

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## The Struggle Against Mass Poverty Is The Duty of the Organized Workers

**B**BROADCASTING over Station WOL in Washington last week, Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, made a fighting speech worthy of a place on this page. Declaring that "men, women and children, not silk, cotton and gold, are the wealth of the nation," McGrady presented a picture of the plight of the working masses that should stir millions to action. This fighting speech in part follows:

By EDWARD F. McGRADY

**O**UR President and the Congress of the United States are still facing the gravest problem ever confronting the nation, namely, mass unemployment and its by-product—mass poverty. It is the hope and the prayer of all of us that the issue will be met adequately at the very earliest moment.

At this very hour those totally unemployed have reached the enormous figure of 13,200,000 and there are millions more working only part time who are receiving a dying wage instead of a living one.

The loss of wages from 1928 to February, 1933, amounts to \$33,000,000,000.

From very conservative figures there are not less than forty millions of our people living in poverty. More than fifteen million of these people would perish if it were not for the fact that they have been subsisting through the aid of charity.

Approximately 5,500 schools have already closed, 500 in three states alone—Arkansas, Arizona and Oklahoma. There are today more than fourteen million of our children of school age who are on the streets because the local communities, impoverished as they are, can not keep the schools open.

The American standards of living, that we have always boasted so much about in the past, have been utterly destroyed.

Our investigators have found as many as five people sleeping in one bed. They have found three families living in a tenement of three small rooms. Thousands of infants have died because the mothers, suffering for months from hunger and malnutrition, could not give these infants proper nourishment.

Our hospitals are overflowing everywhere with the victims of this depression. Insane asylums are disgracefully overcrowded. Mass poverty and despair are the order of the day.

Local relief has almost completely broken down. Twelve months ago cities that were able to contribute from \$15 to \$20 per month for a family of five have cut their relief to \$8 and \$10 per month and in six of our large industrial sections they are allowing only fifty cents per week to feed a human being. This makes no provision for housing.

### On to Washington



Cartoon drawn by Anita Willcox for the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction to be held in Washington May 6th and 7th.

I have investigated buildings in three of our largest cities that were opened up to give shelter to the homeless and I found the most distressing conditions. In a building, 75x200 feet long, seven stories high, there were herded together like cattle 1,900 men, with no adequate toilet facilities. I found young and old, many of them well educated, most of them who came from good homes, herded together with thieves, drug addicts and depraved persons. The conditions and the surroundings were shocking.

Much bitterness has developed and there is a general spiritual deterioration among these millions who can find no work, who are not adequately fed, and who are miserably clothed.

Cynicism and resentment against the Government and against society is growing. Family groups have disintegrated.

The consequences of this whole situation will reach far into the future, some say for the next fifty years. Millions of our people, broken by undernourishment, despair and defeat, will never again lead normal, self-respecting lives.

The failure on the part of the Government to meet the issue is sapping the nation's vitality and only immediate action can save the situation.

Private charity has largely dried up. Many of our states and cities frankly admit they are unable to meet the demands that are being made upon them. Consequently the Federal Government must assume its share of responsibility. Every resource of the Government should be used to save the lives of our citizenship.

We are still the richest country in the world. The very latest figures obtainable show that we are still in a better position financially than any of the other large powers. I call your attention to these figures showing the per capita wealth and indebtedness of the United States, Italy, France and Great Britain:

	U.S.	Italy	France	Britain
Per capita indebtedness...	\$165	\$242	\$455	\$800
Per capita wealth.....	2,800	805	1,450	2,170

You will see from these figures that the United States has less debt per person than any other of the outstanding nations and more wealth per person than any other nation in the world.

We did not hesitate one instant to pile up a national debt of twenty-five billions of dollars in the late war, most of which was used to destroy property and human life. Why should we hesitate now in appropriating sufficient money to preserve and prolong the lives of our own American men, women and children?

Members of the Congress, who are the representatives of the people, we call upon you to answer the ever-swelling cry of our despairing fathers and mothers. We ask you to meet this issue intelligently, courageously, adequately and without loss of time.

## Workers Rally to Continental Congress

**T**HE call for a new Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers has stirred the labor movement of the nation and caught its imagination. Last week more than 60 officials of labor and farmer groups added their names to the hundred others who originally sponsored the call for a great convocation of workers to be held in Washington, D. C., on April 6th and 7th.

Reports from the national headquarters of the conference in Washington told of credentials pouring into the office within a few days after publication of the call. In the meantime, the Socialist Party of America announced its full support of the undertaking.

The calling of the conference has brought immediate response from the rank and file of labor and farmers, as well as from leaders of international unions and farm groups. Of great significance is the interest being shown by working farmer groups. The conference will be the largest joint demonstration of city and country workers since the depression first burst on the nation. A third group which will complete the conference will be thousands of delegates from

bona-fide unemployed groups.

Sees 5,000 Delegates

Marx Lewis, secretary of the arrangements committee, from his headquarters at 907 15th Street N.W. in Washington, announced Friday that the hope that 5,000 delegates would attend appears to be easily possible of attainment.

Labor unions which have endorsed the congress in the last week include carpenters, welders, barbers and marine workers' locals in California; miners' locals in Indiana; barbers' locals in Idaho; Baltimore, Md., machinists; the cloakmakers' joint board in New York City; painters, hosiery workers, carpenters' and barbers' locals in Pennsylvania; and central trades councils in Wisconsin, Far-

An extensive drive in New York is under way to bring out a large delegation to the Congress. The drive is being conducted by A. N. Weinberg, whose offices are located at 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Organizations seeking detailed information can secure it by writing or seeing him at that address.

go, North Dakota; and Kern County, California.

The enthusiastic response of the farmers is evidenced by endorsements and pledges of delegations from farm holiday, farm union and grange organizations of Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota.

The most striking support of the week came from some of the largest organized groups of unemployed, including the Unemployed Citizens leagues of Seattle and Colorado. Other unemployed organizations which rallied to the congress include the jobless groups of Indianapolis, Grinnell, Iowa; Battle Creek, Michigan; Youngs-San Francisco; C. E. Sheets, Pres.

town, Ohio; New Castle, Pa.; and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Organizations which are entitled to send two delegates each are progressive organizations of farmers; organizations of labor; cooperative societies; Socialist and Farmer-Labor locals and branches and other progressive political groups independent of the old parties; unemployed groups and labor fraternal societies.

Additional signers to the Congress call since the first announcement include:

California—Albert G. Rogers, Editor, The Labor Leader, San Diego; James Chesnut, Pres. Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 1710, Mill Valley; Captain C. C. Nielsen, Pres. Marine Credit Union Ltd., San Francisco; E. R. Lofgren, Chrm. Unemployed Cooperative Relief Assn., San Francisco; Austin Lewis, Director Pacific Cooperative League, Counsel for Cal. Committee, A.C.L.U.; W. K. Russell, Pres. Certified Welders Assn. Local, also Sec. Bay District Lodge, San Francisco; C. E. Sheets, Pres.

Calif. State Assn. of Journeymen Barbers, Bakersfield. Colorado—Unemployed Citizens' League, Chas. D. Strong, state executive, Denver; A. A. McClendon, Chrm. Hesperus Liberty Club, Hesperus. Connecticut—Francis A. Henson, Exec. Sec. National Religion and Labor Foundation; Sadie Reish, Org. I.L.G.W.-U., New Haven; B. Kalin, Chrm. New Haven Committee of Workmen's Circle; M. Toweroff, Sec. New Haven District Workmen's Circle.

Indiana—Edw. Henry, Chrm. Unemployed League, Indianapolis; John Finchum, Chrm. Old Trails Unemployed Council, Indianapolis; Thos. Whitehead, Chrm. First Ward Unemployed League, Indianapolis; Hosea Fulkerson, Sec. Wright Township Unemployed Council, Jasonville; J. C. Moss, Chrm. Local Union 786, U.M.W.A., Jasonville; Elmer G. Santisteban, Unemployed Relief Council, Columbus. Idaho—Glenn S. Spracher, Pres. Barbers Local 444, Idaho Falls; W. W. Deal, Master, Idaho (Continued on Page Eight)



# NEW LEADER

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JAMES ONEAL, Editor

Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Contributing Editors:  
Abraham Cahan, Joseph E. Cohen, S. A. de Witt, Morris Hillquit, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Joseph T. Shipley, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman.



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## The United German Front

GERMAN Fascism has consolidated its power through the passage by the Reichstag of the enabling act which grants power to the Cabinet to make laws without consulting that body and without action by the President. On the other hand the President's powers are preserved, including the power to dismiss Chancellor Hitler.

What we have in this arrangement is a ruling class divided, not the dictatorship of a Mussolini, and powers given the Cabinet to override the Constitution. Speaking for the Socialist delegation, Otto Wels protested against the passage of the enabling act. "Take our liberty, take our lives, but leave us our honor," he cried. "If you really want social reconstruction, you would need no such law as this."

Hitler has enormous power but has only three members of the Cabinet, the rest belonging to the Junker, monarchist and capitalist coalition, with the executive power left in the hands of Hindenburg. What this means is evident. The Junker-monarchist-capitalist group and Hindenburg do not trust Hitler although he has the largest popular vote behind him. The monarchists want a Hohenzollern restoration and they despise the upstart Hitler, although they are willing to use him. The Junkers in general are also monarchists. The capitalist-banking group is also willing to use Hitler but it does not want an Italian type of Fascism that would interfere with the free functioning of German capitalism. In Italy even capitalists and bankers have to take orders from Mussolini.

Hitler is a hostage of this coalition. He will be permitted to use power against all working class organizations, a course that meets with the approval of the Junker-monarchist-capitalist coalition, but any attempt to seize the power exclusively for the Fascists will open a breach with his allies. Hindenburg commands the Reich army and can use it against Hitler's storm troops.

The process of checking Hitler is already observed not only in the enabling act but in the announcement last Monday that the Reich is combing out the Fascist storm troops and that wholesale reorganization is reported in Breslau, the scene of the worst attacks on Jews. The Junker-monarchist-capitalist group does not like the anti-Jewish excesses because of the notoriety it gives the new regime in other countries and this gives a good excuse for combing out Hitler's brown shirts.

Late last week foreign correspondents were permitted to visit political prisoners in Berlin and they report that Ernst Thaelmann, Communist leader, and other political were safe. First reports were that Thaelmann had been murdered. However, this is only one prison and considering the character of Hitler's gangs we decline to accept this as general for Germany. Moreover, Hermann Goering, Fascist speaker of the Reichstag, declared to the Socialist Members, "So long as the foreign Socialist papers print lies about us you will have to suffer for it."

This attitude has been followed in the matter of attacks upon Jews. Last week's cables showed that they were being removed from public offices, universities and the professions and on Tuesday this week that the Fascists through special committees will enforce a nation-wide boycott of the Jewish people. The criminal, the sadist and ruling class "culture" for the time being rule Germany in a united front.

## The World We Live In

# A Socialist View of the Week

### Roosevelt's Honeymoon Is Coming to an End

THE "honeymoon" period of the Roosevelt Administration appears to be passing and as all aspects of capitalism are being deflated the new regime is also due for a deflation. The President's dramatic moves in the first two weeks "made a hit" but all evidence indicates that unemployment is on the increase. Consolidation of bureaus, abolishing 5,000 Federal jobs and reducing wages do not touch the deep organic disease that afflicts industry. The economy program runs current with the advice of the bankers, the same gentlemen who came in for caustic criticism in the President's inaugural address.

The farm relief legislation is attacked in the cities as a sales tax and farmer organizations are skeptical about it. Even Roosevelt offered it with an apology. Organized workers attacked the low wage and militaristic features of his labor camp bill and grumbling is again being heard in the depths. We wish we could report a gleam of light in the depression gloom but we see none.

### From the Poverty Front in America

THE "New Deal" dawned on April 1, "All Fool's Day," for Federal employees who will receive a 15 per cent cut in wages in accord with President Roosevelt's "economy" program. Increased purchasing power is required to revive capitalism but wage and salary reductions are required by city, state and national governments to balance budgets. This is one of those stupid and glaring contradictions that afflict the whole capitalist world.

Turning to the New York sector of the depression, we are informed this week by the State Emergency Relief Administration that the number of families receiving aid increased 16 per cent in February and that 1,250,000 people in the state are getting relief. Moreover, the average grant to a family per month is \$32.78. The money spent represented an increase of \$1,849,407 over the previous month; 25,998 more families were receiving work relief and 23,802 more families home relief.

Another item. Because of declining funds the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau will dismiss 2,950 of its women employees and those having dependents have no hope of getting jobs. Relief workers will have to seek relief. All this data show that we have not yet touched the bottom of human misery and Socialism is yet a cry in a wilderness of misinformed workers.

### Decline of Labor's Purchasing Power

ACCORDING to studies by the National Industrial Conference Board America's workers have lost 53.7 per cent of the purchasing power they had in 1929 and in dollars wage payments are down 66.6 per cent. Moreover, the volume of employment has declined 43.4 per cent and working hours have been shortened 26.9 per cent.

Taking all of these factors into account the Board declares that the workers as a whole, employed and unemployed, are receiving only 33.4 per cent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929, but this figure is increased to 46.3 per cent in real income on the ground that prices had fallen and real wages are greater.

We recommend this report to the polyantha boys of the "New Capitalism" that was to make us all rich. The Board points out that the purchasing power of the workers "has contracted by more than half" and it is "small wonder that efforts to increase industrial activity meet with little encouragement." This increase of purchasing power is regarded as basic to any program of recovery.

Coming from a conservative organization this statement is important and it is the problem that faces all capitalist countries. To increase purchasing power means to yield substantial concessions to the working class and that our exploiters are not inclined to do.

### SONG OF THE HAMMERS

By William Allen Ward

THE trip hammers, beating off steel, Sing paeons to progress as the skyscraper comes into being and reaches with concrete arms for a star.

The huge drag lines shout praises to progress as the mighty steel teeth bite into the black earth digging a path for the storm sewers . . . sewers that will grip the storm monster.

Mile high the steel lungs of the airmail plane chant a victor song as the ship dashes through the uncharted sky . . . dashes onward . . . ever onward.

### Exporting Fordism To Great Britain

HUNDREDS of workers on strike in the big Ford plant at Dagenham, England, are being introduced to American capitalist autocracy. The plant is said to be the biggest automobile plant in Europe. It required ten special trains, each with a load valued at \$250,000, to transport the equipment from Manchester in 1931.

The workers are striking against wage cuts ranging from 5 to 30 cents per hour and pickets have been established at the factory entrances. Attempts of the union to negotiate with the Ford Company have been met with an answer that is typical of many of our corporate exploiters. It declares that it is prepared to negotiate with its own employees, who are on strike, but not with the officials of any trade union.

This is old stuff in the United States but it is new on the other side of the Atlantic. The trade union represents the workers on strike but big American capitalists generally insist that the union does not represent the workers. The union comes with credentials approved by the strikers but that makes no difference to Fordism. Capitalist organization insists on dealing with unorganized workers. We are sure that our British comrades will appreciate this export of "American democracy" and we hope that they will teach the Detroit Babbitt a needed lesson.

### Veteran Opinions of Our Ruling Class

WE have occasionally called attention to the reaction of the "Stars and Stripes," an old established organ of American veterans, to the rule of corporation kings and bankers in this country. A recent long editorial in large italic type points out the glaring inequality in the distribution of wealth. "On the one hand we have a few who are enormously rich while on the other we have millions without enough to eat or sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness," it declares. It regards the "ultra rich" as a class "filled with greed and never content. They are eternally seeking more and more and more."

That, in the language of the street, is "hot stuff" and something unusual to feed to veterans. "The misery about them, which is the result of their own chicanery, goes unnoticed by them. They have no interest in the suffering of the unemployed. This depression has given them a chance to reduce wages and lower the standard of living in the United States. . . . They are the only enemies the ex-servicemen have."

Such editorials back in the nineties would have been unthinkable in this publication which identifies the interests of jobless workers in general with the disillusioned ex-soldiers. Published almost within the shadow of the Federal capitol, these views from such a source are significant.

### Nationalist and Racial Poisons

WHAT happens in the rest of the world is of vital concern to the masses here. The United States is not a

hermit nation although many capitalist politicians think so. The Atlantic Ocean once separated us from Europe. Today it is no more a barrier to forces abroad than a tiny stream. When Europe faced financial bankruptcy last year, to save American capitalism President Hoover agreed to a moratorium. The whole world is bound into a network of relationships and the American working class cannot escape the impact of forces at work abroad.

Nationalism is a disease of this rotting era of capitalism and for the present it has seized Germany as it has seized other countries in the post-war years. Any concession to nationalist, racial or nativist trends of thought in the working class movement should be scotched wherever it appears. For example, the Socialist Party is not an "American" movement but a movement representing the toiling masses regardless of their racial or national origins. It is even more than that. It reaches its hands across the seas in fraternal solidarity with the workers abroad no matter what their origin may be.

Nationalist sentiment can only serve reaction; it cannot serve the Socialist movement and the working class in general. It is a disintegrating poison which, taken in large doses, means death to labor solidarity.

### The German-Austrian Crazy Patch Puzzle

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON once wrote that in many human heads there are a number of cultural layers ranging from the civilized down through a series little above that of the animal. Somewhere midway between the two extreme layers lies that creed of the stupid, anti-foreign and anti-Semitic prejudices. Austrian workers and Socialists face this in "armed expectancy" and Vienna, the Socialist capital, may be the scene of bloodshed at any time.

Austria, however, has two types of Fascism. Austrian Hitlerism seeks the aid of German Hitlerism but the Dollfuss government, representing the Christian Social (Catholic) Peasant and Heimwehr parties, carries the banner of the Hapsburg Fascists. The Hitlerites are financed by their German cronies, both seek a united front, and recently the Bavarian Minister of Justice, a Hitlerite, over the radio said that his gang may have to take action "to assure the freedom of our comrades in Austria." A Berlin Fascist organ also declared against the "legitimist government of Dollfuss."

Meantime Dollfuss has removed the police head of Vienna, a Hitlerite, for acting against the Heimwehr clerical Fascists, and at the same time has banned the Socialist daily and some Fascist organs a number of times. On Tuesday Nazi mobs assaulted Jews in Vienna. Across the border in Hungary that brutal regime also has no love for German Hitlerism for the Hungarian masters dream of reunion with Austria and return of a Hapsburg but not an Austria united with a Germany ruled by Hitler. Austrian Socialists also fear a Heimwehr Fascist attack on Vienna so with this crazy patch of Protestant and Catholic Fascisms, Socialist trials and dangers, and German Fascist intrigues, we leave it for the reader to figure out what will happen if civil war comes to Austria.

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

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By James Oneal

# About This "United Front" Offer

**Before Accepting Any Olive Branches, It Might Be Well to Examine the Full Record—"Innocents' Clubs" and Civil War—Unity and Disruption.**

THE NEW LEADER has received requests for information regarding the United Front from a number of party members, requests for pamphlets, or books or leaflets. An attempt is here made to review in part its history. The writer's book, "American Communism," a volume of 250 pages published in 1927, presents a complete history of the issue down to that year. Remaining copies can be obtained for a dollar from the Rand School Book Store.

Following the organization of the Communist International was declared upon all Socialist and Labor parties, trade unions and cooperatives that refused to place themselves under the direction of that body, and Communists were instructed in all countries to plant "nuclei" in these organizations and split them. Despite this arrogance, various parties in various countries voted to affiliate with the C. I., including the Socialist Party in 1920—but with reservations.

The answer of Moscow to our proposed affiliation was a rejection. The party would be accepted if it first expelled all members who refused to accept the orders of Moscow. The party must also openly declare for "open revolutionary mass struggle" and for "merciless civil war." The so-called "Left Wing" of the party that was opposed to reservations (Engdahl, Kruse, Tucker, Holland) were also rejected as "cowardly compromisers" possessed by "petty bourgeois prejudices." That was also the answer to all other parties throughout the world. Nothing less than conscripts would satisfy Moscow.

## War Patriots

Socialists who had supported the war were especially damned; and yet a number of them in France and Italy were accepted, including Marcel Cachin who had served the French Government in a mission to Italy seeking to get the Socialists there to support the war. In this country William Z. Foster, who sold liberty bonds, was accepted as a leader of the Communist Party some years later. The policy of the C. I. was civil war in all organizations of the workers and splitting them, taking what

## Pencils Elect Veteran

### Socialist as Mayor

WESTON, W. Va.—Dr. M. S. Holt, veteran West Virginia Socialist, three times candidate for United States Senator and most famous war resister in the state during the days of 1917 and 1918, has been chosen mayor of this town.

He was elected by the pencils of over 2,100 citizens, who wrote his name in on the ballot after it had been excluded under various technicalities. Dr. Holt defeated his Democratic opponent by 400 votes, and headed a field of four candidates.

Denied the use of public schools and other public buildings for his campaign, he defied police orders and staged a monster mass meeting in front of his home on the eve of the election. It was the most exciting and feverish campaign in the history of this glass-manufacturing town, and the sorely tried people register genuine satisfaction at the manner in which they punished the old parties and the big industries of the town.

Despite the fact that he is in his 85th year, Dr. Holt is hale and hearty, and in the best of health and vigor. An exciting administration is confidently expected.

fragments that could be obtained to organize Communist parties.

In 1922 there appeared to be a change. The "united front" succeeded the policy of "split." The Second International was then divided into two groups, and after some negotiations executives of the three internationals met in Berlin in April of that year to work out a program of united action. There a secret letter sent by the C. I. to its affiliated organizations turned up. It contained the following paragraph:

"Comrades of the Third International: There is a movement on foot in Europe for a united front. It does not matter whether

we are in favor of it or not; our tactics compel us to appear to be in favor of it; but we ask the Communist sections all over Europe to take part in the creation of the united front, not for the purpose of making it effective, but for the purpose of strengthening the Communists through direct propaganda inside the organization taking part in the movement."

It is unnecessary to follow the negotiations. They could not prove anything else than abortive as a result of such methods. As Vandervelde said in discussing the letter, "In this document there are passages which remind me irresistibly of that scene in the Nibelungen cycle where Mime tells Siegfried of her intention to poison him, at the same time overwhelming him with friendly and flattering speeches."

The Communists then adopted a new strategy by an indirect approach through what they called "Innocents' Clubs." These were special organizations under other than a Communist name; organizations for famine relief in Russia or China; for the relief of political prisoners, (Russia excepted); to protect alien workers, or Negroes,

or to fight Fascism or to protect freedom of the press and discussion—Russia again, excepted. Through these disguised organizations they agitated for a united front. Funds were collected and care was always taken that a trusted Communist served as treasurer and received the funds.

About eight years ago the "Workers' International Relief" was organized in Europe as an "Innocents' Club." The minutes of the meeting that organized it declared that the secretary of every committee organized should be a Communist. The strategic posts in every "Innocents' organization are always held by Communists, especially the official that receives funds.

## The F.L.P.

The results of a united front with the Communists were tested in 1923 when the Farmer-Labor Party, which had polled over 265,000 votes in 21 states in 1920, issued a call for a national conference to meet in Chicago in July. It was sent to trade unions, state Farmer-Labor parties, the Non-partisan League and the Workers' (Communist) Party. About the same time the Communists sent an invitation to the Socialist Party to

**Communist Policy Has Been to Use United Front Only as a "Maneuver"—Wait for Word From L.S.I. Before Acting**

form a united front, which the Socialists declined. Among the purposes of this united front was the repudiation of the Trade Union International and the International with which the Socialist Party was affiliated.

The Communists eagerly accepted the invitation of the Farmer-Labor Party, while the Socialist Party declined it. Some of us quietly warned the officials of the F.L.P. of what they might expect, but the warnings went unheeded. The result was that the Chicago conference was packed with delegates of the Communist Party and its many varieties of "Innocents' Clubs," and it was promptly captured. The F.L.P. was wrecked. When it was all over John F. Fitzpatrick of the F.L.P. executive said, "What they have done is on the level of a man invited to your house as a guest and then, once in the house, seizing you by the throat and kicking you out of the door."

Out of the "united front" the Communists organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and re-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

with Communist organizations have taught the Socialist Party and most other working class organizations that the Communist Party always places the interest of party above that of the working class. It always goes into any working class situation with a view of exploiting its possibilities to build its party.

"Mooney has acknowledged in the past that this is true of his case. He told the national secretary of the Socialist Party, in the spring of 1930 in a personal conversation at San Quentin, that in all the money that the Communists had raised to free Tom Mooney, not more than \$5.00 had been sent to him or to his authorized committee.

"Therefore, for the reason that the Socialist Party looks upon Mooney as a symbol of the class struggle and not as an opportunity for partisan exploitation, that it can find no responsible labor organization backing the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress,' that the executive head of the congress is an enemy of the working class according to Tom Mooney's own criteria, the organization committee, acting under authorization of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, deems it inadvisable for the party or its subdivisions to take part in the Chicago congress."

The statement is signed by Daniel W. Hoan, chairman; Clarence Senior, secretary; Leo Krzycki and Powers Hagood.

## Why the Socialist Party Shuns "United Front" Mooney Congress

CHICAGO.—Socialist organizations have been advised by the party's organization committee to refrain from taking part in the "Free Tom Mooney Congress" planned to be held in Chicago April 29-May 2. Preliminary activities of leaders of the proposed congress have convinced the Socialist Party that Mooney himself will have little control over the gathering, but that the Communists will use it as a tool in their campaign to wreck other working class organizations. The Socialist statement follows:

"The Socialist Party and other working class organizations have been invited to send delegates to a united front 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' in Chicago.

"The national executive committee of the party, meeting in Indianapolis, March 11-12, discussed the call for the congress which it had received. By formal vote the secretary was instructed to write Tom Mooney as follows:

"That emphatically we are, as we always have been, for your release, and we recognize your significance as a symbol of the class struggle.

"That we are ready to cooperate in all organized activities to bring about your release which are arranged by responsible organizations in a spirit of fair play."

"The organization committee, composed of the signers of the present statement, was empowered to act at its meeting on Sunday, March 19, in the light of whatever answers to the above question could be secured.

"In view of the fact that neither Tom Mooney nor Louis R. Scott, his eastern representative to whom a carbon of the letter was sent on March 14, answered in time for a meeting of the organization committee, nor has answered up to the present time (March 24), the question must be answered from other available sources.

## Scott Misrepresents Facts

"As to the Chicago management: Louis B. Scott, who came to Chi-

**Will Not Aid Movement Designed to Split Workers' Unity—"United Fronters" Denounced by Mooney.**

cago to make local arrangements, has displayed a copy of a call for the congress saying it had been adopted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Young People's Socialist League and several other organizations. These three bodies have definitely stated that no such authorization for the use of their names has been granted in connection with the congress.

"A Mooney meeting in Chicago, being arranged by any responsible organization, would be able to count upon wholehearted cooperation of Edward Nockles, secretary, and John F. Fitzpatrick, president, of the Chicago Federation of Labor. These two men have done more than any other 50 labor officials to help free Tom Mooney. The Chicago Federation of Labor has spent more money than any other union organization on this case. In spite of its repeatedly demonstrated zeal on behalf of freedom for Mooney, the Chicago Federation of Labor at its last meeting in February voted unanimously to have nothing to do with the Mooney congress. The motion was introduced and backed by Nockles.

"Preliminary conferences to the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' have been held in New York and San Francisco. The experience of Socialists, trade unionists and other non-Communists in these two conferences will illustrate what may confidently be expected to happen at the Chicago congress.

"At the New York Conference, Louis B. Scott attacked Nockles, Fitzpatrick and the Chicago Federation of Labor, charging that the resolution adopted unanimously by the Federation was dictated by William Green, and making other equally unfounded and unfair statements.

"The San Francisco conference was broken up by the Communist Party and its auxiliaries when they packed an arrangements meet-

ing on Sunday, February 26, with paper organizations.

## Mooney Ideas Flaunted

"According to Tom Mooney's letter of March 4, circulated among Chicago organizations invited to participate, Scott is an enemy of the working class. Mooney said: 'When any delegate at a Free Tom Mooney United Front Conference permits himself the license to vent his particular spleen upon another organization because of differences on tactics or principles, that delegate is serving far better the enemies of the workers. Such a delegate brands himself an enemy. United front unity can never be obtained by such mean and low tactics.'

"In the light of these developments, Mooney's letter saying that he was to determine the policies and tactics of the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' seems to be incapable of fulfillment. Scott, his chief representative, stands branded by Mooney's own letter as a person not to be trusted in charge of a united front congress.

"Since Mooney himself on the third page of his letter mentions that he wants an American Federation of Labor leader as a speaker at the congress, further weight is added to his request 'I do not think that any speaker should attack any other group or organization.'

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"Thirteen years of experience

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By William M. Feigenbaum.

# But Why These Particular Stores?

AND just why are the valiant Nazis getting excited about the Woolworth stores? Why are groups of these heroic youths in uniform standing with locked arms in front of the establishments of F. W. Woolworth, G.M.B.H., in Berlin and Bremen, in Cologne and Munich, in Halle and Hamburg, shouting insults at housewives seeking bargains in hairpins and soap, pictures of movie stars and cheap lingerie and other necessities of life?

Knowing the brand of oratorical intoxicant the precious Hitler and his pals employed in whipping up the fury of hatreds that resulted in his election "victory"—if that's the right word for it—the anti-Semitic excesses that followed the election can be understood. The picketing and raids upon Jewish-owned stores on the Leipzigerstrasse in Berlin and Jewish-owned department stores in other cities, are as understandable as the activities of the late Ku Kluxerei of this country.

But why the Woolworth stores? Why shame German youths out of buying razor blades and cheap perfume from the celebrated red stores in Wiesbaden and Leipzig, in Nürnberg and Essen?

The answer to the question shows a curious twist in pseudo-radical psychology, not only in Germany but also in this country. For the attacks upon the 20 and 40 pfennig stores did not begin with Hitler's manufactured election majority; for years there have been threats and rumblings against those stores and similar stores, whether owned by Germans or controlled by American stockholders. Pfu! Ausländer!

There is of course a certain amount of anti-foreignism in it; the 87 Woolworth stores throughout Germany are American-owned. And there is some anti-Semitism in it, too. The unspeakable Goebbels, chief propagandist for Hitlerism, editor of the unbelievably vile *Ansgriff* of Berlin—possibly the filthiest paper I have ever seen in any country—who is now chief of the Ministry of propaganda and "education" of the German nation, has the habit of plastering the Jewish label on everyone he doesn't like. For example, I have a copy of his rag purchased in Berlin last August in which he attributes American municipal corruption to the Jews, and he instances the dishonesty of New York's government to Jewish bankers and to New York's Jewish mayor, Jimmy Walker! And since the Nazis were waging war on the Woolworth stores anyway, what could be simpler than to say that they are owned by American Jews? For truth simply does not exist to such crooked minds as theirs.

Hence the forced closing of many of the stores; hence the picketing of many of them by young thugs flinging vile insults at people attempting to enter them.

But why did Goebbels (who knows better, for all the vileness of his mind) direct attention at those stores?

It must be remembered that Hitler's party calls itself National Socialist Workers' party. Its organizers were the first anti-Socialists in German history to attempt to line up workers as such against Socialism. But Socialism had so long been the beacon of hope to the German workers that in their very campaign against Socialism they had to evoke a species of Socialism against it.

## For the Stupid

Under the leadership, therefore, of Strasser and Feder and other deep thinkers, the Nazis thereupon drew a line of distinction between the Socialism that had been propa-

## Just Why the Nazi Hoodlums Attack One Particular Chain of American Stores—The Socialism of the Stupid and of the Half-Wits.

gated in Germany for sixty years, and their own, which they called National Socialism; and in order to appeal to the sorely tried masses they threw in a lot of undigested half-baked radicalism. And to sharpen that line they dragged in anti-Semitism—which August Bebel once disposed of in the single phrase, "Anti-Semitism is the Socialism of the Stupid."

But to keep their rapidly growing following from deserting to

for Mr. Hugenberg would not like that. It would not do to permit looting of the Wertheim store in Berlin, for that is too big a store and it would not look good.

And so the attack upon the chain stores.

### Why Chain Stores?

For it is a fact that half-baked, ignorant and ill-informed "radical-



the hated Marxists they became more and more radical—on paper, of course. Goebbels was described to me by a German Socialist as a National Bolshevik, that is, a violent nationalist who nevertheless believes in a revolutionary internal policy.

Hence the planks against banks; hence the planks against "the slavery of interest"; hence the planks definitely denouncing capitalism as such.

It does not matter whether Goebbels really believes in all these things; it is a fact that for Hitler they were merely a convenience for whipping masses into a frenzy. He himself ditched all the bastard radicalism of his party the moment he and his big-capital allies leaped into power. But still the masses that had voted for the swastika had been inflamed by the tirades against the Jews and the banks and the chain stores. And something had to be done about it.

It would not do to permit pogroms against Jewish bankers,

ism" always makes its first attack upon the most obvious thing, like a child kicking the chair against which he had bumped himself. The emerging proletariat in England, victimized by the factory system, made its first attack upon the machines that had thrown so many of the workers out of jobs. In America the anti-trust movement was so strong that Gaylord Wilshire, one of the earlier Socialists, directed attention to the fact that

combinations of capital were economically sound, that only private ownership was the evil; hence his early slogan, "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." It takes study and understanding to go beneath the surface in the quest for the real enemy.

Widespread attacks upon trusts was one of the striking features of the earlier radicalism in this country, and it had so much effect that it became embodied in the Sherman anti-trust law. Labor papers of an earlier day advertised watches and clothes and cigars "not made by a trust." The Bryan movement of 1896 was largely an anti-trust movement. Socialists alone sought to explain the economic processes that created combinations as the logical development of industry, and to point out that the evil lay (and lies) in their private ownership, not in the fact of combination.

Similarly, the attack upon chain stores, which is going on even today. It is a fact that goods can be sold by a chain grocery more cheaply than by a single, independent store competing with other independent stores. It is a fact that chain cigar stores, chain drug stores, chain gas stations can sell more cheaply and efficiently than single stores competing against each other.

But it is also a fact that each chain store puts an independent out of business. And where the independent is a local merchant and the chain store part of a huge corporation owned and managed by stockholders and executives at a distance it is easy to work up sympathy for the local merchant; although the housewife is apt to see only the lower prices and better

service that only large-scale organization can assure as compared to the struggling local merchant.

### Down with Waffle Irons!

The anti-chain store movement often reaches absurdities; a local Democratic statesman boasts of a bill he is nursing along in the New York State Senate that would prohibit gas and electric companies from selling frying pans and waffle irons in competition with local stores.

The whole movement is a manifestation of the same thing that led the machine-breakers in England to smash the factories in the Luddite riots of more than a century ago. It is reaction of the most stupid sort; it is easy to evoke and hard to control once it gets started.

Germany is suffering from the economic crisis (as is the United States). Chain stores, able because of their organization to sell things more cheaply than stores individually owned and competing against each other, get the business. They also employ thousands of German girls as clerks. They also make profits for Americans—maybe even for Jewish stockholders—and annoy the petty-bourgeois shopkeepers forced out of business thereby.

Socialists carry on education to show the processes of capitalism and the need for socialization. They follow through. Stupid fools, boobs and charlatans strike at the thing nearest at hand because it is easier thus to rouse up a rabble than to educate, organize and intelligently lead masses.

Anti-Semitism is the Socialism of the stupid. And Hitler National "Socialism" is worse; it is a Socialism for imbeciles.

Nazi "storm troops" standing guard over chain stores in German cities are a visible sign of the degradation to which Hitlerism has led Germany.

By Prof. Robert T. Kerlin

## A Socialist Education Program

THE necessity of such reading and discussion as we have

here planned is rendered the greater in our social order because of the capitalist control of the daily press, the radio, the movies, the public schools, the churches, and the public forums. All the agencies that contribute to the forming of public opinion are dominated by the rich and privileged. Against the never-failing insistence and pressure of this propaganda Socialists must constantly fortify themselves and as constantly strive to counteract its influence in the circles of their acquaintance.

The educational program here sketched might be termed "A Plan for Workers' Education," for, while its definite intention is to better prepare Socialists for their campaigning work and for



Prof. R. T. Kerlin

their management of the affairs when the day of their victory comes, yet its scope includes all wage-workers, and the course of reading here outlined will make workers more aware and wise concerning the conditions of the world in which they live and labor. Socialists may therefore invite their non-Socialist fellow-workers to come to their discussion class on this ground,

that the tonics considered are such as concern all workers.

### 2—Our Task

The special and supreme task of this generation of Socialists is to convert their now small minority of American workers with hand and brain into a prevailing majority. To be able to do this they must be well stocked with facts and ideas; they must thoroughly know the conditions that prevail in the industrial and business world, the facts of the distribution of wealth, the facts about wages, profits, earnings, prices, production and distribution; and they must be thoroughly indoctrinated and grounded in the principles of Socialism. They must be able in discussions with neighbors and fellow-workers to riddle the capitalist system with a bombardment of damning facts and they must be able to show how Socialism would create another sort of world and bring justice, security, plenty, and happiness.

### 3—Educational Aims

But knowledge of facts is not enough for the Socialist debater. He must be able to show his opponent what is wrong in the old political economy of Capitalism—how its principles are often unsound, and how they fail to work. A Socialist must go further in his study than Socialist theory: he must study Capitalist theory also, and be able to show its weaknesses.

A study of history in the broad sense is especially valuable for Socialists. We must know the story of human progress, social evolution from one system into another, the story of class-struggles, of pop-

ular insurrections, and, most especially, the course of revolutions. Defenders of Capitalism are in general ignorant of history. Socialists by their historical knowledge must be able to confound their Capitalist opponents.

Another aim of our educational program is of an immediately practical character. We should be preparing ourselves to take over and manage industry and all the affairs of society. A still more immediate aim would be an understanding of the duties of various political offices under Capitalism, and the functions and powers of various officers. Socialists must educate themselves particularly for municipal government. Long before our final triumph we shall be in control of hundreds of cities and towns.

This is the present task of Socialists, a great and glorious task, worthy of all the devotion and heroic effort of which we are capable. How shall we prepare and equip ourselves for its performance?

The answer is in one word—a word of tremendous import: Education. To win the world about us to Socialism we need to educate that world. There is no other way—except violence, and Socialists repudiate violence. But in order to educate the world about us to Socialism we must be thoroughly educated ourselves—and equipped with information and indoctrinated with principles. We must have the zeal of apostles; but to zeal we must add knowledge. We must have the vision of prophets; but to vision we must add convincing intelligence.

## YUCATAN HONORS CARILLO'S MEMORY

MERIDA (Yucatan) Mex.—After appropriate musical program and exercises, in the presence of thousands of Yucatan Socialists, the first stone was laid for the monument to the memory of Merida's martyred Socialist, Felipe Carillo Puerto. This colossal structure, made possible through contributions of municipal and state employees, agricultural workers and funds from the State government, will measure 480 feet at the base and will rise to a height of 270 feet. At its summit will be a powerful red searchlight which will illuminate the city.



CARILLO

The State Department of Education has procured text books, written by native authors, for the primary schools, that are openly revolutionary in their ideology.

All readers contain biographies of prominent members of the international working class movement, stories of the lives and struggles of the workers, revolutionary songs, etc.

For the current school year it has adopted as its official book, Antonio Betencourt Perez's "Marxist Economy," in which are systematically expounded the economic theories of the founder of scientific Socialism, in language within the grasp of the young pupils.



By Haim Kantorovitch

# Laski's "Scientific" Approach to Marx

TO commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx the League for Industrial Democracy decided to issue a new edition of the Communist Manifesto. That was a dangerous thing to do. The L.I.D. may as a result of such a daring act be suspected of Marxian tendencies, and that may frighten away some of its liberal supporters. The L.I.D. therefore saw fit to supply its publication with the following apology:

"In printing this pamphlet the League for Industrial Democracy follows its usual policy of presenting important doctrines not as creeds, binding on its members, but as stimulants to vigorous and constructive thinking."

The apology, though signed by Norman Thomas himself, did not seem adequate for the League for Industrial Democracy. It therefore prefaced its issue of the Communist Manifesto with a scathing criticism of Marx and Marxism by Harold J. Laski. Why Laski and no one else? Because, explains Norman Thomas in his Introduction:

"One of the merits of Professor Laski's work is that his approach is scientific, not theological."

Norman Thomas is terribly afraid of theology; he is for science and nothing but science. That is why his own writings are so very scientific. In relation to Marxism, however, Norman Thomas attaches a special, somewhat unusual meaning to the words science and theology. If one is anti-Marxian, he is scientific. If he is a Marxist, he is theologian. Harold J. Laski's essay is an essay against Marxism; his approach is therefore scientific. An essay on Marx by Kautsky, Plekhanov, or Bauer would be theologian. Thus spoke Thomas!

## Marx's Place

Professor Laski knows the remarkable place that Marx occupies in history. "Save Machiavelli and Rousseau," he says, "no thinker has been the subject of a condemnation so unsparing, and like Rousseau, it has been his fortune to preside after death over a revolution made in his name." This is the first sentence of his essay. I honestly believe that if he had written it at the end, he would have hesitated and would probably have suppressed it; his own essay would have proved to him that there was really nothing in the man Marx or his works to warrant this high place in history. The fame of Marx and Marxism rests on a misunderstanding that Laski is now going to clear up. Here is his portrait of Marx the man:

"He was unmoved by oracles other than his own. Impatient of differences as with Proudhon and Bakunin, contemptuous, as his correspondence with Engels shows, of all who did not think exactly in his fashion, he never learned the essential art of collegialship. He was too prone to regard a hostile view as proof of moral crime. He had not a little of that just for priority he was so unwilling to recognize in the discoveries of others. He was rarely generous in his recognition of intellectual stimulus. With Marx to enter a movement was to dominate it; and he was incapable of taking the second place." P. 27.

Add to this that

"He never realized how partial and incomplete were the views upon which he based his conclusions; and vast and patient as were the researches he undertook, he was not always exact in his measurement of evidence," and you will realize how right

British Economist Pays Tribute to Marx in His Own Way—If Laski Is Right, Marx Is Hardly Worth Bothering About—But Is He Right?

Laski is in pronouncing Marx a "noble but not an attractive figure." In fact, Laski is too lenient with Marx after the picture he drew of him. It is hard to understand why he calls him "noble." There certainly is no nobility in the portrait that he has drawn.

Professor Laski himself probably felt that he had overdrawn his portrait a little. He hastens to add that the "testimony of the friends of Marx" make certain that "there was a Marx eminently lovable in himself," but there is little comfort in this testimony for Laski. Alas, he sighs, "It was not the Marx of public life."

## His Personality

No, it was not Marx's personality that not only made him famous but positively endeared him to millions. What was it then? If not his personality, it must have been his scientific achievements. Well, says Laski, he is a great man; no doubt of it, he must be put alongside of Rousseau, of Darwin, but he really contributed nothing. The Communist Manifesto has a really "epoch-making character," but

"To insist upon its epoch-making character, is not to regard it as an original or definite document that is free from inconsistencies."

Then Professor Laski shows that some of the ideas contained in the Manifesto could be found in Considerant, in the writings of the Utopian Socialists, and others. Professor Laski thinks that he has discovered something that no one knew before him. What he demonstrates in fact is that the Marxian theories did not fall ready-made from heaven or spring suddenly from Marx's head. That they were in fact conditioned by the time, the environment, economic, political and cultural, in which they were born.

What was the epoch-making achievement of the Communist Manifesto? Precisely this, that it has shown that bourgeois sociology of that time consisted of half-

truths. The Manifesto did not deny half-truth, but it supplied the other half and drew the necessary consequences from it; it showed the real meaning of these truths when looked upon from the standpoint of the one revolutionary class in society, the proletariat. Bourgeois science does not dare to draw the real conclusions of its own thinking. Bourgeois science must serve bourgeois society.

Bourgeois society, just as any other society, though it has been revolutionary at its infancy, is conservative. Its ideal is the status quo, its religion is tradition, its god is stability. But science is revolutionary. It cannot progress unless it dethrones old gods, destroys old beliefs, creates uncertainty, calls forth doubts as to whether what is considered true, or beautiful, or desirable, is really true, really beautiful, or desirable. Bourgeois science is of necessity cowardly. It consists of half-truths. It devotes itself more to the machine than to man; for a bourgeois scientist to forget his science as soon as he approaches social questions is the usual thing.

## Proletarian and Bourgeois Science

Those who object so strongly to such terms as *bourgeois science* and *proletarian science* usually think of the so-called pure sciences, of the laboratory work of this or that science, and rarely think of their social applications. Of course there is no bourgeois mathematics and proletarian mathematics, no bourgeois chemistry or physics and proletarian physics; but science is not always pure. It is also applied, and it is not always applied by engineers, or chemists, or physicians; it is also applied by sociologists, historians, economists, and as soon as these social applications are made amazing things begin to happen. The conflicts of elements in science give way to harmony in society; the mechanical principles of the laboratory make way for theology; the evolutionary principle, the deadly enemy of

everything eternal and immutable, somehow becomes the foundation on which the eternity of the existing economic order rests.

Not so with proletarian science. Should a scientist place himself on the standpoint of the proletariat, there is nothing that prevents him from drawing the most fearless, the most radical conclusions from science. He has nothing to lose, nothing to defend, nothing to shun. Objectivism, scientific objectivism, is really therefore possible only in proletarian science. This is why the Communist Manifesto is epoch-making. It looked at history from a proletarian standpoint, and it appeared different than at any time before. But this is something that Professor Laski cannot comprehend; he would have to look at the matter from a proletarian

standpoint in order to understand it.

The detailed criticism of Marxism to which Professor Laski then proceeds simply reveals an amazing ignorance of Marxism. He is amazed that Marx "did not mention . . . that commodities . . . in addition to labor must satisfy some end" (p. 30). If our critic had opened the first volume of "Capital" he would have found in the first paragraph the following words of Marx:

## Commodities

"A commodity is in the first place an object outside of us, a thing that by its properties satisfies human wants of some sort or another. The nature of such wants, whether for instance they spring from the stomach or from fancy makes no difference."

Or a criticism like this:

"In the Marxian analysis, what-

(Continued on Page Six)

## Now They Can Hang Me, Says Tom, That Is, If I'm Really Guilty

NOW they can hang Tom Mooney—if he is really guilty. The Prisoner of San Quentin is going to have a new trial, and if he is found guilty he can be legally executed. In a stirring statement Tom Mooney virtually dared his former prosecutors to come into court and prove their accusations against him, or admit his innocence and frame-up on perjured testimony.

After sixteen years a second murder indictment against Mooney will be tried, which in every detail

except strict legalism constitutes a new trial at which proved evidence of perjury and purchased testimony can be introduced as valid evidence for the first time.

The bomb that threw the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade into confusion that July day in 1916 killed nine persons. Mooney and Billings were tried and convicted of murder on an indictment charging them with killing one of the nine. They were also indicted for the murder of the other eight, but since it was a capital charge one conviction was enough, and the other indictments were never tried.

Since the proof of perjury and purchased testimony came to be known to the defense Mooney and those defending him have been eager for a trial on a second indictment, since under California law such evidence was considered as not existing after the close of the first trial. And since Mooney's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment he cannot be hanged unless he is found guilty upon a second indictment. If, however, he is acquitted it will be impossible to hold him any longer in jail for his conviction on the earlier indictment.

In begging for a new trial on that basis Mooney cheerfully admitted that he placed his head in a noose, for at least his death sentence under the first indictment has been commuted.

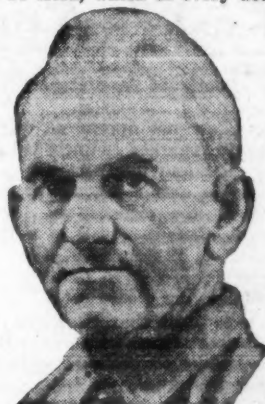
The testimony of perjury will be admitted in a court of law for the first time when the second trial is held. John McDonald, the perjured witness whose testimony was decisive in convicting Mooney in the very beginning, is eager to testify to his innocence. He said:

"Thank God Mooney will have another chance. Of course, it did me good to get the story off my chest two years ago and ease my conscience. But I'll never be content until Mooney is out of jail."

"I can't pay my own expenses this time. I don't have a nickel to my name. If I do go out there the State of California will have to guarantee my expenses, as I couldn't make it now."

Asked about his illness, he replied:

"Yes, I'm sick, but I'd go out there if it would kill me, because I believe Mooney should be freed."



Tom Mooney

By Eliot White

## The First Great Law

("The first great law is to obey." Schiller)

### OBEDIENCE,

*Pre-eminent law and illustrious virtue!— But only if rendered to the right authority. Penetrant and unflinching scrutiny of the demands for it, alone discerning which should be honored;*

*The claims so divergent, and often in absolute conflict!*

*Wrongly rendered, becoming despicable surrender of conscience and human worth.*

In 1918—

*The World War still raging—*

*Colonel George O. Patton, in charge of light tanks,*

*Seriously wounded by a shell.*

*Instantly Joe Angelo, of his patrol,*

*Risking his life, under fire, to drag his officer into the nearest pit,*

*Then standing guard over him all night,*

*Saving him,*

*And so winning one of the four military decorations that the same soldier attained in the course of the War.*

In 1932—

*The weaponless bivouac of another "Expeditionary Force," on Anacostia Flats, being shattered and burned by armed Government forces—*

*The same George O. Patton, now a major of cavalry,*

*"Compelled by duty" to drive out of the wretched encampment*

*The same Joe Angelo,*

*Come to Washington to ask "his country" for a chance to work for his living, or else aid in his emergency!*

*Major of cavalry, George O. Patton, obedient to military command*

*That made him, to the higher command of humanity, brotherhood, and the deep heart's gratitude, a traitor!*

*Given that one testing moment*

*When he came face-to-face with Joe Angelo, his savior on earth,*

*To render true obedience by spurning the false,*

*He forfeited the opportunity forever!*

*When he might gloriously have leaped down from his horse, snapped his sword across his knee, and torn off his military insignia,*

*Seeing clearly at last, in the blaze of Joe Angelo's burning shack and the piercing look in Joe Angelo's eyes, the claims of a higher loyalty;*

*And standing there self-stripped of the authority he despised now for its ultimate treachery,*

*With an arm folded close about Joe Angelo's shoulders,*

*Might have thrilled a nation's soul by shouting to his troop of cavalry:*

*"Now you shall drive him out or ride him down only when you do the same to me!"—*

*When he might have rendered that supreme obedience,*

*He became, instead,*

*The Judas to his Christ!*



By Gertrude Weil Klein

# Only Socialism Will Free the Races

THE Americans are an amusing people. The sufferings of the oppressed in distant lands causes them to mourn with bitter tears. They will travel miles to voice their protest over persecutions perpetrated against people thousands of miles away. Their righteous fury against the barbarians of Poland or Turkey or Arabia or Germany assumes the dimensions of a tornado. It's quite wonderful and quite funny, because they accept their own oppressions sunk in an abysmal apathy, which makes even their oppressors wonder.

Secretary Woodin only a short time ago expressed himself as being "stunned with amazement for the spirit of the American people."



G. W. Klein

Well may he be. There is very little difference between taking everything in a good spirit and just being a poor fool.

The Americans are an amusing people. Racial discrimination makes their gorge rise. Of course, we must expect discrimination against Negroes. I can't imagine what the American people would say if the Negro race in Africa and elsewhere were to stage protest rallies against southern persecution of Negroes.

And what about you Jews in America? Have you looked for a job? Have you noticed how often the ads say "Christians only"? Have you ever tried to enroll in one of the so-called first-grade universities in America? Have you ever tried to rent an apartment or buy a home in an exclusive neighborhood and been told "No Jews taken"? Need I go on? Aren't we all too familiar with the unwritten "numerous clauses" in our own daily experience?

The persecution of Jews is an old tale—a tale with international ramifications, and no country is entirely free of guilt. Only with the rise of Socialism to a position of political responsibility, only in countries where Socialist parties have been strong enough to capture a large measure of power, have all classes of Jews been able

## SWISS SOCIALISTS REGISTER PROGRESS

BERNE.—In preparing for the annual convention, which will be held this month, the Social Democratic Party Executive made public a report including the progress of political Socialism in the Swiss Republic. In the last four elections the Socialists continued a steady and irresistible upward climb, while the Communists, polling but one-twentieth of the Socialist vote, are apparently declining.

The figures follow:

Year	Com. Vote	Soc. Vote
1922	13,441	167,000
1925	14,837	193,000
1928	14,818	220,000
1931	12,778	248,000

In the last elections the Communists were strongest in Zurich, with 5,304 votes, to 55,516 for the Socialists, and in the Canton of Basel, with 4,298 to 8,932 for the Socialists. In Berne the Socialists polled 52,219 to 332 Communists.

The total population of the country is just above 4,000,000.

## Why the Fury Rages in Germany Against the Jews—It's a Blind for the War on Labor—"Looking Forward."

to enjoy unprecedented liberty and privilege.

How easy then to confuse the rise of Socialism with the rise of the Jews, particularly the poor Jews. It is Socialism and Communism that are most bitterly hated by the reactionary elements of Germany, and it is against Socialism and Communism that the real fight is on. Of course, Jews are inextricably bound up in the frame-work of the Socialist and Communist parties. They are probably bearing the brunt of the attack right now. But this is just the beginning. The unions will be liquidated next. Labor will be conscripted. Hitler is prepared to ride over any elements that will not truckle to his will. How will organized labor answer this onslaught? What will the nice, fervent liberals have to say? And finally, I hope when we find out what and who has been financing Hitler and his madmen, that too many Jewish capitalist faces won't be red.

Heywood Brown will positively not be there. And no one, announcing the "terrible disappointment," will introduce Mac Coleman.

But just the same a lively time will be had by all at the housewarming of Rebel Arts at their new headquarters, 119 East 18th Street, Friday evening. There'll be music, dances and a discussion, all very informal, as to whether poets and such should shut themselves up in ivory towers or come down with the rest of us and tear down stones for the barricades. Rebel Arts, for the short time it has been in existence, has done some pretty swell things. Not all of us can make speeches (thank heaven), not all of us can get all hot and bothered about the dialectic of Marx, but we belong just the same, we poets and musicians and dancers and painters who are rebels against the existing order and want to say so in our own way.

Sam Friedman deserves a lot more credit than he's probably ever going to get for the loving labor, the almost Herculean drive with which he has put Rebel Arts on its feet. Come down tonight and meet the young rebels artists in their new home.

I can't help being a meanie about our new President. It's because so many of our good "sympathizers" are again going to fall for what looks to them like Socialism. Anyway, Mr. Roosevelt's new book, "Looking Forward," was printed by non-union printers. "Looking Forward"—we hope it's not an omen.

## Laski's Approach to Marx

(Continued from Page Five)

ever does not appear as wages is always regarded as unearned profit. Of rent and interest this is perhaps no unfair account, but it is outside the evidence of facts to argue that the task of directing business, the work of the entrepreneur, is not to count as labor and does not create value." (P. 31.)

It is clear that Professor Laski confuses three different things. That the work of directing business is labor there is no question. Whether the work of directing is necessary is a different question; as far as it is necessary to business, it has the same value as a machine has for manufacture. Professor Laski seems not to know, however, that those who own business, and the most important businesses of today, are not directed by them but by hired experts. If, however, this is to serve as a defense of those "directing business," it is just as weak as it is unnecessary.

"It is equally clear that the insistence upon an economic background as the whole explanation is radically false."

Why is it radically false? Because, says Professor Laski:

"The impulses of men, in fact, are never referable to any single source. The love of power, herd instinct, rivalry, the desire of display, all these are hardly less vital than the acquisitiveness that explains the strength of material environment." (P. 36.)

Professor Laski may think he has discovered something no Marxist has ever thought of, but he is wrong. If he would open up Engels' little book on Feuerbach, he would find on page 104 the following words:

"... In the history of society the mere actors are all endowed with consciousness; they are agents imbued with deliberation or passion; men working towards an appointed end; nothing appears without an intentional purpose, without an end desired."

Impulses  
"These 'impulses' which are so important in the explanation of history seem to Professor Laski to be eternal, immutable 'factors.' They are outside of space and time. But if they are eternal they cannot explain social changes. If, on the other hand, they change themselves, if the same impulses express themselves in different environments in a different way, then, instead of being able to explain history, they must themselves be historically explained."

Positively ridiculous is Professor Laski's explanation of what he thinks is the Marxian conception of social revolution. He seems to base his entire theory on the articles of Marx in the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, written at the time when the Revolution of 1848 was at its height. The advice of Marx to the German workers on how to act in this specific instance is taken by Laski as the Marxian pattern of social revolution in general. Professor Laski knows too little of the spirit of Marxism to understand that such blue-prints of revolution in general are alien to the entire spirit of Marx's teaching.

When Professor Laski criticizes the "Marxian view of a secretly armed minority assuming power at a single stroke" (page 42), he brings very weighty arguments against the possibility of such a successful revolution. Of course, his arguments are sound here, but has Marx ever held to the theory of a revolution by a "secretly armed minority"? Of course not. That was the view of Bakunin, against whom Marx and Engels fought. Professor Laski could find in Engels' introduction to Marx's "Civil War in France" even stronger arguments against this view of revolution than he produced in his own "critical analysis."

This then is the scientific approach in contradistinction to the theological approach to Marxism, and this is how the League for Industrial Democracy saw fit to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

## Socialists Join Green in Opposing Labor Camps

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Leo Krzycki, chairman of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, has written William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, congratulating him on his fight against President Roosevelt's proposed labor camps, and offered the full support of the Socialist Party in this fight. His letter reads:

"May I offer you my sincere congratulations on your statement on President Roosevelt's labor camps."

"As you point out, these camps will tend to destroy the standards of labor and at the same time build up a spirit of militarism foreign to our people."

"On March 12th, as Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party of America, I issued for the Committee a similar statement on these proposed labor camps. The other members of the Committee are James D. Graham, President of the Montana Federation of Labor; James H. Maurer, former President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Emil Rieve, President of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; and Powers Hapgood, member of the Technical Engineers' Union."

"I assure you that the American Federation of Labor will have our unqualified support in its fight against this iniquitous measure. I offer you the whole-hearted cooperation of all our units. Will you not let me know at your earliest convenience the most effective means of cooperation?"

"Fraternally yours,  
"Leo Krzycki, Chairman  
Labor Committee,  
Socialist Party of America."  
The Socialist Party statement

had declared that "The labor committee of the Socialist Party emphatically condemns the dollar-a-day labor camps proposed by President Roosevelt as an unemployed relief measure."

"This dollar-a-day labor in construction camps of various kinds will enter into direct competition with building trades and other organized workers. It will lower even the meager standards established by the state and federal laws governing projects of this kind. It differs but slightly from forced labor."

"The semi-military discipline which is to be inflicted is but one of the steps in a proposed dictatorship of the capitalist class similar to the Fascist dictatorships of Italy and Germany."

"Such measures as this show the imperative necessity for perfecting existing working class organizations and building up new ones among the unorganized to resist the growing movement to standardize property and to establish an open capitalist dictatorship. We call upon the workers to unite in struggle against this abandonment of free labor."

"We further call upon the workers to fight for immediate cash relief and for a program of socialization of industry, so that standards may be improved."

"In an age when we can produce abundance for all, we do not have to go back to low paid serf labor, but rather go forward through collective ownership and democratic management of industry to a higher standard of living."

"Fight for Socialism!"

Similar resolutions have been made public by the Socialist and Labor Conference on Unemployment of New York and many other organizations.

## "IF I WERE DICTATOR"

"If I Were Dictator" is the subject of a symposium at the New School of Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, Manhattan, Saturday, April 1, at 8:30 p. m. The symposium is held for the benefit of the Artists' and Writers' Dinner Club whose members are jobless.

Speakers include Harry Elmer Barnes, Paul Blanshard, Henry Seidel Canby, John Chamberlain, John Langdon-Davies, Morris Ernst, C. Hartley Grattan, Will Irwin, Horace M. Kallen, Suzanne LaFollette, Samuel D. Schmalhausen and Louis Waldman. Admission is 50c.

## A Rare Karl Marx Portrait

A RARE portrait of Karl Marx has been received from Europe coincident with the 50th anniversary of his death. The picture was recently printed in the rotogravure section of the Jewish Daily Forward, and many have commented upon its unusualness. Marx is seen sitting with overcoat, and hat in hand—perhaps traveling from one country to another on one of his trips made at the "request" of one government or another. The face of Marx bears an expression unlike the better known photographs. On this occasion the artist has very effectively portrayed the gentle and saintlike demeanor of the father of modern Socialism.

Copies are available for the 8x10 inch size or larger sizes (price on request). Write to H. L. (Art Dept.), 175 East Broadway, New York City



That night the hotel keeper, thinking the money good, "borrowed" it long enough to pay a bill. The piece of paper went the rounds of bill-paying, and found itself back in the hotel safe before the salesman called for it in the morning and announced it was counterfeit.

In Huxley, L. L. Kampey, retired painter, owed J. H. Hemmingson, hardware merchant, \$5 on a washing machine. There was little currency in Huxley.

So Kampey wrote his name and "\$5" on a joker from a deck of playing cards. Hemmingson accepted it as cash.

He paid it to C. L. Hill, plumber on a plumbing bill.

Hill went to the Huxley Cash grocery and paid his bill with the joker.

The Huxley grocery is in a building owned by Kampey. So when the rent was paid, the retired painter again came into possession of the joker.



## Judge Upholds Right of Workers to Picket

Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America recorded a victory in its fight against Morris U. Englemeyer, a boss-baker, in an action for an injunction argued before Justice Aaron Levy by Matthew M. Levy of the firm of Panken & Levy. After consideration of the facts and a study of the records, Judge Levy denied the application of the firm for an injunction against the Union.

The Englemeyer firm contended that the activities of the Union amounted to a secondary boycott. It was alleged that conversations had been held with various distributors in which the firm had been informed of union activities in furtherance of a secondary boycott. Many of these distributors, however, affirmed in affidavits that no such information had been given.

It was evident from the affidavits that the firm went a great deal out of its way to injure the Union and prevent it from carrying on lawful picketing and propaganda for the Union label.

Judge Levy's decision reads in part: "It is quite apparent that the Courts are now looking at these applications for injunctions by employers from an entirely new angle. Judges in New York County do not now grant injunctions on the request of employers. They look into such situation and consider the rights of the employees. It is to a large extent due to the fact that the Unions have carried on a constant propaganda against the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

"Some judges follow the old precedent. Some of them do not follow the new precedent when favorable to the workers. In some courts, the decisions handed down by Judge Cardozo protective of the rights of the workers are disregarded. That is unsupportable, utterly unjustified and a violation of the law. If labor would continue its propaganda and make its voice heard and its power felt, even labor-baiting judges will be brought to time and will not use their powers recklessly against organized workers."

### Lecture by Blanshard

Paul Blanshard, executive secretary of the City Affairs Committee and active Socialist, will speak on "Planning a New Social Order" Saturday night in the Oak Room of the Ritz Carlton Hotel. The lecture is the last of a series under the direction of the New History Society.

## Call for May Day

MAY DAY comes with the working masses of the country facing the greatest tragedy in all history. Industry has locked out fifteen million workers, who roam the country looking for a chance to work and live. Starvation wages are being paid to millions lucky enough to have jobs.

Rivalries between the ruling

classes of the nations for concessions and foreign markets again threaten the workers with another bloody struggle. Black reactionary forces in many countries seek a way out. There is the hope of Fascism and Hitlerism. They seek to place the laboring millions under the club and bayonet of overseers who, when in power, destroy whatever measures of democracy the working class has wrested from the ruling class in the many years of struggle.

In this country the dominant political parties, after three years of increased misery and starvation, vote vast funds to bankers and corporations while the workers and their families waste away for lack of food, clothing and shelter.

## "Big Six" in Defense Against Disrupters

MEMBERS of Typographical Union No. 6, "Big Six," have issued a circular to the members as a foil to a small group of Communist members who call themselves the "Amalgamation Party." "The Enemy Within" is the heading of this broadcast which recites the history of Communist activity in the needle trade unions. It points out that the "Amalgamation Party" receives publicity in the daily organ of the C.P. in New York City.

From this circular it appears that the C.P. activity is carried on especially among the unemployed members of the union, but few local unions in this country have done as much in caring for jobless members as "Big Six." The members have voted a heavier taxation of themselves for this purpose than any other union.

## BRIGGS STRIKERS FORM OWN UNION

DETROIT.—In order to give the Briggs strikers a permanent organization, the strike committee this week formed a union of their own, called the American Industrial Association.

Although the organization is made up at present mainly of the striking workers of the Briggs company, officials announced that a concentrated effort would be made to reach all automobile workers in Detroit. The organization will be free from any national affiliation, it was announced.

Meanwhile, the last week in the strike area was quiet. The Highland Park plant is completely closed and so few strikebreakers are working in the Mack Avenue plant that picket lines have been reduced to a minimum.

The men are meeting daily at their new headquarters in a spacious garage on Mack Avenue near Fairview.

The preamble to the constitution of the new union reads: The object and purpose for which the Association is formed is to promote and advance American ideals and improve standards of living; to enforce just and equitable compensation; to equalize working hours according to production requirements based upon available labor; to acquire and disseminate reliable information; to protect its members against unjust and unlawful action; to reform abuses; to collect statistics; and to aid in the procurement of laws helpful to its members.

## GREEN FLAYS FASCISM OF NAZI RUFFIANS

AT the great Anti-Hitler protest meeting at Madison Square Garden, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor spoke upon behalf of the labor movement registering its protest against Nazi atrocities against human rights, democracy and the labor movement.

The majority of the speakers devoted themselves largely to religious bigotry as they put themselves on record against the present barbarism in Germany. Green, however, while recognizing the humanitarian point of view, stressed in addition the sympathy of labor with labor, regardless of national boundaries. He said in part:

"There is a broad and ever-abiding sympathy between the labor unions of the United States and of Germany. Labor in both great countries is bound together by a common bond of brotherhood and fraternity. The advancement of international welfare, the protection and promotion of the interests of the masses of the people of the entire world and the solution of the common economic and social problems similar in character in both countries is the common aim and fixed purpose of these great economic organizations in all nations.

"Freedom of speech and freedom of press have ever been defended by labor and particularly by organized labor. Whenever an attempt has been made by any nation to deny its citizens the exercise of the right of free speech and free press, either in whole or in part, labor has been aroused to a fighting spirit and has always challenged those who dare attempt to abridge the exercise of these great human rights. Freedom of religion and the exercise of the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of individual conscience are vital principles which labor in the United States has always fought to preserve and protect. Labor unions have steadfastly subscribed to that great American doctrine that there must be no discrimination because of race, creed, color or nationality.

"It seems quite appropriate to observe on this occasion that those who love liberty and who believe in the principles of democracy were greatly encouraged when the masses of the people established a republican, representative government in Germany. We hailed such action as a great step forward, both in the cause of self-government and of international peace. Labor in America was proud indeed of the part which the German trade unions played in the establishment of the rule of the people in the great German Republic. The records show that it was the German trade unions, the masses of the people, who in a great crisis some years ago saved the German Republic from being overthrown.

"When any nation violates the laws of humanity, shocks international conscience, engages in persecution of minorities and follows a primitive, barbarian course toward helpless men and women who have committed no crime and who become the victims of racial hate, then the voice of the American Federation of Labor will be heard in solemn protest. We will not remain passive and unconcerned when the relatives, families and brethren of the Jewish members of our great economic organization are being persecuted and oppressed. We will come to their defense because the bonds of brotherhood which bind us so closely in a great economic organization make their great human problems a part of our own.

"I come tonight in the name of Labor protesting, in its sacred name, against the atrocities which are being perpetrated upon the Jewish population of Germany.

## Labor Committee Notes

LOCAL 662, Poultry Workers' Union, organization drive continues in the downtown section of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The union was successful in signing the firm of Neirenberg Bros., 144 Orchard St., one of the largest poultry firms on the East Side.

Organized labor in Massachusetts has begun a campaign against a number of open shop employers throughout the state, who are working a scheme which makes their workers pay damages in advance for strikes and is calculated to keep them in the ranks of cheap and docile labor indefinitely.

This scheme is called the "Hundred Dollar Good Conduct Book" and makes the "yellow-dog" contract look like a piker.

A girl looking for a job is told she can go to work, but she must first post \$100 in cash as a guarantee of "good conduct." This "good conduct" is judged by the employer and consists of not striking, not asking for pay increases, and not complaining of conditions.

A convict lease bill before the Arkansas legislature was badly defeated as the result of the opposition of organized labor, represented by the Joint Legislative Committee, composed of the legislative representatives of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Wage earners last year collected through the New York State Department of Labor a total of \$202,108 which was denied them by greedy and dishonest employers. The wage claim collections, made by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Welfare, showed an increase during 1932 of \$80,552 over 1931. From May 30 to September 10 the bureau adjusted 583 wage claims against summer hotels and collected \$30,950 for claimants, that being the largest amount ever collected by the State Labor Department.

*I transmit to the officers and members of the German trade unions, the masses of the people, the hosts of labor in Germany and to the Jewish people an expression of sympathy and interest. Labor in America wishes them to know that it is not unmindful of the suffering to which all of them are being subjected and that it fully appreciates the difficulty and the distressing experience through which they are now passing."*

## Painters' Organization Drive Continues with Great Success

FOR the past few months the Brotherhood of Painters District Council 9, through Local Unions 261, 905 and 1011, has been carrying on a campaign to unionize all painting work being done on apartment houses, office buildings, stores, etc., in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The many changes in the real estate field during the depression years have gradually eliminated thousands of individual owners of property and centralized control in the hands of the large banks and title and mortgage companies, who turn their management over to large real estate concerns.

Many such properties, including large offices, hotels and apartment houses, are hiring painting maintenance crews by the month, including "coffee and," with no regard to hours or days of employment.

The organization drive is especially directed at these large concerns, and the union has reduced its initiation fee from \$150 to \$10

to allow any skilled painter to join the Brotherhood of Painters.

To date the results are encouraging. Scores of non-union men have joined the union, numerous large mortgage companies, real estate firms and contracting painters have signed the union agreement for an 8-hour 5-day week at \$8 per day, and more than seven hundred extra days' labor have been secured for skilled union mechanics.

Those signed up in the past weeks include the Title Mortgage Co., Lawyers Title Co., Roosevelt Apartments, Prudential Insurance Co., Weber & Heilbroner, Teifer Real Estate Co., as well as the usual crop of small alterations, stores and contractors.

Local Union 442 has elected Harry Rosen as organizer. He will attend to lower Manhattan for the present.

District Council 9 has granted three months' extra time for further organizing work.

The Heights Association may sign up shortly.

Adoption of a 24-hour work week as an emergency measure and the 30-hour week as a permanent standard is the objective of a movement just launched by a meeting of delegates from all Boston building trade unions. The conference also voiced unanimous opposition to taking any further wage cuts, serving emphatic notice that another reduction "means fight."

There will be no wage cuts in the Wyoming coal fields. An agreement protecting present wages and working conditions until April 30, 1934, has been negotiated with the employers' association by District Union No. 22 of the United Mine Workers.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor and Cooperative Legislative Council has issued an appeal to all workers in Iowa to demand of the Iowa legislature the passage of Senate File No. 421. The bill establishes a system of unemployment reserves and benefits.

The total number of employees on Class I railroads of the United States struck a new low of 983,112 during the month of August, 1932. This figure compares with an average of 1,863,436 employed during the year 1923, and represents a drop of 47.2 per cent. Total compensation showed a greater decline or 53.4 per cent.

Exclusive of executive officials, 880,324 fewer men were employed in August, 1932, than in the average month of 1932. The wage loss (purchasing power lost) indicated is \$131,776,572 per month!

After a battle of twelve years, which was led by the old-age pension committee of the United Mine Workers of America, the Indiana State Legislature has enacted an old-age pension law. The law calls for a grant of not more than \$15 per month to indigent persons 70 years of age who have resided in the state 15 years. No pension can be paid to person who is an inmate of a charitable or correctional institution, or to a husband or wife who have, singly, property exceeding \$1,000 in value.

James Shay of Oklahoma writes: "The New Leader is doing a grand work."







***In All the Insane Race Hatreds  
Our Columnist Sees a Reaction  
Against the Wrongs of Germany***

Somehow or other, I imagine the bourgeoisie of German  
ews will manage to buy itself out of the present boycott  
and prejudice. And I have not lost my hope at all in the  
labor movement and Social Democracy of Germany. . . . The  
endulm that has swung so crazily to the right cannot hang  
oised in suspended action for long. The laws that govern  
gravitation are rooted deep in human behavior. It must  
wing back soon. . . .

called "The Cottons," has a spectacle of fires; remnants of stage and the witnesses of

As a matter of fact, Leader Langshaw, born in England, somehow failed of being admitted in the staid parlors of New Bedford's aristocracy of the golden-calf. His by-gone successes as a mill owner filled the bosoms of local blue-bloods with an evident displeasure, for the latter were of the opinion that when bigger profits are to be made they and they alone are entitled to make them. Profits and



## BOOKS IN BRIEF

By James Oneal  
**HUMAN ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.** By James M. Wilkams. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill, N. C. \$2.50.

SOME books that survey the vast human wreckage cast up by the industrial depression leave the reader in a mood compounded of pessimism and anger. Here is one that makes one feel that a blue room into which he could retire to vent his feelings would afford some relief. The author writes with restraint, but his parade of the stupidities, the red tape, the dull routine, the archaic views, systems of relief, and the empty politicians on the one hand compared with the wasters, outcasts, the jobless, the hungry and homeless and the dire needs that are unsatisfied, leave us with a sense of boiling rage that such conditions are tolerated for a moment.

This is the most advanced industrial nation in the world and yet its system of relief is still largely a survival of the old English agricultural forms of relief. By the side of this ancient system is the modern corporate enterprise, partly broken down, whose victims are consigned to the old form of relief. The relief itself is too often perverted by stupid or malign politicians who "look to members of the propertied classes for campaign contributions" and these classes in turn oppose adequate taxation of their holdings for the terrible emergency that confronts us.

Decent human beings would not permit animals to be treated as many applicants for relief are today treated. Here is one type of administrator: He is "hardboiled," keeps applicants waiting a long time, postpones action, humiliates them and discourages them. Applicants who had gone without food for a day or more were sometimes compelled to sit in the waiting room from nine o'clock until four and then might be told that he could not see them that day. In this attitude the commissioner was supported by politicians and leading citizens. One of the members of the city council declared that every city should have a whipping post and that a man who did not support his family should be whipped.

## WORKERS ARE UNITING AGAINST HITLERISM

A CONFERENCE of representative leaders of the Socialist Party and the labor movement was held Wednesday afternoon in the headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to establish a permanent machinery for combatting German Fascism and conducting a mass demonstration of protest in the immediate future.

Over sixty-five national and local labor organizations were represented, as well as all local units of the Socialist Party and various liberal and fraternal organizations.

A Committee of Action, consisting of twenty-five delegates, was elected to immediately make plans for the effective conduct of this campaign against German Fascism, as well as an educational and agitation program against the menace of Fascism everywhere.

Among the organizations represented were the following: Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle, I. L. G. W. U., Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Jewish Daily Forward, the New Volkszeitung, the Jewish National Alliance, Paole Zion, Jewish Socialist Verband, League for Industrial Democracy, and scores of other labor and progressive bodies.

To be sure, this is not the point of view everywhere but the "hard-boiled" administrator and his wealthy backers are so numerous that they constitute a menace to the health and lives of helpless workers and their families.

Into this book the author has packed the harrowing facts of the homeless boys wandering around the country, of workers so physically weak from malnutrition that they are unable to work if they found jobs; of the overcrowding and the disintegration of the home and the family; of the evictions of families and their retreat to garrets, cellars and garages; the sale of household goods of evicted families in the street, of the swelling slum areas and shocking overcrowding of human beings; the destitute without heat and children without shoes; working girls becoming the prey of underworld ghouls, and other aspects of this hell that make one sick with anger and disgust.

Above all is the damning fact that the larger part of the burden of relief has been borne by the masses themselves and the amount spent for relief is but a small fraction of the wage loss during the depression. The psychic effect on members of decaying homes is also pathetic. As hope fades and the breadwinner exhausts his last resources gloom gathers over the home. As one victim described it, "We begin to lose faith in ourselves. Family life becomes a chaotic mess. We do not trust each other. We quarrel and argue about insignificant matters. We detest each other's presence. We worry about bills such as rent, electric, gas, etc. We become so heated in our arguments that we begin to have fist fights, throwing chairs and utensils about during the fights. This finally ends in something tragic."

Mr. Williams favors a relief program similar to that of the Socialists but he also recognizes the need of the complete reorganization of society as well. Here is a vivid picture of the social abyss that stirs one to the depths. The book will be helpful in the hands of all who would serve the destitute, to rouse them to action, and to root out the calloused creatures who dispense "relief" and who make a living hell worse.

## Labor Wins By-Election

PORTH, Wales.—Labor retained the East Rhondda Riding in a by-election necessitated by the death of David Watts-Morgan, who had represented the district since 1918 and was chairman of the Welsh Labor Party.

W. H. Mainwaring, Socialist, polled 14,127 votes against 11,228 for A. Morner, Communist, and 7,851 for William David Thomas, Liberal.

## NEW BRITAIN IS READY FOR SPRING ELECTION

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—With a platform calling for municipal ownership of gas, electric light and power, bus transportation and other utilities, the local Socialists have entered the campaign for spring elections with a strong local ticket.

Daniel J. Greer has been named for Alderman, H. E. Gardiner for School Board, Herbert S. Dyckman for Selectman, and John Vaninety and Frank H. Bohmer for Councilman. The remainder of the ticket will be filled shortly.

The campaign will be waged largely on the issue of fake "economy" as manifest in the assault upon the schools.

## PRAISE FOR COURAGE OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS

BERLIN.—The Executive of the German Social-Democratic Party issued the following manifesto after the recent elections: To the Men and Women of the Party!

Our first word must be a word of thanks and admiration. Under the most trying circumstances you have kept your ranks unbroken. At the critical period our newspapers were not allowed to appear, our meetings were prohibited, our leaders went in peril of life and limb, the Party and its officers were basely calumniated. A singular outrage, the burning of the Reichstag building, mobilized the masses of the non-politically minded and blinded their judgment.

You stood firm. The Party remains unbroken, tried in battle, still ready for the fray. Your ranks are steadier than ever. The near future will make still greater demands upon the Social-Democrats of Germany. We are equal to them. The fight to reconquer the liberties of the working class movement and its political rights still goes on. This election does not represent the will of the people. The Special Court for the trial of election petitions will have to decide whether the conditions for a free election were fulfilled.

The Party must remain true to itself! We remain what we have always been: the pioneers of the working class in the conquest of political liberty, in the ending of capitalist exploitation and in the building of the Socialist Commonwealth.

Freedom!

The Executive of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany. Berlin, March 6th, 1933.

## MOSES W. DYKAAR

By Theodore Debs

(Theodore Debs writes the following personal note in connection with the tragic death of Moses W. Dykaar, the noted sculptor who executed a bust of his brother, Eugene V. Debs.)

THE tragic death of our good friend and Comrade, Moses W. Dykaar, rocked our very souls. We could have wept, and we did inwardly, when we read of the terribly sad and untimely ending of this noble Comrade.

The charming personality, gentleness of spirit and kindly nature of Comrade Dykaar was irresistible. His magnetic personality gripped and held one as a magnet gathers and holds particles of steel. Never have I known a man so extraordinarily gifted, yet so modest in his demeanor. In the short time he was in Terre Haute [working on the Debs bust] his rare qualities of mind and heart struck deep roots with us and we soon learned to love him as if he were of our kith and kin.

The last time I saw our good Comrade was in the autumn of 1925 when, with my late sister Mrs. Emily D. Mailloux, we called at his studio in West 15th Street, where we had a most delightful visit of much more than an hour. I can never forget it, nor did my sister to the hour of her death. He took such pleasure in showing us the rare and wonderful work wrought by his deft fingers, among which were clay casts of 'Gene's hands, made while he was in Terre Haute. I surely hope these will not be destroyed by Mrs. Dykaar when the studio is dismantled. There are no others.

THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER WILL HELP YOU TO CELEBRATE MAY DAY IN A FITTING MANNER. THIS EDITION WILL SELL READILY AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS. SEE TO IT THAT YOUR BRANCH SENDS IN AN ORDER FOR A BUNDLE.

## NEW LEADER FORUM

### THE UNITED AFFRONT

By Harry Fleischman

The following letter has been sent to the "Daily Worker":

As a member of the Washington Heights branch of the Y.P.S.L. I find it my duty to inform you of the following facts in connection with your article Monday, March 27, on the United Youth Conference Against Fascism.

1. The "delegate" from the Washington Heights circle of the Y.P.S.L. was not a "delegate" but was sent as an observer by the circle.

2. At its regular meeting Sunday, March 12, the Washington Heights branch of the Y.P.S.L., Circle 2, by a unanimous vote instructed Gertrude Krupp, its observer at the conference, to withdraw from all proceedings.

To continue, in your article you present, as usual, the Communist theory of Social-Fascism, i. e., the rank and file of the Y.P.S.L. are honest, class-conscious workers desiring unity but the leaders are traitors to the working class, whose only aim in life is to split the unity of the workers and deliver them, body and soul, to the capitalist class.

As I have just informed you, my circle voted unanimously to instruct Comrade Krupp to withdraw from the conference. Does the entire circle thereby become a group of misleaders or are we merely misled?

Obviously, we cannot unite with you while your theory of Social-Fascism is your major tenet. If you are really sincere in your desire for a United Front, you will print this letter together with an apology for the unfair and untrue slurs cast upon our leadership.

### BELLAMY AND "LOOKING BACKWARD"

By Wm. McDevitt

Perhaps it would be well to keep the record straight by amending the very interesting article on Bellamy and "Looking Backward" in a recent issue: The book appeared January 21, 1888, not in 1887, as your writer says; secondly, the periodical that sprang out of the book, and that was edited by Bellamy, was known as The Nationalist, of which Number One appeared under date of May, 1889. It was NOT the New Nation, and it was NOT a weekly, but a monthly. The first article in the magazine, which was the organ of the Nationalist Clubs that soon sprang up all over the country (with one half of them in California in 1890), is entitled "How I came to write

"Looking Backward". When Bellamy conceived and started his book merely as "a literary fantasy," he was by no means a Socialist; but the study of the problems involved in industrial evolution naturally converted him, as an honest and intelligent thinker, to the philosophy of collectivism.

For some time I have been working on a bibliographic study of Looking Backward, as this novel has been the most neglected bibliographically of all important books in American literature. San Francisco.

### THE WORK TO BE DONE

By Fred Guy Strickland

Your lead editorial (Mar. 18), "Socialist Party Work," is fine. Not all of the old generation of party workers are dead. Some are perfectly willing (possibly waiting) to take to the field as in the old (pre-war) days.

However, many editorials and much educational work must be done before it would be either safe or possible for organizers and speakers to take to the road in the old way. The plan of pre-war days (which you propose) is just as possible as ever. But the psychology of the movement is different. The officials of the party and the influential papers of the movement have never been "sold" to the idea. Even official organs of the party previous to the war called loudly for the elimination of the travelling workers of the party. The result was inevitable. The travellers disappeared, which led to still further results, which need not be now recounted.

Even at this time I ask myself whether the party organization and the party press and other Socialist papers would back up the proposition which you make.

There is quite a history to the field work in the Central States beginning with the efforts of Comrade George E. Bigelow (deceased) in about the year 1898. Others started soon after the Socialist Unity Convention, 1901. Of course, it is not history we want but present action. But we have forgotten the history because we have given up the method.

There can be no movement without people. These people must get together. There must be a specialized group to get them together and their support must be largely gathered on the field as they go. Economic determinism will not bring socialism; it merely provides the occasion and the technique.

Why don't you start a serial article on those old days of party building? Once we had six workers continuously on the road in little old Indiana on the "Bigelow plan." Columbus, Ohio.

## FORUM SEASON ENDS

WITH a symposium on the proposed sales tax, participated in by Fiorello H. LaGuardia and H. V. Kaltenborn, the 1932-1933 season of the Brooklyn Forum came to a successful close last Sunday.

It was announced at the close of the debate that the Forum had twice as many members at the close of the second year than a year previously, and that plans were under way to make the 1933-1934 season even more attractive.

The Forum was launched directly after election 1932, by a committee of the Kings County organization of the Socialist Party, and there followed lectures, debates and symposiums at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The season closed with a substantial money surplus to be devoted to Socialist propaganda. The second season likewise attracted large audiences, despite the depression that made many people reluctant to pay the admission fees required by the heavy costs involved. The high spots of the season were debates on Socialism and Communism between James

## THE SOCIALIST AND LABOR CONFERENCE

THE Socialist and Labor Conference on Unemployment Insurance, which represents trade unions, Workmen's Circles, Socialist branches and other organizations of workers, is in need of funds to carry on the work. Another conference will be held soon and delegates will be notified of the time and place of meeting.

In the meantime, financial contributions may be sent to the Labor Committee, Joseph Tuvin, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Organizations and individuals are urged to act on this without delay.

Oneal and Scott Nearing, and between Nearing and Charles Solomon, between Norman Thomas and General Smedley D. Butler on Militarism, and between Morris Hillquit and Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson.

The success of the Forum was due largely to the untiring efforts of Harry Kritzer, assisted by Abe Belsky.



By Pierre deNio

# The Milk-Shed of New York

(Concluded)

THE first large meeting in Delaware County was at Delhi, the county seat, and it filled the town with 3,500 vociferous husbandmen, who were going right down to New York City and "demand a decent price from the dealers." At that meeting there appeared a battery of high-powered speakers who during the afternoon did not utter one constructive sentence. That travesty on the cooperative movement, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, was excellently represented.

The Sheffield Farms Milk company union, more familiarly known as the Sheffield Producers' Association that gets its orders direct from the Sheffield headquarters, was also well accounted for; and together, for all practical purposes, they pulled the wool very nicely over the eyes of those present so effectively that they seem to have made it permanent. The writer took the floor as the crowd was leaving the hall and in two minutes suggested the only method of relief since the meetings were held.

## New Plans

As a result of that sporadic uprising of last year there developed several so-called plans for dealing with the outrageous conditions that are wrecking the financial stability of American agriculture. Beside the League and Sheffield there developed a new state-wide scheme known as the Rutland Plan that differed in no wise, that is from a business premise, from the older organizations. In different sections of the milk shed there were local plans launched that offered no fundamental change. In many sections the embattled farmers have been offered five different channels for dumping their milk into the League, Sheffield, the Rutland Plan, the local plan, and independently. Three of these agencies during a long term of years have failed most miserably to furnish the producing farmer even a fair financial return for market milk. The Rutland Plan and each local plan were doomed to failure, as they offered nothing that had not already been proven inadequate. The League, Sheffield and the independent producers will continue to fail in their attempts to return the farmer an adequate price for his work until they have satisfied

themselves—if ever—that the old competitive system of cutting each others' throats has at last cut its own throat, and unless we are all to bleed to death with it we shall have to abandon the old and costly regime and establish a new and more practical one in its stead.

After years of expensive trial and error—and it has been mostly error—the leaders of the farmers are seemingly at their wits' end so far as self-help is concerned; and now they are turning to legislation. The new way to solve the vexing troubles that follow in the wake of too low prices for milk is to pass a law fixing it at an adequate level. It is proposed to make milk a public utility and then regulate it just as other public utilities have been regulated, as Sam Insull and electric power have been regulated, for instance; or the match trust or the banks that have not yet failed.

There might possibly be some virtue in price-fixing by legal fiat if at the same time the law-givers could also establish some plentiful medium the consumer could use for money and then compel him to pay the fixed price.

## Price Fixing

It would seem to be reasonable that after the costly experience of the Federal Farm Board and its price-fixing debacle in dealing in wheat and cotton that passing laws to establish prices for farm products—or any other products for that matter—would be quietly stopped. Every unscientific scheme that has been brought forward to help the farmer has actually been a damage to him. Everyone talks—entirely with his mouth—about increasing prices; force the dealers to pay more money. Where in the name of heaven is the money to come from to pay the higher prices? None of those who assume to speak for the dairymen seem to remember that ultimately all milk is sold to people, mostly common people, who have always followed the old-fashioned habit of working for a living. Well, millions of them, thanks to our competitive system, are no longer working—they are in the breadline. Keep that in mind, please.

If the dairymen of the New York milk shed wish to continue to live upon and to cultivate their own farms they will have to stop thinking about forcing the consumer to pay more for his milk—because in the last analysis he alone pays—and arrange the business of pro-

ducing and marketing—please note the marketing—his product by such means as will enable the people in the city to get their daily supply of that commodity for less money, not more.

## The Profit Motive

During a period of economic growth, when production is carried by retail, so to speak, a system of business such as ours has been, where the profit motive is supreme, is effective; especially when the demand for goods is greater than the supply. American agricultural development has passed that stage. Today we have greater capacity for production than we have for purchasing power, owing to the refusal of our industrial system to compensate properly the average man for his contribution to its development. What is most needed now is to arrange the distribution of milk, and other commodities, in a more efficient way that all unnecessary costs and profits may be eliminated.

Today there is no scheme that can be devised that will fairly and justly compensate the producers of milk or other dairy products for their labor other than an organization of all dairymen to handle its own output from the point of production to the time it is placed at the door of the consumer. When the farmers of the New York milk shed begin to think about producing dairy supplies for the use of themselves and the millions of people who need them, and stop thinking about some day becoming dealers or millionaires themselves or holding sacred the profits of the two holding companies that now own and dominate the American dairy industry, then they may soon arrive at an amicable settlement of their troubles.

There is need of legislation, yes; but only to put in effect laws that will establish and strengthen a state-wide cooperative movement that will forever destroy the ruthless exploitation that is now the prevailing practice and that is protected by all forms of law. The farmers have it within their power to establish just the kind of legislation they need if they will use their voting strength to send men to the state and national legislative bodies who will work for the interests of the common people and not in the interests of those who have grown fat and powerful from the profits they have derived by standing between the consumers and the producers of farm products.

## DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

### A NIGHT OF MERRY MAKING

## Carnival and Masquerade Ball



Saturday Evening, April 1st

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Park Ave. & 34th St.

\$1,000 in Prizes will be awarded in the Beauty Contest.

Olshanetzky and his famous radio orchestra Tickets in advance, 50 cents Under Auspices

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

## THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street, East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—Professor PAUL H. DOUGLAS

"Getting Out of the Depression."

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

MAURICE SCHWARTZ: "Has the Theatre a Message?"

## What Is The Communist Opposition?

Discussion Meeting at RAND SCHOOL, 7 East 15th Street (Debs Auditorium) on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 8:00 P. M.

Speaker: BERTRAM D. WOLFE Editor, "Workers Age" Admission Free!

## SCOTT NEARING

Last Lecture in Course of Seven

"The New World Economy" Subject—"The Administration of World Economy"

Wednesday, April 5th, 1933

8 p. m., at Burnside Manor 88 W. Burnside Avenue, BRONX (near University Ave.) Admission 25c

Auspices—Friends of the Soviet Union, 799 Broadway, Room 330, N. Y.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE Rand School of Social Science wishes it to be known that no persons participating in the so-called "United Front" demonstration on Saturday has any right or authority to represent the Rand School or its student body. The board of directors of the school, taking cognizance of the request of the Labor and Socialist International and the recent decision of Local New York, has disapproved of participation by the Rand School Students' Association, and the association at its meeting Tuesday night voted not to participate.

## Evansville Labor Protests Closing of Library Stations

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Decision by the library board to close seven school library stations as an "economy" measure brought a sharp protest from the Central Labor Union. The central body declared that closing of the stations would deprive hundreds of families of library facilities, place children of the sections affected at a disadvantage and add to unemployment by the dismissal of library employees. The decision justified public condemnation, the central body added.

Tuesdays at 7:30 and 8:30 and Sunday mornings at 11 and 12. The Workers' Theatre is busy rehearsing one-acters, as well as complete plays for presentation before worker audiences.

The annual meeting of Rebel Arts, at which election of officers will take place, will be held a week from this Friday, April 7th.

## PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 5th St. & Astor Pl. at 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday evening, March 31st:

Professor Richard McKeon "Dewey and Deweyism"

Sunday evening, April 2nd:

Professor Harry A. Overstreet "Where Shall We Turn for a Social Pattern?"

Tuesday evening, April 4th:

Doctor Henry J. Fry "Experimental Methods: The Study of Cells by Moving Picture Photography."

## FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg. Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.

## DR. DAVID M. BROOKS

"Religion and Medicine"

Major Joseph Wheless Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 p. m. "The Crucifixion (Crucifixion)" Admission free—Questions & Discussion

## DIEGO RIVERA

World renowned artist will lecture on

"The Art of a Revolutionist"

Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, 8:30 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents

Auspices Greenwich Village Branch, S. P.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER. IT WILL SELL READILY AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS.

## RAND SCHOOL STUDENT DRIVE

The Rand School faces the prospect of curtailing several regular study courses and restricting much of its activity unless the students raise \$1,000 before the close of the term. To enable it to carry on the work of Socialist education and propaganda the Rand School asks the aid and co-operation of all allied and sympathetic organizations for the duration of the drive.

The "Student Drive to Save the Rand School," inaugurated by the Rand School Student Association at its meeting Tuesday, March 14th, is now in its third week. The Student Drive Committee, composed of Henry Goldman, chairman, Philip Blumenfeld, secretary, and Peter Mattinen, is making an urgent appeal to every member of the Socialist Party, the Young People's Socialist League, former Rand School students, and to every member of the Rand School student body to swell the total.

## LECTURE NOTES

Following are the Cooper Union lectures scheduled by the People's Institute: Mar. 31, Prof. Richard McKeon, "Dewey and Deweyism"; Apr. 2, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, "Where Shall We Turn for a Social Pattern?"; Apr. 4, Dr. Henry J. Fry, "Experimental Methods: The Study of Cells by Moving Picture Photography." All lectures start at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Abraham Stone will lecture on "A Medical View of Love and Marriage" under the auspices of The Group, 150 West 85th St., Apr. 4th, at 8:30.

"The Administration of World Economy" will be the subject of the lecture to be delivered by Scott Nearing, Apr. 5th, 8 p. m., at Burnside Manor, 85 West Burnside Ave., near University Ave.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas will speak on "Getting Out of the Depression" at the Community Forum, Sunday at 8. Maurice Schwartz will speak at the Town Hall service at 11 on "Has the Theatre a Message?"

Under the auspices of the Free-thinkers of America, Dr. David M. Brooks will speak on "Religion and Medicine" in the Steinway Bldg., 113 West 57th St., Sunday at 3:30.

## THE GERMAN SITUATION EXPLAINED

The Educational Committee of the Socialist Party, Local New York City, has arranged a meeting to explain the cause of the rise of Hitlerism. This is one of a series of educational meetings for Socialist Party members.

The speakers are Siegfried Lipschitz, correspondent for the Social Democratic press in Germany, and Bela Low, chairman of the Educational Committee and active member of the German branch.

The meeting will be held in the Rand School auditorium, Thursday, April 6th. Admission by Party membership card.

At 2:30, Major Jos. Wheless will speak on "The Crucifixion" (Crucifixion).

"Indo-Iranian Poetry—a Spiritual Divan" will be the topic of Dr. Omar Hillman Mott's address at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday at 8, Apr. 2. At the 9 o'clock Open Forum, Dr. John Howland Lathrop will speak on "Knowing Yourself."

## Rebel Arts

A symposium on "Ivory Towers and Barricades," referring to the current leftward movement of the intelligentsia, will feature the housewarming of Rebel Arts, the organization of artists in all fields affiliated with or sympathetic to the Socialist movement, at 8:30 this Friday night (March 31) at the new headquarters, 118 East 19th Street. Among the participants in the symposium will be Samuel A. DeWitt, poet and journalist, columnist for the New Leader; Dr. Walter E. Peck, writer and lecturer, and Paul Sifton, playwright and author of "1931."

As this event will mark Rebel Arts' first activity in its headquarters, an entertaining program is being arranged, including a dance by the Rebel Arts Dance Group, a playlet by the Workers Theatre, an affiliate, music and a general discussion.

The organization has just started an art class, with life, costume and poster work, on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 p. m., and a class in dramatic writing for workers under Paul Sifton, to meet as arranged. The dance groups meet



# Socialist Party Progress

Propaganda and educational work can be done without cost to your organization if copies of The New Leader are sold at the meetings. Place a standing order for a bundle of The New Leader.

## ARIZONA

Winslow.—The ariz Comrades are in the fight to a finish. We have over a hundred members in Local Winslow, and every Comrade is fighting to get a state organization. But we are like Gen. Dawes' Bank; we need help from R. F. C. We have the right spirit but \$90,000,000 would tide us over until melon time. We are planning now to have a full city ticket next spring.

## Features of the Week on (131 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, Apr. 2—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 10 p. m., Debate: "Are Attacks Against Our Anti-Vice Laws Justified?" Speakers: Louis Waldman and John S. Sumner.

Monday, Apr. 3—3:45 p. m., Dr. George Gray Ward—Medical Hour; 4 p. m., Spotting the Movies with Evelyn Koch; 5 p. m., American Birth Control League, talk; 5:45 p. m., Woman Looks at Politics, talk.

Tuesday, Apr. 4—Rosardi Trio, chamber music; 7:15 p. m., Michael Strange, actress-poet; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air: Professor J. H. Randall of Columbia.

Wednesday, Apr. 5—4:45 p. m., Marvin Lowenthal, "The European Scene"; 5:30 p. m., Repertory Playhouse Associates, Negro acting company; 8:15 p. m., The Nation Program: Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air Psychology Course.

Thursday, Apr. 6—8:45 p. m., The World Tomorrow, talk by Devere Allen, editor; 10:30 p. m., Fiorello H. LaGuardia, "Steps Toward Economic Recovery."

Friday, Apr. 7—4:30 p. m., Wynken, Blynken and Nod, children's poetry; 4:45 p. m., New Leader Program, William M. Feigenbaum, speaker; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon, Course in History; 10:30 p. m., Book Review by prominent author.

Saturday, Apr. 8—7 p. m., Co-operative League of America Program; 7:15 p. m., Stage Relief Fund; 8:45 p. m., "Vivid Contrasts in Medical History," Prof. Victor Robinson.

## Rivera at People's House

DIEGO RIVERA, most famous of the modern proletarian artists, will lecture before the "Rebel Arts" forum of the Greenwich Village Branch at the People's House, 7 East 15th St., Wednesday night, April 5. His subject will be "The Art of a Revolutionist."

Rivera has just arrived in New York and is at work at frescoes for Radio City. His insistence on picturing the life of the masses in frescoes completed for some of Detroit's public buildings has raised a storm of protest in conservative circles there. Admission to the lectures will be 25 cents, to go to the sustaining fund of the branch.

Rivera's lecture is one of a series that has included talks by Heywood Brown, Paul Sifton, John Chamberlain, Elmer Davis and Walter F. White. F. V. Calverton will talk on April 12.

## LASKI TO LECTURE

Professor Harold J. Laski of the London School of Economics, will speak on "The Crisis in Democratic Government," Apr. 17, at 8:30, in the Rand School auditorium. In view of the vast number of inquiries already received with reference to Laski's lecture, comrades are urged to buy their tickets at once.

## ILLINOIS

Chicago.—The Open Forums conducted monthly by the 40th Ward Branch has been meeting with success. The topic for the next meeting, Thursday, April 6th, is "Russia, the Great Social Laboratory." The speaker is John Mill, well known for his activity in the Socialist movement both in Russia and in America. The study class in Socialism meets monthly. The next session will be on Thursday, April 20th, with Henderson's "Case For Socialism" as text. The study sheets prepared by the National Office is followed. Both the Forum and the Study Classes are held at the Workmen's Circle School, 3605 Lawrence Avenue.

## MICHIGAN

Detroit.—Branch 1 has moved to larger and more commodious headquarters at 225 E. Forest. This new home also serves as headquarters for the state executive committee and the county central committee, and the editorial offices of the Detroit Leader.

The formal opening took place Saturday, April 1. The evening consisted of a varied program, a lecture on "The Mexican Revolution" by Ignacio Batiza, Mexican Consul for Detroit, and musical selections by native artists as well as some special harp numbers. There are about 25 Party Branches now in Wayne County, all but seven English speaking. Michigan Socialists will have a full State ticket in the spring election, April 6th.

## VERMONT

Bennington.—The Bennington local, with 23 members, was organized in September, 1932. It is the largest and one of the most active of the state. One of the special committees is the one for Laws and Legislation, keeping the local informed as to the progress of significant legislation in the state. This year Old Age pension and Unemployment Insurance measures were introduced into the Vermont legislature through the influence of this committee.

The Educational committee is especially active. An outline of our subjects follows: 1. The sales tax and capital levy; 2. Historical survey of the Socialist movement; Background material and influence of Marx; 3. Farm cooperatives in Vermont; 4. Practical Socialist Politics. Things which a minority group can accomplish; 5. Historical survey continued. Sketch of developments in the movement in the European countries, the United States and Russia; 6. Analysis and discussion of the Communist Manifesto; 7. Socialism versus Communism; 8. Socialism and Christianity. Gretchen J. Garrison is chairman and Sarah N. Cleghorn, noted poet, is honorary chairman of an active women's committee.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Newton.—Beginning April 3rd lectures will be held every first and third Monday at 8 at the Newton Y. M. C. A., Church St., and study groups on Fred Henderson's "Case For Socialism" led by John Hall of Harvard will be held every second and fourth Monday at the home of Comrade Samuel Grinspoon, 76 Austin St., Newtonville. Program for the month follows: April 3rd, Walter Muelder, minister of the Methodist Church in Northampton, "Marx's Theory of Surplus Value"; April 17th, Prof. Harold Roupp of the Newton Theological school, "Socialism and Pacifism"; April 10th and 24th, study classes. Each member is taking part in a project for making a special and thorough study of the Newton City Government.

## CONNECTICUT

Hamden.—Party local officials elected for the coming year are: Town Chairman, Walter E. Davis;

## Knowledge Is Power

One of the homeless men who asked for aid at the Bowery Y. M. C. A. during the last week, according to Elmer Galloway, executive secretary, held degrees of B. S., M. A. and Ph. D., was destitute and had been without food for twenty-four hours. The other applicants were architects registered in New York and another showed diplomas from the schools of fine arts and architecture in Copenhagen.

Fin. Secretary-Treasurer, Lillian Ottoson; Rec. Secretary, Sven Ottoson; Reg. of Voters, Chas. Lennox; Publicity Agent, W. E. Davis.

A town election will be held in the fall. The local voted to place a full ticket in the field.

The next meeting of the State Executive Committee will be held at headquarters of Local New Haven, Fraternal Hall, 19 Elm Street, Sunday, April 2, at 2. Plans will be made to hold a number of booster meetings for the benefit of the state paper, "The Commonwealth." It is expected that Norman Thomas will address some of these meetings.

A number of state party officials appeared before state legislative committee this week. Hearings were being held on the proposed Old Age Pension bill now before the legislature. Among those who spoke for the Socialist bill were Jasper McLevy, Martin F. Plunkett, Francis Henson, Arnold Freese and others.

C. H. O'Connell, member of the executive committee and a member of the New Haven Socialist Party Labor Committee, appeared before a committee of the New Haven Board of Aldermen holding a hearing on the proposed repeal of a local ordinance which prohibits the distribution of literature to the employees of factories. Representatives of the local National Metal Trades Association opposed the repeal.

New Haven.—Harry R. Rudin, assistant professor of history at Yale, spoke before Local New Haven Monday night on "Tendencies in the Present Crisis." The New Haven Yipsels have elected the following permanent officers: William Soloman, organizer; Selma Friedman, secretary; Gilbert Davis, treasurer, and Miriam Rosoff, educational director.

## New York State

Socialist Enrollment.—The aggregate number of enrolled Socialists in the first thirteen upstate counties to publish their enrollment books is almost exactly threefold the preceding enrollment, according to State Secretary Merrill. Transcripts of the enrollment are being made as fast as the books come in.

May Day.—Buffalo and Rochester are already making arrangements for the celebration of May Day. Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo will probably be the principal speaker at Rochester.

Continental Congress.—Murray Baron is promoting the Continental Congress in western New York State among Socialists and friendly and interested organizations. He will first visit Rochester and Buffalo and then come back to Syracuse and other centers.

Broome County.—The Broome County enrollment jumped up considerably over fourfold last year. The increases in the shoe-manufacturing towns of Johnson City and Endicott were particularly notable, ninefold in the former and tenfold in the latter. The increase in Binghamton was substantially the same as for the county as a whole.

Buffalo.—The following delegates have been elected, so far, to the Continental Congress: Local Buffalo: Robert A. Hoffman and Julian H. Weiss; Italian Branch: James Battistoni and Angelo Cordaro; Socialist Women's Club: Mrs. Hazel V. Bowers and Mrs. Rose Dickert. Harold R. Raitt, Socialist county chairman, was elected by Carpenters' Union, Local 374, and Herman J. Hahn by the League of the Unemployed.

Nassau County.—Hempstead Forum—Meeting Tuesday, April 4th, at 8:30, Subject, "The New Deal vs. Unemployment." Speaker, Amicus Most.

Rand School Study Class.—Friday, March 31st, at 8:30, at the home of Comrade Winnie Branstetter, 62 Seventh Street, Valley Stream.

## Jules Lekeu, Socialist Senator, Dies at 71

BRUSSELS.—Jules Lekeu, Belgian Socialist senator and former editor of *Le Peuple*, Brussels Socialist daily, has died at the age of 71. Lekeu was sent to jail in 1896, together with Louis de Brouckere, for publishing an anti-militarist article, "Thou shalt not kill" in a Socialist anti-militarist publication.

Following a lifetime of Socialist activity, he was elected to the Senate in 1911. In private life he was a university teacher.

## New York City

CITY CONVENTION will reconvene Saturday afternoon, April 1, at 2:30, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St.

City Central Committee will meet Wednesday, April 5, at 8:30, in Room 508 of the People's House, 7 East 15th St.

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

Financial Secretaries of branches will please list all their members belonging to trade unions and mail such lists to the Party office.

Volunteers for Typing Needed.—All of the enrollment books of the five counties are at the city office and a group of volunteers are needed to begin at once to type some 35,000 names and addresses of enrolled Socialists. Volunteers can do this work at the city office, at home or elsewhere. Books and material will be furnished. It is imperative that these lists be typed at once. On the basis of these new lists an intensive membership drive will begin.

Branch Secretaries are urged to send branch news to the city office no later than Wednesday noon of each week.

Jean J. Coronel announces he is available for lectures before party branches. He can be reached at 7 East 15th St., New York City.

Symposium.—The next in the series of symposiums arranged by the Educational Committee will be held Thursday, April 13, in the Debs Auditorium. Topic: "What Should Be the Socialist Attitude Toward a Labor Party?" Speakers, Leonard Bright, Haim Kantorovitch, Algernon Lee, Jacob Panken. Admission to Party members only.

MAY DAY.—Arrangements are being made for a huge May Day demonstration Monday, May 1st, at Union Square. Conferences are being called with Socialist Party branches, Y.P. S.L. Circles, Trade Unions, fraternal organizations. A supreme effort will be made to excel the May Day demonstrations of recent years. A huge parade is planned and a monster mass meeting and demonstration will be held at Union Square in the afternoon.

## MANHATTAN

Greenwich Village (52 West 8th Street).—Political forum meets Monday nights; branch meetings, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month; "Rebel Arts" forum, Wednesday nights; class in Socialism, Thursdays; Unemployed League, Fridays; socials, Saturday evenings; children's group, Sunday mornings; Y.P.S.L., Sunday nights. Albert Abarbanell gave informative talk on Germany and Hitler at last branch meeting.

4th A. D. (126 Delancey St.).—Study and discussion group formed, led by Michael Isaacs and Irwin Nussbaum. Literature has been obtained for distribution at regular lectures. A Yipsel branch has just been organized. It has been voted to stage an anti-Hitler meeting in conjunction with other branches on the lower East Side.

12th A. D.—William Karlin will speak at the Cherry Lane Restaurant, corner of Irving Place and 17th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30. A round table discussion will follow. Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.) Next meeting Tuesday, April 4, 8:30. Propaganda and member-

## Where Your Union Meets

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9, Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfaffm, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfaffm, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, 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 4-5500-1-2-3-4-5. 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. 25 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 2-0799. Reg. meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heid.

HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway; Phone Brvdoek 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. Finkstone, 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 in the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Ortsky, Asst. Mgr.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Offices, Amaltheion 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 Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL 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, 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 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. Hoffer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11010, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7083. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office, Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 63 W. 21st St., New York, Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 41 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.

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WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.



## Party Progress

ship committee meets Saturday, April 1, at 2:30, 285 Madison Ave., Jerome Count's office. Tickets for Drone Sisters' recital may be obtained from Fenwick, 237 E. 20th Street.

**Morningside Heights** (81 Lasalle Street).—We move to new headquarters Saturday, April 1, just east of Broadway and south of 125th St. We plan to have a "welcome to our new home party" soon.

**Washington Heights** (4046 Broadway).—Executive Committee meets Monday, 8 p. m., promptly, at 9:30 discussion open to Party members on "Class Struggle." Tuesday night talk on the First International by Hal Levenson.

**19th-21st A. D.** (2005 7th Ave.).—Saturday night, Apr. 1, April Fool Dance; hot music.

### BRONX

**2nd A. D.** (9 West 170th St.).—Branch forums will continue throughout April. Topic for Friday, Apr. 7, "Banking Situation." Enrolled Socialist voters' meeting Friday evening, Apr. 21, Paradise Manor. All active members are urged to meet this Sunday, Apr. 2, 11 a. m., at headquarters, 9 W. 170th St., to start a canvass for members. We congratulate Geraldine Dietz and Phil Pasik, two active members of the branch, on their marriage.

**3rd A. D.**—Unemployed League meets at Woodstock Library, 160th St. and Tinton Ave., Apr. 3. Branch meets at headquarters Apr. 4. Julius Umansky will deliver a series of three lectures on "Social Problems in America," beginning Sunday evening, Apr. 2, and on the following Sundays at Workmen's Circle School, 800 Fox Street.

**4th A. D.** (904 Prospect Ave.).—At meeting last Tuesday a new educational policy was adopted. A regular course is to be started based on the study of the Communist Manifesto. Educational

Director, Ray Maggin. Branch also discussed support of Unemployed League in the 3rd, 4th and 6th Assembly Districts. Robert Wahsel was elected delegate to Bronx County Committee.

**6th A. D.** (2120 White Plains Ave.).—Branch meeting Monday, Apr. 3. A. Wisotsky will speak on "The Communist Manifesto."

**8th A. D.**—After the successful enrolled voters' meeting at which quite a number of new members were gained branch is proceeding with increased activity. Thursday evening, April 6, at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., card party will be held. Branch is making plans for a May day meeting.

### BROOKLYN

**Downtown** (122 Pierrepont St.).—Regular monthly business meeting at headquarters Thursday, April 6, 8:30.

**Midwood** (1722 East 12th St.).—Regular monthly card party and entertainment Saturday, Apr. 1. Business meeting Monday, Apr. 3, 8:30. First Annual Ball Saturday night, Apr. 15th, at Casino Ball Room, 3810 14th Ave. Tuesday night forum continues.

**Sheepshead Bay** (2061 Ave. X).—Branch is being organized in this section. At a meeting of enrolled voters, twelve filled out applications. Meetings at the Workmen's Circle Center every Wednesday until further notice. Meyer M. Raphael temporary organizer.

**Brighton Beach** (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.).—Class in Socialism for new members will be started; a circulating library is being organized, and a dramatic society is being formed. On April 29th a Spanish Fiesta will be held at headquarters, in charge of Aaron Panken.

**Borough Park** (1377 42nd St.).—"Mardi Grass Cameraderie" at headquarters Saturday night, Apr. 1st. Games and prizes to supplement dancing, refreshments and entertainment. Entertainers include Barney Cohen, Pauline Stein-

berg, Beatrice Rudolph, Mason Morell, Leo Weinberg and Irving Mitchell.

**11th A. D.**—Branch will continue meeting every Tuesday night at 2239 Church Ave. Next branch meeting Tuesday, April 4, at 8:30, with James C. Paradise as speaker.

**18th A. D.** Branch 1 (new headquarters 1686 President St., near Utica Ave.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, April 4, at 8:30. Forum every Friday. Speakers: March 31, William E. Duffy; April 7, Louis Waldman; April 14, Esther Friedman; April 21, B. V. Vlodeck; April 28, Charles Solomon.

**18th A. D.** Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, April 4. August Claessens will lecture. Anti-Hitler meeting March 31st at headquarters. Speakers: Siegfried Lipschitz, James Oneal, Jacob Axelrad. Class in Socialism every Thursday at 9. Sunday school every Sunday at 11. Dance, Saturday, April 1, at headquarters.

## Lecture Calendar

### FRIDAY, MARCH 31

William E. Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," 1686 President Street, near Utica Ave., B'klyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1. Bela Low: "The Situation in Germany," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves.; Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

James Oneal, S. Lipschitz, Jacob Axelrad: "The Menace of Hitlerism," 844 Utica Ave., B'klyn; 18th A. D., Branch 2.

S. Lipschitz, Wm. M. Feigenbaum: "Fascism, the Curse of Europe," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., B'klyn; S. P. Br.

### SUNDAY, APRIL 2

Grover Clark: "The Current Challenge of the Far Eastern Question," 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Henry Jager: "Roosevelt and the Future of Capitalism," 11:30 a. m., Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd Street and 14th Avenue, Brooklyn.

Esther Friedman: "What Is This Versailles Treaty?," 3 p. m., 2005 7th Ave., Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," Wilkins Hall, 4 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx; 5th A. D.

Julius Umansky: "Social Problems in America—Labor and Wages," (First of a series of 3 lectures) 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D. Dr. L. I. Friedland: "The Theatre as a Social Force," 4046 Broadway, Manhattan; Washington Hgts. Branch.

August Claessens: "Problems of Social Heritage," 48 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D.

Jacob Axelrad: "Our Economic Wilderness—The Way Out," 241 E. 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Br.

### MONDAY, APRIL 3

August Tyler: "What Marx Did," 289 South 3rd St., B'klyn; 4th-14th A. D.

### TUESDAY, APRIL 4

Walter E. Peck: "Converting the Unemployed," 1722 E. 12th St., B'klyn; Midwood Branch.

Michael Strange: "The Theatre and the Socialist State," 100 West 72nd St., Manhattan; Upper West Side Branch.

Samuel A. DeWitt: "The German Situation," 132-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

William Karlin: "The New Epoch," Cherry Lane Restaurant, Irving Place and 17th St., Manhattan; 12th A. D.

August Claessens: "Incentive and Ambition—The Motives in Behavior," 844 Utica Ave., B'klyn; 18th A. D., Branch 2.

William M. Feigenbaum: "The Curse of Hitlerism," Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., B'klyn; Borough Park Branch.

William E. Duffy: "Shall We Again See Prosperity?," 9218 New York Blvd., Jamaica, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5

Edmond Seidel: "Labor and Surplus Value," 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Diego Rivera: "The Art of a Revolutionist," Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St., Manhattan; Greenwich Village Branch.

### THURSDAY, APRIL 6

Siegfried Lipschitz, Bella Low: "The Cause of the Rise of Hitlerism," Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th

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MEMBERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

The assessment for 1933 is ten cents for each hundred dollars insurance due from all members since the first day of January.

It is advisable not to wait for the assessment notice but to make your payment now in order to avoid the rush in April and May.

St., Manhattan; Educational Committee; admittance by party card only.

August Claessens: "Social Attitudes in War and Peace," Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Lyceum.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 7

Henry Jager: "Russia and United States—A Contrast," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., B'klyn; Socialist Party Branch.

David P. Berenberg: "Living Marxism," 144 Second Ave., Man-

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hatten; 8th A. D.

Louis Waldman: "The Banking Situation and the Socialist Program," 1686 President St., B'klyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1.

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

## Y.P.S.L. NOTES

**Central Committee.**—The City Central Committee will meet Saturday, Apr. 1, at 3:30 p. m., at the Rand School.

**Brooklyn Borough Council.**—Delegates from each of the Kings County Circles should attend the Borough organization meeting Saturday, Apr. 1, at 2 p. m., at the Rand School.

**Debate with Lovestonites.**—All comrades are urged to attend the debate Saturday evening, April 8, at the Debs Auditorium. "Socialism or Communism—Which Program for the Working Class?" will be argued by Gus Tyler and Abe Hackman in this joint affair with the Communist Youth Opposition.

**East New York.**—Emery J. Woodall, formerly in the United States Consular Service in China, will speak on "What the League of Nations Thinks of the Far Eastern Conflict," Friday, Mar. 31, at 8:30, at 331 Sheffield Ave.

**Midwood Juniors.**—Eleanor Fine will outline the "Fundamentals of Socialism" Friday, Mar. 31, at 8:30, at 1722 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

**East Flatbush.**—A YPSL Senior group is being organized at 1686 President St. Organization meeting will be held Sunday, Apr. 2, at 8.

**Brownsville.**—Abe Kaufman will discuss "Socialism and War Resistance" Sunday, Apr. 2, at 8:30, at 219 Sackman St.

**Bronx-Tremont.**—Gertrude Weil Klein will discuss "Problems of the American Labor Movement" Sunday, Apr. 2, at 4 p. m., at 789 Elsmere Place, at the Senior Circle meeting.

**Circle 9, Jr., Bronx.**—Max Rosenberg will speak on the "German Situation" Friday, Mar. 31, at 8:30, at 789 Elsmere Place.

**Wilkins Avenue Juniors.**—Winston Dancis will speak at the regular meeting Sunday, Apr. 2, at 5.

**Washington Heights.**—Regular classes on the "History of the Socialist and Labor Movement" will be held every Tuesday evening at 4046 Broadway. The First International will be studied on Apr. 4. A joint youth demonstration against Fascism is planned.

**Richmond Hill.**—Henry Margules will recite the "Lessons of a YPSL Organization Trip" on Friday, Mar. 31, at 8:30, at 109-12 Jamaica Ave.

**Y.P.S.L. Songbooks.**—The New Yipsel Songbook, "Rebel Songs," is now ready. Circles and party branches may purchase them in lots at low rates.

**Greenwich Village.**—"Hitlerism—When, Where, Why?" will be discussed by a prominent speaker Sunday, Apr. 2, at 8, at 52 West 8th St.

**League Hike.**—The long postponed hike will be held April 23rd. No place has been selected as yet and suggestions are in order. See Victor Riesel.

**Baseball.**—All those interested in forming a League baseball team communicate with Victor Riesel, c. o. The New Leader.

## SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

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

### MANHATTAN

**6th A. D.**, 48 Ave. C: Junior Class, Sylvia Weingart; Senior Class, Katherine Polak (Essentials of Unionism), 12:30 p. m.

**8th A. D.**, 144 Second Ave.: Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman (History of Socialism).

**Chelsea**, 52 W. 8th St., 11:30 a. m., Agnes Martocci and Esther Eisenberg.

### BRONX

**9 West 170th St.**: Gertrude Turkell and Clarence Greenberg.

### BROOKLYN

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

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

**Brighton**, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.: Junior Class, Al Meyer; Senior Class, 3 p. m. (to be announced).

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

**18th A. D.**, 844 Utica Ave.: Sarah Rosenberg.

**Borough Park Labor Lyceum**, 1377 42nd St.: Edith Sklar and Etta Meyer.

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



# Bernard Shaw on Mooney Case at Embassy Theatre

## Irish Sage Delivers His Views on a Host of Subjects, Landing in America for First Time

The Embassy News Reel Theatre is privileged to present this week an exclusive address by George Bernard Shaw covering a multitude of vital topics on the occasion of his first visit to America.

Landing in San Francisco and no stranger to the intricacies of the motion picture camera, the be-whiskered sage of London stopped long enough on the West Coast to deliver some startling opinions on outstanding themes which have been perplexing humanity for quite a bit of time.

These topics cover a range from Ireland to dictatorship, from the perennial subject of women to the League of Nations, from the Tom Mooney case to what's what in Manchuria, from technocracy to democracy and back again.

Followers of Shaw and students of super-ego psychology should get a great kick in seeing and hearing this youth of 77 disport himself in his intellectual role of gadfly of the human race.

This special "Shaw Film" is part of a long, interesting program which is world-embracing in its presentation of personalities and events, which also includes Ramsey MacDonald arriving on his momentous visit to Mussolini.

## At the Brooklyn Paramount

Beer and President Roosevelt's rejuvenation of the economic system of the country are the basis of the stage revue, "O. K. Prosperity," which starts today at the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre.

## The New History Society

### PAUL BLANSHARD

Speaking on "Socialism—A Program for Action" Oak Room of the Ritz-Carlton (Madison Ave. and 46th St.) SUNDAY EVE. (Mar. 26) 8:30 promptly FREE ADMISSION ALL WELCOME

### BIRTHDAY BALL

Celebrating the Fourth Anniversary of the New History Society SATURDAY, APRIL 8th, 9 P.M. at Empire Room of French Institute 22 East 60th Street Admission—\$1.25 Inquire: 132 E. 65th St. RH. 4-4793

## Paul Blanshard Speaks at New History Society Sunday. Birthday Ball on April 8

Paul Blanshard, director of the City Affairs Committee of New York, will be the last speaker of the season at the New History Society. He will speak tomorrow (Sunday) evening in the Oak Room of the Ritz-Carlton, concluding the series of free lectures on "Planning a New Social Order." Mr. Blanshard's subject will be "Socialism—a Program for Action." Mr. Blanshard is author of "An Outline of the British Labor Movement" and "Labor in Southern Cotton Mills," and has been a lecturer for the League for Industrial Democracy for several years.

The Fourth Anniversary of the New History Society will be celebrated with a Birthday Ball on Saturday, April 8th, in the Empire Room of the French Institute, 22 East 60th Street. One feature will be a huge birthday cake from which will emerge a dramatization of the various activities of the Society for the past four years, including tableaux depicting the Green International Shirt, the New History Society magazine and other interesting milestones in the growth of the Society.

"If you see only one more musical show this year, let that one be 'Melody.' Beautifully staged, delightfully melodious and thoroughly enjoyable." —New Outlook

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## PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

### TOSCANINI, Conductor

CARNEGIE HALL, THIS AFT. at 8:00 2nd CONCERT BEETHOVEN CYCLE Symphony No. 4 & No. 3 ("Eroica") CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Eve., April 5, at 8:00 Friday Afternoon, April 7, at 3:30 Soloist: JASCHA HEIFETZ CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., April 8, at 8:00 FRANK TCHAIKOVSKY—WAGNER ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

## Revival at the Cameo



"Patemkin" brought up to date with sound is back at the Cameo for an extended run beginning today.

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## Sylvia Field and Howard Philips in "Hilda Cassidy"

Harold Stone and Boris Kaplan announce that they have engaged Sylvia Field and Howard Philips for important roles in their forthcoming production of "Hilda Cassidy" by William Jordan Rapp and Henry and Sylvia Lieferant which will be directed by Marcel Strauss.

Miss Field, who is playing one of the leading roles in "Hilda Cassidy," was seen last on Broadway in "Adam's Wife."

Mr. Philips, who achieved personal prominence when he appeared in "The Last Mile," has just returned from the Coast where he made a series of pictures for Fox Films.

"Hilda Cassidy," which is this firm's second offering of the season, will employ a cast of twenty.

## "Hell on Earth" Acclaimed by National Board of Review

The Committee on Exceptional Photoplays of the National Board of Review has unanimously commended the international sound film, "Hell on Earth," the American rights to which were recently acquired by William Fitelson of the Aeolian Pictures Corporation, and which will have its Broadway showing early in April.

The Committee is still receiving and tabulating ballots sent in as a result of a recent special preview of the picture held under its auspices, the results of which already indicate an overwhelming verdict backing up the extraordinary criticisms the film received in Berlin under the title "Niemandland," in Paris as "No Man's Land," and in London as "War Is Hell."

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## The "United Front" Offer

(Continued from Page Three)

ported to Moscow that they had gathered in 600,000 members. But it had only captured itself and its "Innocents' Clubs." Within a year the Communists scuttled the F.L.P. but they had also wrecked the Farmer-Labor Party. Members and trade union affiliates dropped out in disgust and the few local groups that were left were filled with dissensions and the party soon disappeared.

In the Chicago conference the Communist Party had followed the orders of the Communist International to "appear to be in favor" of a united front but not to make it effective. These incidents have been repeated again and again where organizations have gone into conference with Communists and it is unnecessary to cite more of them.

### In Prussia

Let us now turn to Germany. Last year the Communists cooperated with the Fascists in a Prussian referendum and in the April elections in Saxony they repeated this alliance in an effort to dis-

solve the Diet. About this same time the Communists in New York City were physically assaulting Socialist open-air meetings and meetings of anti-party Communists, two men being killed at one meeting.

Cooperation of Communists in the Prussian Landtag with Fascists became notorious. They also supported a Fascist motion to remove the Socialist Chief of Police in Berlin—yet it was under that chief that Communists had been able to hold public meetings. Late in June at a session that continued to 4 o'clock in the morning Communist members voted with Fascists to confiscate the possessions of East-European Jews residing in Germany since 1914.

This active cooperation with counter-revolutionists finally brought protests from Communist party members and the chief sponsor of such tactics, Heinz Neumann, was removed from party office. For a brief period it appeared that this would be the beginning of a concert of action between Socialists and Communists because in the April elections the Fascists

polled an alarming increase in their vote. But it was too late, for in July the Federal Government seized Prussia, ousted all Socialist officials, and placed von Papen in control. The general elections followed on July 31 with the Communists making a small gain and the Socialists suffering a small loss but with the Fascists the strongest party. The significance of the election was the going over of minor parties to one or the other parties of reaction.

### The Crisis Comes

It was evident that a final crisis was approaching that required a genuine united front; but the Communist International continued to direct the German Communists, and there was no concert of action. Then came the general elections in November and the Fascists lost nearly 2,000,000 votes. The Communists gained over 600,000 and the Socialists lost about that number. Fascism had suffered a heavy reverse but in alliance with the Junkers it was dominant in the largest state, Prussia, the key to German power. Moreover, as in previous instances following other elections, no stable government could be formed and another election was certain.

The final decision was approach-

ing and after the election Paul Loebe, Socialist leader, again urged a united front. The Socialist leaders declined to meet Chancellor von Papen who wanted to confer with them regarding formation of a government. However, had the Communists agreed to some temporary coalition with themselves either as participants or following a policy of toleration it is probable that a democratic coalition could have ruled with the cooperation or toleration of the Centrists, for Socialists and Communists together had over 2,000,000 more votes than the Fascists. With the latter on the decline such a regime might have further deflated Fascism.

But there was no unity of action. Faced with declining prestige, the Fascists had a final opportunity in the recent March election, for Hitler in the meantime had become Chancellor and he used his power ruthlessly. Hitler acted with desperation, for in his mind was the memory of that loss of well over 2,000,000 votes in November. The Communists took a gambler's chance, for in their mind was the memory of a 600,000 increase in their vote. They held that there was no difference between Hitler's Fascists and Socialist "fascists."

March came and the whirlwind

was reaped. The Communists now know the difference.

### The Collapse

After this horrible catastrophe the Communist International again calls for a united front. The call was printed in the "Daily Worker" of March 18. It was followed by a letter of the Communist Party to Socialist branches in New York City. The C. I. document approaches us with the statement that Socialist Parties "systematically disrupted the united front of the working class." The letter to our branches declares that the Milwaukee Socialists have "clubbed, jailed and arrested" jobless workers.

Fresh from their cooperation with Fascism in Germany the Communists approach us with an olive branch in one hand and insulting documents in the other. Despite the wreck in Germany they have not changed their methods. The first requirement of a concert of action is sincere proletarian solidarity based upon the ethics of good faith and sincerity.

Socialist comrades should be on their guard against being lured into another ambush, being content to await the action of the Labor and Socialist International and our National Executive Committee.



# "Three Cornered Moon" Shines On at the Cort

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### EARLY PHASE

**"THREE-CORNERED MOON."**  
By Gertrude Tonkonogy. At the Cort.

All that good acting can do with a good play Ruth Gordon, Cecilia Loftus, Richard Whorf and the others accomplish in the natural, fantastical movement of "Three-Cornered Moon." Like "Another Language," which it inevitably brings to mind, Gertrude Tonkonogy's play is clearly drawn directly from life; and its best touches lie along the domestic difficulties of the improvident, impractical Rimplegars (of Brooklyn), whose casual course through life is interrupted by the depression, and poverty. The flightiness of this family is the source of constant amusement, although some of their antics and attitudes make it hard to believe these folk are college graduates (one of them from Harvard). Nor is their struggle with the depression to be taken poignantly; the youngest son does faint from hunger and exhaustion; but good old Doc Stevens is at hand to succor him; and good old Doc Stevens, star boarder, marries the girl.

Richard Whorf plays with sensitive intelligence the unsympathetic role of the parasite author, who goes through the hours untouched by poverty, calmly or excitedly refusing all jobs, working at nothing but his novel. If the play has any socially searching theme, it is not the effect of poverty on the heedless rich—that is but the playful plot—but the status of the artist in society. Does society owe the creative artist a living; should he be pensioned or otherwise freed from financial concern, to concentrate on his art? There is the preliminary question, if we grant this immunity, as to which of the many aspiring to art is a genius. Shall we subsidize everyone who's ever made a daub or penned a poem? But the more basic question needs facing. John Erskine remarks that Shakespeare put himself down for a salary as actor, and received a share as part owner of the theatre—but gave us Hamlet free. Bach was paid to play the organ and to teach; his compositions he wrote because he wanted to, because he had to—not because he was expected to, or was paid to. Let the artist today teach, transmit his technical skill to others—or do other sustaining work—for a living; but let him create because he must. If, under present conditions, the artist is well rewarded for what he enjoys doing, he's lucky. But let him beware lest the accident of a best seller set him trying to reproduce best sellers, instead of going on to do what he wants. The best art is seldom the most remunerative. . . . Thus Donald, turning down even a job at a publishers, bringing Elizabeth Rimplegar flowers while her brother starves (and she is supporting

Virginia and Mary Drane



Who will be heard in a program of music for two violins at the Debs Auditorium Friday evening, April 14. The Misses Drane will be accompanied by Theodore Saldenberg.

Donald) seems—however great that novel may prove to be—a most ineffective figure, properly driven out for good old Doc Stevens. If there is stuff in Donald, let him fight to live, let him write out of his pluck and his need! . . . A bit solemn, these reflections, for so laugh-filled an evening as is given by "Three-Cornered Moon."

### FALLEN BLOSSOMS

**"THE CHERRY ORCHARD."** By Anton Tchekov. Eva Le Gallienne presentation at the New Amsterdam.

The gathered force of the Civic Repertory Theatre presses full poignancy from Tchekov's famous picture of the end of an old family, in "The Cherry Orchard." With a company ripened from the presentation of a few years ago, the usual (yet unusual) intelligence of Miss Le Gallienne's directing carries from the expected return at the opening to the final hush after the departure, in which the old servant, locked in the abandoned home, embodies the sense of futility, of endless drift toward blurring goals, that grows out of the play.

"The Cherry Orchard" is, or should be, familiar to all, in its portrayal of the end of a family, forecasting the end of a system. Words now may center on the quality of the present performance, save that properly to credit the

"Best of All Screen Thrillers"  
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with FAY WRAY

ON STAGE  
**GUS EDWARDS**  
in  
"DISCOVERIES OF 1933"  
with ARMIDA

**ALBEE** Albee Square  
BROOKLYN

Krimsky and Cochran to Present "The 3-Penny Opera" at the Empire Theatre April 10th

John Krimsky and Gifford Cochran, who first came into prominence in the entertainment world through their importation and distribution of the internationally successful film, "Mädchen in Uniform," present "The 3-penny Opera" as their second managerial offering. It, too, is an importation, this time from the legitimate theater, and it comes to this country with European triumphs and acclaim behind it.

"Die Dreigroschenoper," as it is known abroad, was written by two of Europe's well known young workers in the modern theater, Kurt Weill and Bert Brecht, and was based by them on the famous John Gay piece, "The Beggars' Opera." "The Beggars' Opera," however, whenever it has been revived and restaged, has been done as a museum-piece, as a tinkling, quaint antiquity. It was the purpose of the young authors, in their version, to capture once again the robust, exciting, earthy quality that made it a resounding, almost sensationally "modern" work when it was first offered to the public in 1728. That they succeeded is attested not only by the fact that it has been running with outstanding success in the important cities of Europe for the past five years, but by a unanimously approving press.

It has been said that "its mood suggests, with its tremendous vitality and timely viewpoint, 20th century Russia—vital, chaotic and radical."

"The 3-penny-Opera," now of-

large cast would take the page. From Sayre Crawley, the 87-year-old valet who still fusses over his master, up the list to Alla Nazimova, the owner of the cherry orchard, there is no discordant note in the symphony. Again Eva Le Gallienne has demonstrated the rightness of repertory!

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**CAPITOL** Broadway at 51st St.

25c to 2 p.m. **FOX B'KLYN** Flatbush Ave. at Varian Street  
ON THE STAGE:  
**ROSITA MORENO** "Daring Daughters"  
**JORDAN & WOODS** JACK PEARL  
in "FRONT PAGE NEWS"  
**LEE, PORT & DOTTIE** "THE SILENT ENEMY"  
**WESLEY EDDY** MICKEY MOUSE

ferred in English for the first time, is said to follow "Die Dreigroschenoper" faithfully. The sets, which have been executed by Cleon Throckmorton, are from the original designs by Caspar Neher for the Berlin production.

It may be interesting to know that upon completion of their work on "The 3-penny Opera," John Krimsky and Gifford Cochran will start immediately on the production of their film version of "The Emperor Jones," with Paul Robeson in the leading role.

### In "The Party's Over"



Katherine Alexander and a fine supporting cast are to be seen at the Vanderbilt Theatre these days in "The Party's Over."

**"Daring Daughters" at Fox Brooklyn—Wesley Eddy Heads Stage Show**

A diversified stage and screen program is being offered this week at the Fox Theatre, Brooklyn,

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and  
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**ASTOR** Broadway & 45th Street  
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Good Seats at 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

"Daring Daughters." Jack Pearl in a short titled "Front Page News" and "The Silent Enemy" share the film headline honors, while on the stage top billing goes to Wesley Eddy, held over for a third week, and Rosita Moreno, noted Spanish variety and cinema star.

"Daring Daughters" tells of the trials and tribulations of two girls seeking romance in the seething cauldron of big city life. Marian Marsh and Joan Marsh—sisters in the picture, but unrelated in real life—are the girls "on their own." Other featured roles in the picture are played by Allan Vincent, Bert Roach, Richard Tucker and Bryant Washburn, Jr.

"The Silent Enemy" is that saga of the frozen North which several years ago ran for more than three months at the Criterion Theatre on Broadway. It has been cut down to three reels, speeding its tempo and accentuating its thrills.

The stage show, in addition to Eddy and Miss Moreno, is said to be a strong one. It includes Charlie Jordan and Johnny Woods, Tom and Betty Wonder, The 4 Trojans, Lee, Port and Dotty, and the high-kicking Gae Foster girls in new precision routines.

NOW AND ALL WEEK!

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**THEATRE PARTIES**

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4-4623 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

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hood of an unmarried Girl.  
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# Why Not Tax Power?

By R. O. Dogwood

**UNCLE SAM**, quit teasing yourself about beer tax, sales tax, amusement tax and all the other tax absurdities that have made you a nervous wreck and the laughing stock of your lord and master, pot-bellied Privilege. You may be a tramp, but do you have to be a fool?

Why should this government of ours be reduced to the humiliating necessity of nosing around like an alley cat looking for a bit of refuse discarded by the Interests, hoping against hope that patience will finally uncover a heap of tin cans with a little grease still clinging to the sides?

Uncle, you are a tottering old man and I hate to call you a sap, but the truth must be told for the salvation of the millions reduced to dire poverty and despair because of your debaucheries with thieves whom you have licensed to rape and ruin your flesh and blood.

There is only one possible reason, and no excuse, why the people of this country should be asked to indulge in such ghastly humor as the creation of a class of beer suckers with a view to saddling the poor toppers, who can ill afford it, with the expenses of government. There is only one possible reason why we are having difficulty in locating some basic commodity by means of which we may tax ourselves "painlessly."

The reason is that the logically taxable resources of the country have long since been turned over to public brigands by public betrayers. Al Capone is a pansy compared to the respectable racketeers who rob us legally. I did not say lawfully.

The chief of our basic resources is power, beside which all other commodities fade into nothingness.

Few men appreciate the enormity of the power grab. Most of us imagine that the only time we consume power is when we switch on the lights in the living room or turn up the gas flame under the coffee.

The truth is that every time we move a foot or a finger, every time we breathe, we pay some Edison company or its sisters dearly for the privilege.

It is clear that we cannot breathe unless we eat, and we cannot eat unless we consume food products which have been fertilized, produced and delivered by means of power that has gone through a meter. We cannot take a single step without wearing out a rubber heel produced by power paid for at far above production cost.

For the enlightenment of those inclined to believe that the power ingredient contained in every commodity is a small part of the commodity, let it be pointed out that commodities contain nothing but power. From mine to delivery truck privately-owned power produces and is the substance of our food, clothing, shelter, transportation and communication.

Man power? Even this infinitesimal item is accounted for in kilowatts. It has been shown that mortal man is today himself a product of the power plant, without which he would die. We live and breathe by courtesy of the power trust.

Since power is the sole ingredient of all commodities, it follows that power is the only basic taxable item in the world. To be sure, it is already being taxed beyond all reason, but the proceeds from the tax levy are going into private pockets to be used as a weapon against human liberty, instead of going into the public till as a boon to humanity.

One great power company sells current at one thousand per cent of its cost, a gross profit of nine hundred per cent. The company leasing Muscle Shoals, a plant you and I paid for, produces current

at one-fifth of a cent a kilowatt and sells it at twelve cents, a profit of fifty-nine hundred per cent without the risk of a dime.

This is not all we pay, however. The producer of so-called raw materials buys the current at this absurd profit which constitutes his production cost. He then tacks on his own profit and passes the material on to a series of manufacturers and sellers who pyramid the cost in a series of absurd profits. The finished product finally arrives for our consumption at thousands of times its actual value.

Let no man say these figures are at fault and therefore without meaning. The figures are not presented to prove a point, but to explain a point already amply proven by our world dilemma. Whether human rights have been murdered with a Gatling gun or an ordinary rifle is of no disturbing consequence compared with the nasty fact that whatever the calibre, the weapon has been sufficient to kill.

Power trust extortion has bled the victim white, and now a conspiracy is afoot to revive the sucker public with "relief measures" lest we all die and leave the hungry wolf without a goat.

It is too late for relief. The time has come for cure. Power is and must be the property of the people. The governors are charged by the nation to revoke all power franchise and restore to the people the basic wealth of the land.

## Well, Well, Well! Lookit What Gus Has Gone'n Done!

TO get this story right, one must observe all the rules for correct reporting laid down by the schools of journalism, by all the great city editors from Charles Edward Russell and Charlie Chapin down, and by the Great Editors of the past, as for example Horace Greeley and Joseph Pulitzer.

That is, to tell What, Where, When, Who, Why, And How! All right, then. Here goes.

What? Well, it was a party with flowers and chocolate cake and ginger ale slightly diluted with some hellish brown stuff, and much laughter and hilarity.

Where? It was the Party office in the People's House.

When? Let's see; it seems it was Tuesday, March 28th, sometime in the afternoon, but the exact moment is somewhat blurred in our mind.

Who? It seemed to be everybody employed in The New Leader, the Party office, the People's House, and a lot of other party workers.

Why? Oh, there you have us. Let's see; there was Gus Claessens beaming like a bridegroom, and Anna Glassman—no, that's not her name any more. Her name is Mrs. Claessens now that we think of it. Yes—that's the Why of it.

And how! Gus had sneaked off into the subway with Comrade Glassman and two other party members in good standing; namely Mrs. Ida Steinhardt of the Bronx and William M. Feigenbaum of Midwood. They got off at the Municipal Building, and learned that they had to go up to the Bronx. "Another argument against county autonomy," said the Socialist orator and statesman.

Away up in the Bronx Borough Hall they filled out a lot of papers and despite the desperate efforts of their witnesses to deter them they stood with clasped hands before a Deputy City Clerk.

"Does any one know any reason why this marriage should not take place?" inquired the City Clerk.

"Wait a minute," shouted the witnesses. "Are your dues paid up?"

The party's organizer assured

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

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

### The Hitler Madness

THE triumph of Hitlerism in Germany makes the struggle against Fascism the most important thing in the world. Fascism in both its German and Italian form is not merely dictatorship; it is a degenerate type of dictatorship which means that almost everything that has been won by centuries of struggle for toleration and reason has been lost.

A Hitler as dictator is an immense come-down from a Bismarck in terms of genuine strength of mind and character. His economic program is hash. He has no genuine philosophy. He cannot possibly satisfy by any positive program the mixture of elements which supported him. That is one reason he finds it easy to unite his following by base appeal to hate and to anti-Semitism. He cannot complain that the world has exaggerated the atrocities against Jews. His whole campaign led us to expect them. What is happening is some curb on physical atrocities at the price of a most stringent economic boycott.

We shall make a mistake, however, if we think that the prime evil is this hateful anti-Semitism. The prime evil is Fascism, of which anti-Semitism is an expression in Germany. The mass weight of the world's opinion is more likely to curb anti-Semitism than Fascism. Indeed, the nations of Europe seem to be willing to do for Hitler what they would not do for the peace lovers in Germany; that is, consider revising some of the inequitable clauses of the Versailles Treaty which discriminate against Germany in the matter of armament.

### The Lesson of Hitlerism

INTELLIGENT men will want to learn lessons from the triumph of Hitler even when, or perhaps especially when, those lessons apply to the tactics of their own party. Some things are clear enough. The Nazi victory in Germany removes the last vestige of support to the Wilsonian theory that we went to war to make the world safe for democracy and won the war. Heretofore some Liberals have said: "Yes, things haven't been going well but at least we did bring about a democratic regime in Germany." War did not prove the way to democracy or peace.

A second lesson, almost equally clear, concerns the peace of Versailles and post-war developments. Evidently that peace was a peace to end peace. Its terms and the conduct of the Allies, with the acquiescence of the United States, prepared the soil for Hitlerism. The preposterous demands for reparations and the attempt to disarm Germany while keeping everybody else armed inevitably prepared the minds of the younger generation for the rise of some demagogic swashbuckler like Hitler. If certain of those who now are so vociferous in protesting against Hitlerism had seen this truth in time and had extended a genuinely helping hand to the German Social Democrats, the history of the world might have been different.

Besides these general conclusions concerning Hitlerism, on which all Socialists are pretty well agreed, it is necessary to get all the light we can on the question of Socialist tactics. Criticism of the German Social Democrats comes with bad grace from our Communist friends. It seems reasonably clear that their tactics and their usual lack of good faith in dealing with non-Communists played into the hands of the Fascists. It is tremendously significant that apparently they lost about 20% of their highest vote to the Nazis.

### Did the Socialists Err?

ON the other hand, we Socialists cannot be content with the record made by a party as strong and well-disciplined as the German Social Democrats.

the City Clerk that she was, and then the proceedings were permitted to go on.

Then they said I do, or Yeah or something, which seems to have been enough to make them Man and Wife. Then they signed some more papers, and there you are.

"It's a lucky thing we didn't get into the wrong court room by mistake," said Claessens, "or else they



Norman Thomas

Was there not too much caution, too much constitutionalism, perhaps too much leniency towards office holders of the old regime who sabotaged all new ideas? Was there not in Germany, as in England, too much of an inclination to regard holding office as equivalent to holding power, and offices as worth hanging on to even when nothing particular was done to justify their possession? Is it not true, as I have been told from various sources, that a great opportunity was lost to call a general strike when von Papen arbitrarily removed the Socialist government in Prussia? My information is that the rank and file were keen for this action and that the office-holders blocked it.

These questions are important for the light they shed on future Socialist tactics. We shall not learn the lesson, I think, by laying all the blame on the Communists if we are Socialists and all the blame on the Socialists if we are Communists. Both parties failed in the face of the Fascist menace. That Fascist menace requires, at least temporarily, a united front to meet it. The basis of a united front is a degree of good faith which so far our Communist friends seem constitutionally unable to display. On the basis of good faith, in spite of some important differences of opinion, it ought to be possible for us to unite to fight Fascism.

Fascism is a disaster in itself and at best it can only postpone the catastrophe of a new world war. It does not solve any problem of distribution, which is the essential economic problem of our time, and it accentuates bitter nationalism. Fascism is the enemy of mankind. Everywhere leaders of working class movements should be exploring possibilities of effective action. Socialists, however, should act together and ideally the lead for effective action should come from the Labor and Socialist International, not from scattered individuals.

### The Work Camps

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN of the A. F. of L. was entirely right when he pointed out the Fascist tendencies of the work camp plans so dear to the heart of President Roosevelt. I am glad that, contrary to reports, Mr. Green did not accept the compromise by which the rate of compensation in work camps was not fixed at one dollar a day but was left open for the President to determine, presumably in the light of the kind and quality of work to be done. I cannot feel that the blanket power thus given to the President helps matters. May it not rather prove a precedent for increased dictatorial powers? Our Socialist committees on labor which have protested against the camps should watch their effect and speak out on them.

If and when President Roosevelt signs the expected decree cutting all wages without exception 15% a whole lot of government employees ought to become sympathetic with our Continental Congress. Some government wages were so low that it is outrageous to cut them. To cut them means a still further reduction of purchasing power. At least one might have expected the President to have done what Congress ought to have done; namely, to have established a minimum wage below which no cuts could take effect. It is clearer and clearer that economies are to be at the price of workers whether in balancing the budgets of the nation or in balancing the budgets of the railroads. You will notice that we haven't heard much talk of economy in the size of naval appropriations now that that big navy man, Secretary Swanson, is in office.

### Tom Mooney

EVERY Socialist, every labor man, and every lover of justice should let Tom Mooney know that all of us are back of him in this new trial which is bound to establish his innocence. Just because we have to be careful of what looks like a Communist or semi-Communist control of that projected Mooney Conference in Chicago we want to make it plain that now as always we are with Tom and with Billings in their fight for justice and freedom. For the same reasons we ought to let the Governor of Alabama know that the Scottsboro boys should be tried in Birmingham and not in a little town like Decatur where prisoners and a jury would be far more at the mercy of the mob and of mob psychology. Moreover, we are certainly with the lawyers who claim that no fair trial is possible when all the Negroes are excluded automatically from the jury panel. Let Governor Miller of Alabama hear from you.

### WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

William M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader editorial staff will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD. Friday, April 7, from 4:45 to 5 p. m.