merry throngs with benign countenances were Mayor O'Brien, Boss Curry and other Tammany notabilities.

The Anawanda Club was organized by the sainted Charles F. Murphy, and long before his translation to the Valhalla of statesmen its annual balls were transferred from the rough-and-ready ballrooms of the Gas House district to the swell precincts of the Astor. The faithful and their wives bedeck themselves in borrowed [or rented] finery, drive up in taxicabs, do homage to the bosses seated in state in the royal boxes, and then gyrate in slow and majestic dance.

And where do the 3,000 merry-makers come from? What is the urge that induces the poverty-stricken of that proletarian section to pay high prices for tickets and to rent plug hats and swallow tail coats? And do they have as much fun as they would in their own section among their own kind?

The answer of these questions tells the ugly story of Tammany shake-down politics. It is rumored that storekeepers and pushcart peddlers, civil servants and teachers, little merchants and unemployed who want the favor of a job find it expedient to buy tickets and show themselves there. A d that accounts for the big success of all Tammany district club affairs. And that is why Republican leaders attend them and sit conspicuously smirking in the boxes with their allies, the Tammany leaders.

Incidentally, in another column of the same issue we read: "Carley

Rewarded by McGuiness." It appears that one Carley "served as publicity man for the Greenpoint People's Regular Democratic Organization" of which a clown named McGuiness is "executive member." So Carley gets a \$4,000 job—but McGuiness does not pay the salary, nor does his "regular" club. It is a place on the staff of the State Senate requiring certain technical qualifications. McGuiness is not the appointing officer, but he "rewards" his man, and shamelessly the organization sees nothing wrong in letting the world know how the wheels go round.

And that tells the story of what is going on in New York, and gives an added reason for the useful people to turn their backs on the two old parties, and upon a "fusion" movement, and upon a projected Goo-Goo "City Party," and to unite in the Socialist Party to clean out the mess and take over government in their own interest.

The proceeds of the Anawanda ball are scheduled to go "towards relief of the needy of the district." Oh, yes, indeed. Charitable as the very devil. And the bosses want only one thing in return for "charitably" giving away the money extorted from those who feel they ought to buy tickets—that is, the control of the city club-house government and large-scale loot.

And there's a pretty picture of you!