

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Continental Congress Builds Plans for Future Work

WASHINGTON.—The Continental Congress is over. Thousands of farmer, labor and fraternal delegates, who came to Washington by rail, by car, by auto-truck and by more humble means, who tramped and hitch-hiked, who came in blind baggages and some who even flew, have before them the results of two days of intensive work, results that have the possibility of bearing fruit in a nation-wide organization of farmers, toilers and unemployed looking toward a program of collectivism.

After two days of oratory and deliberation, of deep thought and enthusiasm the New Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction did the following constructive things:

Results Achieved

1. Adopted a New Declaration of Independence.

2. Provided for a permanent organization, with a National Committee of Correspondence and Action, and for state and local committees in every part of the country.

3. Adopted a program consisting of resolutions on the vital problems now before the public, such as banking, international relations, economic insecurity, civil liberties, etc.

If the plans made by the Congress are carried out, if local and state organizations are formed in every part of the country, if the National Committee and its Executive Committee function as it is expected they will be the machinery for a new national organization has been created to carry on from now on.

It was a remarkable Congress that met in the Washington Auditorium on Saturday morning. More than 4,000 delegates gathered from labor and farm organizations, from unemployed leagues, from the Socialist party and its subdivisions, from fraternal organizations, and other bodies devoted to the cause of a better world for the producers.

It was an enthusiastic gathering, often rising to heights of enthusiasm unknown in recent depressing years. Again and again the vast assemblage rose to its feet, cheering and singing, giving its approval to radical utterances—the more radical the better they liked it.

Differences Appear

There were, of course, differences of opinion, but they were mainly on methods. On the basis of the Declaration of Independence adopted by the votes of a wildly cheering gathering it was declared that means had been found for a real united front of all men and women willing to work together in good faith.

That did not mean that all organizations were indiscriminately admitted, or that all opinions were permitted to be voiced. It was the reasoned decision of the Congress that good faith was a

A New Declaration of Independence

Adopted May 7, 1933, at the New Continental Congress, Washington, D.C.

MORE than one hundred and fifty years ago our forefathers proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that the supreme function of government is to make secure for men their inalienable right to life, to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Moreover, the fathers declared that

"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness."

Such are the two basic principles of human liberty and genuine Americanism laid down by the founders of this Republic.

It has now come to pass that there has grown up in this nation a system of business, industry and finance which has enthroned economic kings and financial barons over our lives vastly more powerful, more irresponsible, and more dangerous to human rights than the political kings whom the fathers overthrew in our American revolution of 1776. These economic rulers now have such absolute control over the economic life of the people as to threaten the very foundation of this Republic.

II

Under this system of production for private profit these rulers have created conditions that are intolerable.

They have drawn billions in profit, rent, and interest; and they have slashed our wages and the prices of our farm products.

They have used the marvels of the machine age not to lift the burden of toil from our shoulders, but to speed us up beyond human endurance, and to throw us jobless upon the streets.

They have taken the products of our labor, and not paid us enough to buy back the goods we have produced.

They have wasted our natural, technical, and human resources, and led us into ever more tragic periods of industrial chaos.

They have mortgaged our farms, and then sold them from under us.

They have lived in mansions, and evicted us from our homes.

They have led us to trust in their banks, and then have stolen our savings.

They have invaded our civil liberties, and thrown our leaders into jail.

They have intrenched themselves in power by

controlling the schools, the press, and the government.

They have spent billions on bombs and battleships while we have gone cold and hungry.

They have forced us to bleed and die in defense of their loans and markets abroad, and to kill our fellow workers in other countries.

They have done these things as part and parcel of a profit system which places the few in control of gigantic monopolies, and puts profit above human life.

Since the first Declaration of Independence the American people have discovered and created the means for unheard-of wealth. Wide rivers have been tamed to provide electric power, huge mountains have been tunneled to give ore for the creation of new and marvelous machines, and the prairies have been made to yield rich crops. Man's power to produce wealth has been increased a hundredfold, until now a life of security and abundance is possible for all.

But today the nation starves in the midst of plenty. The gigantic machines stand idle, the crops lie in warehouses or rot in fields.

III

The system is collapsing before our very eyes. It is destroying itself with a destruction that threatens the historic gains of human rights and the achievements of human civilization. It is for us, workers and farmers of America, to build now a new economic system of justice and freedom. Only through our organized power can mankind be freed from the crushing and needless bonds of poverty and insecurity.

We, the representatives of workers' and farmers' organizations, in Continental Congress assembled, call upon all those who toil to organize to achieve one supreme aim, a new economic system based upon the principles of cooperation, public ownership and democratic management, in which the planlessness, the waste, and the exploitation of our present order shall be eliminated and in which the natural resources and the basic industries of the country shall be planned and operated for the common good.

Farmers and workers of America! The wealth and knowledge of one hundred and fifty years of achievement are at our command if we will organize for power. We shall not starve in the midst of plenty! We are the majority. Workers and farmers everywhere, unite! Agitate, educate, organize! We have a world to win!

sensation it was noted by all observers that it was by no means a Socialist convention. There were tall, rangy men from the great plains, cowboys and miners, farmers and ranchers, as well as urban workers.



Dan Hoan

James Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union and representative of the National Farm Holiday Association, was one

of the signers of the call for the Congress, and he spoke at the opening session; Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota and Congressman F. H. Shoemaker of Minnesota likewise spoke at the Congress; Professor Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago begged the Congress, if they organized a political party (which they were not called to do) to find some name other than that of the Socialist party; although he paid high tribute to the party that "for thirty years has borne the banner so bravely and well."

And yet the convention was absolutely unanimous.

It stood as one man against Capitalism and for a system of collective ownership of the means of life.

It stood like a rock against war. It stood like a rock against Fascism.

It was united as one man for the organization of a permanent national body.

Outside of that the delegates from every part of the country were welded into a whole by speeches from the congress platform and at a vast mass meeting at night, and by conferences and association between sessions. They got to know each other better than such divergent elements had known each other for years. They came to respect each other's sincerity and intelligence. They laid the foundations for a fighting body to wage war upon the system under which humanity has been enslaved.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO SELL THE NEW LEADER AT YOUR MEETINGS. ON THE CONTRARY, YOU CAN MAKE SOME PROFIT FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION. PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR A WEEKLY BUNDLE OF YOUR PAPER, THE NEW LEADER.

pre-requisite of participation.

It was also decided early in the proceedings in the rules adopted that "Any subject matter the purpose of which shall be to build any organization to compete with or interfere with the purposes or involve itself in any internal matter of any of the essential groups represented in this Congress shall not be subject to discussion at this Congress."

After that rule was adopted it was understood that all organizations and delegates seeking to promote the maneuver called a "united front" were definitely not welcome, on the ground that it is understood that in virtually every case they have been deemed insincere.

There were sporadic outbreaks of "united front" discussion, on one issue or another, but in every

case the Congress voted down those who sought to open the discussion.

When Townley Spoke

Among the exciting moments in the convention was the demonstration that followed an address by A. C. Townley, founder of the Non-Partisan League, who came from the Farmers' Holiday convention at Des Moines that had voted a couple of days earlier for a farm strike. Townley read the resolutions that convention had adopted, and urged that the workers join the farmers in an arrangement by which labor and farm products might be exchanged.

"You can strike, too," he shouted. "You can enter into a league with the farmers so you can eat while you strike."

A six-minute ovation followed Townley's speech, and the dele-

gates sang the International standing. A number of delegates leaped to the platform, begging for recognition for motions to suspend the rules and to call for immediate action following Townley's suggestion.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, who was in the chair at the time, replied to Townley as follows:

"Nothing sounds better to our ears than that the farmers are ready to join hands with us. Together we will take power for all working people in the cities and on the farms."

A Significant Congress

The make-up of the Congress was significant. While the Socialist party and trade unions that have always cooperated with it, together with the Workmen's Circle and similar bodies, had a large repre-

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The Rand School Drive

THE Rand School of Social Science is the pioneer in workers' education in this country and the depression has hit it hard. In the last several years its facilities have been overtaxed in meeting the enormous demands of students. Rooms have been packed with young men and women who have taken up serious studies to fit them for service in the Labor and Socialist movement. To permit the school to close would be a calamity.

Faced by a serious deficit, the school must raise \$17,000. Most of our readers can help. We earnestly appeal to them to give this aid. Every penny is as welcome as a dollar. Write without delay to Bertha Mailly, chairman of the drive, and you will be informed of what you can do. Address her at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Get busy. Write without delay!

The Continental Congress

FOR the first time since 1924 a national conference of farmers, Socialists, trade unions and other labor groups met in Washington to consider problems that affect them. Nine years ago the railroad workers, farmers, Socialists, Farmer-Laborites and a few unions founded the Conference for Progressive Political Action but it failed to organize a political federation of the workers. Farmers and railroad workers could not break their ties with the "progressives," but in the eight years since the decision not to organize our political power the whole working class has slowly sunk to the lowest level of privation in our history.

The Washington conference revealed a more radical sentiment and more impatience with the drift of affairs. In fact, some of the delegates from the West showed an ugly mood, an eagerness to "start something," although not clear as to what they wanted to start. A big section of the delegates could have been swept off their feet by some demagogue in favor of any venture that promised to "start something," but they could not have carried the conference as a whole. There were too many veteran Socialists and progressive union men present to prevent any such folly. In fact, Dan Hoan as chairman, at one stage of the proceedings, did the conference a service by his tactful handling of just such a crucial situation.

No Socialist was surprised at the character of the conference. It was to be expected and it certainly was worth while. Moreover, it has possibilities of future good. It all depends upon the judgment of the continuation committee whether many of the elements represented at the conference are eventually united in some coalition that will serve the working class. Its main job should be to wean every element possible from the deadening and futile policy of acting within the parties of the capitalist class. This cannot be forced. It can only be accomplished through education of the masses. They must be won to a willing acceptance of a new political policy by which they will rely upon their own power and resources for their emancipation.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

A BOWL OF SOUP

By William Allen Ward

A BOWL of soup at eventide
Hungry men have often cried;
"Give us this day our daily bread"
Preachers for centuries have said
And thus to humankind have lied!

Jobless men as police spied
Have walked the streets . . . lived and died . . .

And others asked as those now dead . . .
A bowl of soup.
An overcoat . . . with strings tho' tied,
Can help those who have tried . . . and tried . . .

To fight life's battles . . . have bled
For ideals . . . they call them Red!
The bread line men have often sighed,
A bowl of soup!

this new feudalism. "Our continued decline in employment and purchasing power is leading us into State Socialism or complete anarchy," said Swope.

Here is a capitalist oligarchy rising out of the depression hell. It comes clothed in pious sentiment and is likely to get government sanction. Swope's feudal plants long ago abolished organizations of the workers and he talks of "service to the community" as the first consideration of his giant sweatshops. The working class can only counter this monstrous program by forwarding the Socialist aim of taking the industries out of the hands of the kings and operating them for the benefit of useful workers.

Reports from the Financial Front

FROM a private financial service, the name of which we cannot give, an attempt is made to interpret the Roosevelt program. What is said on inflation is interesting. Can it be controlled? The answer is that once started it is like a drinking man who wants more, and this service anticipates over 60 per cent inflation in prices. That means a terrific hardship for the workers, for wages never go up in the same ratio with increasing prices.

The service believes that organized labor has an excellent opportunity to advance wage bargains but that labor leaders do not see it. Neither do we, but the service adds that it is safe to assume the "continuing stupidity of labor."

When a confidential information service intended for business men and investors uses such language in referring to organized workers it is time for them to wake up. For many years there has been a labor policy of pleading with "management" of industry to consider union labor as a good investment by the employing class. It has been offered as efficient and reliable, much like the street peddler selling trinkets, but this policy has proven futile. Now in confidential circulars workers are referred to as "continuing stupidity." This is certainly a poor reward.

Ballyhoo and the Real Situation

THIS week brings the periodical propaganda in the dailies that wages are rising all over the country and that many workers are going back to work. We wish this were true, but The Labor Bureau, Inc., a reliable statistical agency, in its May bulletin presents the real situation.

In February there were wage cuts in 552 plants averaging 11.5 per cent and wage advances in three plants. To this may be added wage cuts in 13 groups listed by the U. S. Department of Labor. Payrolls also dropped to a new low level in manufacturing in March and employment in March "showed sharp losses" compared with the low volume of March, 1932. "The decreases in earnings and employment between February and March are even more drastic than the percentage declines indicate because they run contrary to the usual trends."

This is the real state of the republic in the third month of the New Deal. With inflation on the agenda the working class face still more hardships and a fighting class consciousness is all the more necessary.

An Important Post in United Front Clubs

IN discussing the united front let us not forget that Communists are vitally interested in one office set up by united front organizations. This is the official who is to handle the funds that are contributed for the united aim. They maneuver to get a Communist for this post and this is generally a basic principle with them.

The National Mooney Council of Action formed in Chicago last week placed C. A. Hathaway of the Communist Party as temporary secretary. He is likely to be the permanent official. In New York City the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism has Alfred Wagenknecht, a Communist Party member, as its secretary. The basic principle was also applied in this group. The variety of other organizations of a united front character, and they are many, also have a Communist in charge of funds.

Socialists can help every class war fight by printing their own literature, issuing their own publicity and holding their own meetings without contributing to these "mass organizations" of the Communists. There have been scandals in the use of such funds and for these reasons party organizations and party members should not contribute any funds to these "innocents' clubs."

Hitlerism Getting Control of Industry

IN Hitler's Germany capitalism goes to lower levels while the Nazis more and more penetrate industry and bring it under Nazi rule. German dye exports decreased during April and the general export slump averaged 12 per cent. The powerful Federation of German Industries has come under Nazi control. If we could imagine a Fascist movement taking over the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of this country we get an idea of the big plum that has been plucked by Hitler. All indications are that Hitler's capitalist allies in the Cabinet will also soon walk the plank. These gentlemen played with a monster and it will swallow them.

A significant item is this: Engels, now in charge of the trade unions for the Fascists, was a former Communist leader! (Daily Worker, please copy.) German bonds and stocks declined as the Nazis gripped industry and the queer "Socialism" of the Nazis has made the gamblers on the Boerse extremely nervous.

On Wednesday the Fascists burnt "un-German" books throughout the nation and confiscated all the funds of the Social Democratic Party and 135 party papers, including the Berlin *Vorwärts*. There is little doubt that the buildings and other party assets will also be confiscated. The Nazi religion proves to be a compromise by which the various Protestant sects will retain their identities. Socialists will have to go underground with other revolutionary workers.

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 Henry J. Rosner

End Exploitation, Congress Program

Continental Congress Resolutions Make Up Program of Collectivism, Against Capitalism, for a Workers' World—War on War and for Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON.—Such unanimity as to what the present economic situation requires has seldom been revealed by a convention composed of as many different elements as was the Continental Congress. It proves that the masses of people of the United States are being educated to the fundamental needs of our time. The reports of the various resolutions committees were received with almost no controversy, and were invariably approved with a minimum of debate and with few dissenting voices or votes.

The report of the Committee on Unemployment and Economic Security called for a \$3,000,000,000 appropriation for immediate relief, a \$6,000,000,000 appropriation for public works with special emphasis on rehousing workers living in slums, the furnishing of rural electrification facilities, and the provision of adequate schools and hospitals. It also urged the establishment of the five-day week and six-hour day without a cut in wages, and vigorously denounced all share-the-work proposals as a means of shifting the burden of unemployment relief from the rich to the worker who still has a job. It concluded with a demand for a complete system of social insurance against unemployment, sickness, accidents, maternity, and old age.

This committee also brought in a report on the home mortgage situation, which pointed out that the President's proposal for refinancing home mortgages would provide a very meager and inadequate relief for only 10 per cent of the home owners in the United States.

Mortgage Relief

To provide mortgage relief, it demanded emergency legislation reducing the interest and principal on working class home mortgages in proportion to the ability of the people to pay, and that a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures for unemployed workers be declared. This committee was chairmaned by Henry Rosner, of New York. Its secretary was Julius Hochman, of the International La-

dies' Garment Workers' Union, J. C. Kennedy, of Brookwood, acted as research secretary.

The report of the Committee of Money, Banking, and Taxation showed that the private banking system of the nation provided

neither safety for the people's money or adequate credit to industry, and consequently has failed in its fundamental functions. It attacked the big bank's dictation of industry, agriculture, and government, which forced wage cuts and lay-offs as the price for credit. It pointed out that the safest bank in the United States has been the Postal Savings system in which the people have implicit confidence, as evidenced by the fact that postal savings deposits have increased more than 600 per cent in the past three years.

To end the abuses of banking for profit, and to make the credit machinery of the nation the servant of the people, the report demanded nationalization of the banking system, with separate di-

visions for savings accounts and commercial accounts. Pending complete socialization, it called for legislation expanding the facilities of the postal savings banks to include the receipt of unlimited deposits, the provision of a checking account service, and the investment of its funds without limit in government bonds.

Economic Program

This committee's report also declared that the funds for the Congress' economic program should be raised by adequately taxing the rich through progressive income, inheritance and gift taxation. It pointed out that billions of dollars of additional revenue could be raised through higher rates if tax evasion was ended through rigorous and honest administration coupled with legal changes, abolishing tax-exempt securities and other devices such as deducting security losses from income. In addition, it recommended that all income above \$25,000 a year be recaptured by the government to feed and clothe the millions of Americans who have no incomes at all. It vigorously denounced all sales taxes because they placed added burdens upon the poor. Finally, it called for a moratorium on the foreclosure of working-class homes and farms for non-payment of property taxes. It also endorsed the principle of the capital levy on wealth.

This committee also brought in a unique resolution on inflation, which condemned the inflation of prices because they tended to benefit the speculators and gamblers and reduced the purchasing power of wages. It demanded that any scheme of inflation should start first by inflating wages and the prices received by the farmers for farm products.

The report of the Committee on Money, Banking and Taxation was presented by Louis Waldman, of New York, while Maynard Rueger, of Chicago, acted as research secretary.

International Relations

The report of the Committee on International Relations called upon the workers to war upon war because all international conflicts are fought in the interests of the great bankers and industrialists while the masses reap only taxes, suffering, and health. As the means of achieving this objective, it demanded that the Army and Navy be abolished and that their budgets be devoted to fighting unemployment and want.

This committee also made a series of recommendations on international cooperation for raising the world's standard of living. It demanded that the forthcoming World Economic Congress set up a program and machinery to effect the abolition of tariffs, the stabilization of currencies at a level that protects the interests of farmers and workers instead of bondholders and money-lenders, a worldwide campaign for higher wages and shortened hours through the expansion of the facilities of the International Labor Office, backed by the power of workers' governments, international planning for the use of capital to raise the standard of living in backward countries instead of exploiting their people the downward revision of both private and government international debt as part of a program of internal debt reduction, the termination of international rivalry for natural resources by distributing these upon an equitable basis.

The committee's report also demanded the immediate recognition of Soviet Russia and the immediate repeal of all legislation restricting the immigration of par-

Substance of Resolutions Adopted at Congress in Washington Last Week—End.

ticular races or nationalities. It likewise called for the marshalling of all workers and farmers' organizations for a determined fight against Fascism—the last stand of capitalism.

A resolution was presented for the recall of Josephus Daniels, Mexican Ambassador, on the ground that he, as secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration, was responsible for the shelling of Vera Cruz.

The report for this committee was presented by Jacob Panken of New York, while Tucker Smith, of the Committee on Militarism in Education, acted as research secretary.

Public Ownership

The report of the Committee on Public Ownership pointed out that the suffering and agony of the last three years have demonstrated that the system of private business enterprise has broken down because of the greed of corporation owners, and called for the public ownership and operation of all the means of public transportation and communication, of all public utilities, of all natural resources, of all basic industries, and of all land. It recommended operation of publicly owned industries by boards on which the workers, consumers, and technicians are adequately represented. It also urged that the principle of collective bargaining and civil service be established for publicly operated industry.

The report of the Committee of Agriculture began by pointing out the essential community of interests of the farmers and the workers, since they are both victims of the profit-making system of capitalism. As the main features in a great program for agricultural reconstruction, it urged prompt and adequate relief for farmers (Continued on Page Sixteen)

Reive's Presiding Kept Congress Functioning

THE success of the Continental Congress was made possible largely by the intelligent chairmanship of Emil Reive, President of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers. Reive, who was chairman of the committee that summoned the Congress, was in complete command of the situation from the very first moment.

It was a huge audience in a vast hall, and there was much milling around. But with a gavel and a fine loud-speaker system (that was not always in perfect working order) Reive held the reins throughout, except at the time that he yielded the gavel to Vice-Chairman Dan Hoan. On those occasions Mayor Hoan showed the same grasp of parliamentary

methods and the same tact that Reive displayed.

On several occasions the tact and grasp were very much in evidence. A few Communists were seated as delegates from "innocent" clubs. The International Relations Committee was reporting through Chairman Jacob Panken, one of the demands being for recognition of Soviet Russia. One of the Communists moved an amendment in which the A. F. of L. was attacked. It was declared out of order. Then Monroe Sweetland moved another amendment restating the demand for recognition, adding an endorsement of Soviet Russia.

On a *viva voce* vote Reive declared the amendment lost. The roar of "ayes" was loud enough to be heard well-nigh to Anacostia, but Reive maintained that the gallery, seating the usual Communist visitors, had taken a hand in the voting.

There were loud protests against Reive's ruling, upon which a show of hands was called for, no vote being counted without a delegate's card to validate it. The amendment was defeated by 900 to 700. After that no ruling of the chair was questioned.

Later Louis F. Budenz sought to have a "united front" plank inserted in the Declaration of Independence. After a brief and impassioned address by August Claessens on those "who fight us from the front and from the rear," the motion was voted down, only a few weak "ayes" being heard.

At another time A. J. Muste appealed for a "united front," and made a persuasive speech in its favor. But Paul Blanshard disposed of Muste's position in a few words, calling attention to a slanderous leaflet being circulated among the delegates by the "United Fronters."

What was possibly the most affecting moment of the whole Congress was when Howard Kester of Wilder, Tennessee, told of the murder of Barney Graham (details on another page) and introduced Della Mae Graham, 12-year-old daughter of the murdered miners' leader, who had been elected a delegate to the Congress.



Emil Reive

From Capitalism To Socialism

By Karl Kautsky
In the "Class Struggle"

THERE can no longer be any question as to how private property in the instruments of production is to be preserved; the only question is what shall, or rather must, take its place. It is not a question of making an invention but of dealing with a fact. . . .

The same economic development that forces on us the question, What shall we put in the place of the system of private ownership? brings with it the conditions that answer the question. *The new system lies latent in the old. . . .*

Whoever understands the conditions that are requisite for the present system of production knows what system of property those conditions will demand when the existing system of property ceases to be possible. Private property in the instruments of production has its roots in small production. Individual production makes individual ownership necessary. *Large production, on the contrary, means cooperation, social production.*

In large production the individual does not work alone, but a large number of workers, the whole commonwealth, work together to produce a whole. . . . It has become wholly impossible that every single worker should own his own instruments of production. *Once the present stage is reached by large production, it admits of but two systems of ownership.*

First, private ownership by the individual in the means of production used by cooperative labor; that means the existing system of capitalist production with its train of misery and exploitation as the portion of the workers and suffocating abundance as the portion of the capitalist.

Second, ownership by the workers in common of the instruments of production; that means a cooperative system of production and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who become masters of their own products and who themselves appropriate the surplus of which, under our system, they are deprived by the capitalist.

To substitute common, for private, ownership in the means of production, this it is that economic development is urging upon us with ever-increasing force.

YOUR BRANCH SHOULD PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR THE NEW LEADER. SELLING YOUR PAPER AT ALL MEETINGS WILL RESULT IN A LARGER VOTE AND SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

CROSSWAITH THRILLS VAST MASS-MEETING

POSSIBLY the high point in the enthusiasm generated at the Continental Congress was the speech delivered at the Saturday night mass meeting by Frank Crosswaith.

There were many many speakers, all of them inspired by the occasion, but Crosswaith's was the most eloquent. He took as his text the remarks at one of the Congress sessions of Professor Paul Douglas, who said that if the gathering created a political party it should discard the name "Socialist."

Crosswaith devoted himself to a speech on Socialism and the meaning of the movement from the beginning of its career that literally brought tears to many eyes. Other speakers were Dan Hoan, who acted as chairman, August Claessens, Mary Donovan Hapgood, Jacob Panken, Oscar Ameringer, J. Stitt Wilson and Norman Thomas.

During the convention sessions there were speeches by Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, Congressman Shoemaker of Minnesota, Margaret Sanger and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Pullman Car Porters.



MARY DONOVAN HAPGOOD

Nazi Press Machine Seeks To Demoralize Socialists

THE German Socialist Party still lives, and—so far as is possible under the iron dictatorship—continues to function.

Stories of large-scale disaffection among party members are authoritatively branded as falsehoods launched by Nazi agents solely to demoralize the party.

The New Leader is in receipt of information from various sources that indicates that behind the veil all is not so serene as the Hitler-Goebbels-Göring-Frick-Hanfstaengl menagerie of sadist lunatics would like to have people believe. The "coordination" of the whole people into a single Nazi pattern is not going as easily as the asylum inmates hoped. Behind the wall of upraised arms, behind the flapping Swastika flags, beneath the roar of "Heils" there is a growing murmur of protest that not even the brutal censorship can suppress.

There are signs everywhere that the half-wits who rule Germany are having the surprise of their mispent lives in realizing that the German people are not quite so unanimous in shouting "Heil" and following the lady-like Adolf as they want the world to believe.

Behind the Veil

News from a score of sources—news that penetrates the leaky dike of censorship that Goebbels has tried to throw around Germany—shows that in the universities, in the Catholic party, in the Protestant churches, in every walk of life the murmurs are threatening to break into a roar.

The Nazi press machine, in control of everything, printing their sheets on Socialist presses occupied by their hoodlums, first tried to connect the Socialists with the Reichstag fire that the Nazis themselves started; unable to make the idiotic slander stick with the people who know the German Socialists, they are trying a new tack; they are drawing an imaginary line of distinction between Socialism and Marxism, and are trying to drive a wedge in the Socialist ranks. Hence the barrage of "official" stories of resignations of Socialist Deputies, their desertion to the Nazis, and so on.

Advice to all American readers; whenever you see a story out of Germany discreditable to the German Socialists assume that it is a lie, and the chances are that you are right.

A statement has been smuggled out of Germany by the Social Democratic party declaring that not a single local or district organization is withholding its quota of dues in protest against the conduct of the party by the Executive.

Party Stands Solid

There have been resignations from the party "only where measures of constraint were adopted by the authorities." A world of meaning can be read between the lines of that cautious statement.

"The Party lives," the statement reads, "and all the members are fulfilling their duty as far as circumstances allow."

A story has come out of Germany that Hugo Ramm, described as a prominent Socialist, is enthusiastic over the Nazi regime following a brief term of imprisonment. The story is in the form of a letter, in which he is quoted as having said, "Marxism is dead. Long live Socialism!"

In that connection the following, smuggled out of Berlin, is of major significance:

"The propaganda department of the Government, which can use the whole of the German press as its tool, adopted a new method a short time ago. At first it attempted to represent the Social-Democratic Party as an accomplice of those who caused the fire in the Reichs-

Spread Insolent Lies of Socialist Defections—Party Carries on Despite Terror

tag, or to spread the story that it had criminal relations with enemies of the country. When it realized that this method did not succeed, it definitely turned to another. Whereas it had previously attempted to represent the Social-Democrats as dangerous traitors who would shrink from nothing, it now adopted the contrary course of describing them as cowards who thought of nothing more than flight or surrender.

Hitler's Lies

"Since then the German press has been full of stories of Social-Democratic members of provincial diets and town councils who are alleged to have voluntarily relinquished their mandates, of the alleged voluntary dissolution of Social-Democratic groups, and even of the conferment of civic honors upon leading National-Socialists with the concurrence of Social-Democrats! The whole of the press publishes them. There is no press

to correct misstatements.

"To be a Social-Democrat in Germany today means to be prepared for anything and to reckon with every possibility. To remain a Social-Democrat, and to act as a Social-Democrat under all circumstances, presupposes a moral power of resistance so strong that it cannot be expected of everyone.

"The masses who follow the party with a faithfulness worthy of admiration make high moral demands upon their leaders. And they are right to do so. These hard times demand tough people. But it should not be forgotten that there is an incalculable number of cases of true heroism which the press of our opponents has no interest in reporting."

This is only a small part of what The New Leader has received from Germany. More of this material will be printed in future issues, to give American readers a picture of the heroic efforts the Socialists make to maintain their organization and their propaganda—even going partly "underground"—in the face of the terror.

By Ben Lichtenberg

In the Other America

ON April 7th, *La Vanguardia*, the great Socialist daily of Buenos Aires, started its fortieth year of service in the interests of the Argentine working class. Its first editorial, April 7, 1894, entitled "Our Program," set forth its aims as follows:

"We are determined to represent in the press the intelligent and class-conscious proletariat. We are determined to promote all reforms tending to the improvement of the condition of the working class, i. e., the legal eight-hour day, the suppression of indirect taxation, the protection of women and children against capitalist exploitation, and all other measures of the minimum program of the producing class. We propose to promote the political action of the Argentine and foreign working class as the only means of obtaining these reforms. We are determined to combat all privileges and laws secured by the rich for their own benefit and in order to exploit the workers who had no voice in their enactment.

In the fulfillment of this program it has always hewed to the line, and is held in high repute by its readers and the contemporary press. The Argentine Socialist Party was organized in 1896, being the first of the Latin-American countries so to organize.

In the neighboring country of Uruguay, a coup de force has recently taken place, as a result of which the former Socialist Deputy, Dr. Emilio Frugoni, has been deported and is at present in Buenos Aires. In the midst of the economic crisis an attempt is being made to effect reforms solely in the interest of the privileged classes, particularly the land-holding class. In this move the oil interests are playing a leading role. Considering that President Terra has always been the legal representative of the great foreign enterprises and the negotiator of the American loans secured by Uruguay, as well as the fact that his son is the lawyer for the West India Company (a subsidiary of Standard Oil), one can clearly see the economic factors at work in the Uruguayan drama.

Oil!

In this connection it is well to

recall that Uruguay entered into an arrangement with Russia for the supply of oil, the results of which, while excellent for the general interests of the country, have injured those of the powerful Standard Oil. A "popular" or "rural" movement, so-called, was to have taken place in February with the object of calling on the government to adopt a dictatorship, this movement having been financed to a great extent by contributions from the oil interests and the land-holders. These were the real interests at work in the national affairs of the country, and in order to combat their efforts the Socialist Party saw the urgency of arranging joint action between all democratic political forces to stem the tide toward a dictatorship.

This objective was partly frustrated by the lamentable consequences of the so-called pact between the "Colorados" and the Independent Nationalists, raised to the category of a law against energetic Socialist opposition, by virtue of which public jobs are prorated according to the voting strength, as though the function of government was the distribution of spoils. This law brought about a division and subdivision of the parties into veritable electoral enterprises and has frightfully corrupted the civic conscience.

Yet the government of the dictatorship invokes the baleful consequences of this law to strike its blow, when its own most prominent members undertook to arrange this pact and then subsequently converted it into the law of the land. By this fact alone one may judge the moral responsibility of the men who are now assuming the dictatorship. Up to the present writing no one is sure as to what are the constitutional reforms to be realized, and there is neither respect nor unanimity of opinion among the most closely connecting politicians.

Overriding the Legislature

What they have sought to do is to override parliament and ignore it, using the question of reforms as a pretext in order to bring about a conflict which would permit a satisfactory "explanation" of the coup de force. For the present the dictatorship has the

How News Comes From Germany



Parola Libre, Paris

plastered the walls of Montevideo with posters reading as follows:

"The coup d'etat which the reaction demanded is about to be realized. Dr. Terra is preparing to inaugurate a dictatorship under the pretext that the country desires constitutional reforms and because of the announced Hererista revolt which he has been covertly abetting. The Socialist Party, in the vanguard of democracy, denounces this sinister project, and exhorts the people to defend their jeopardized liberties. We demand the resignation of Dr. Terra, subvertive president, who is upsetting and convulsing our country by his demagogic activities, fomented by reactionaries of every stripe, and which the Yankee oil interests, desirous of a change which will again permit them to dominate our markets, support and perhaps subsidize."

The details of this subvertive plan have now leaked out. After the manifestation of March 8th, the President decreed the suspension of the 1917 Constitution, substituting for it the 1930 Charter. The only constitutional prescriptions which will remain in effect will be the electoral laws and Article V, which establishes the separation of Church and State.

Comrade Frugoni came to New York back in 1915, calling at the old Call office, where he was interviewed by Comrade Bill Feigenbaum.

PANKEN WASN'T THERE

MORE "United Front" good faith!

While the Communist Party is seeking unity of action with Socialists, its members and its press are constantly giving evidence of the good faith without which no common action is even thinkable. As for example:

In the official Communist daily of May 9th is a picture and a story. The caption is "Panken at Banquet with Tammany Judges." Below is a picture of a lot of well-dressed gents in dinner clothes, guests at a dinner to Supreme Court Justice Timothy A. Leary "By His Former Colleagues." The dinner was held January 20th.

Second from the front is a youthful fellow with thinning black hair, and Communist readers are told that that is Jacob Panken "paying tribute to Tammany Hall."

P. S.—Panken was not at that dinner, nor does he ever attend that sort of dinner

By Paul Blanshard

How the Utilities Prosper in Hard Times

NOW that the Tammany administration has climbed on the band wagon and ordered a frontal attack upon electric rates in New York City, it must be evident to everybody that there is something in the talk about utilities gouging the public. The truth is that even the wildest charges against the great public utility companies of New York by agitators are not more sensational than the cold figures of dividends earned by these companies during the depression.

While the prices of almost every other article we buy have gone down, electric and gas rates have remained substantially the same for the ordinary residential consumers of New York City. The practical result of this gouging of the consumer is seen in the dividend statements of some of the great utility companies of New York. A study of these dividends

This Is as Good a Time as Any to Make a Fight Against High Utility Rates—How the Utility Companies Are Making the Depression Pay Millions in Extra Profits Now Is the Time to Fight for Municipal Socialism.

has recently been made by E. Michael White, of the City Affairs Committee.

A comparison of the dividend record of the New York companies for the years 1929 to 1932 shows that New York City's utility companies have actually profited by the depression, since gas, electric, and telephone dividends on common stock increased on the average from 8.6 per cent in 1929 to 10 per cent in 1932. In addition, there was a net increase in surpluses of these companies of \$29,000,000 during the same period. An average of 10 per cent dividend on the book value of common stock in the fourth year of depression indicates an outrageous exploitation of consumers, especially since the book value is probably as great today as reproduction cost, a decisive

factor in determining rates in the past.

Big Increases

From 1929 to 1932 the amount of common stock outstanding increased \$63,504,000, or 8.5 per cent. Dividends, on the other hand, increased from \$63,863,200 to \$80,496,500, an increase of \$16,633,000, or 26 per cent. The increase in "real dividends," however, was greater, due to an increase in the purchasing power of the dollar of approximately 25 per cent from 1929 to 1932. The dividends paid in 1932 were worth \$20,124,125 more than the same number of dollars in 1929. The total increase over 1929, therefore, was \$36,757,725, or 57 per cent.

Dividends of the various companies in 1929 and 1932 are as follows:

Company	1929	1932
Consolidated Gas Co.	8.9 per cent	14.7 per cent
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	10 " "	10 " "
Kings County Lighting Co.	15 " "	15 " "
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.	24 " "	28.6 " "
Subsidiaries of Consolidated Gas		
New York Edison Company	8.7 per cent	10 per cent
United Electric Light and Power Co.	10 " "	14.5 " "
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co.	7 " "	16 " "
Brooklyn Edison Company	8 " "	8 " "

Why should the great utility companies make such dividends when all other great corporations are either losing money or earning greatly reduced returns? Whether you are a Socialist or a capitalist, the argument against these utility rates must seem sound.

When we talk about utility companies earning large dividends on book value of their common stock the corporation lawyers reply that it is not common stock but valuation which should be the basis of

earnings. The truth is that the book value of common stock is now very close to valuation, and that a company like the New York and Queens Electric, which makes 16 per cent on book value, is making very close to 16 per cent on a real valuation.

Declining Prices

The annual report of the New York Public Service Commission of 1931 bears out this opinion by saying:

"With declining prices, such as

those during the last few years, reproduction cost is rapidly approaching and in some cases has approached original cost, usually where a large amount of property was installed in the decade from 1917 to 1926."

The great electric and gas companies have been arguing for years that their valuation should be based upon reproduction cost. That was a splendid argument for them when prices were going up. Now let them put the shoe on the other foot when prices are coming down. As reproduction cost drops, let them reduce the rate base and pass on the new valuation to the consumer.

How should electric and gas rates be reduced? There are two chief methods of attacking the problem. Either you can start a rate case before the Public Service Commission, based on an analysis

Consumers' League recommended mandatory minimum wage legislation. "At this time," the report said, "the employer who wants to pay his workers a living wage is helpless; he must produce as cheaply as possible because his competitor will undercut him by paying lower wages."

"The worker furnishes a large percentage of the purchasing power of the Nation, and this is lessened as wages come down; so that even if the manufacturer is able to produce at low cost there are relatively few who can pay. A legal minimum wage guarantees him a market as well as protection against his wage-cutting competitor."



Living Standards Being Reduced to Lower Levels

RUTHLESS employers are driving wages down to starvation standards and rely on charity relief to pay the difference between their garbage-can rates and what it costs to keep alive according to information made public by the Consumers' League of New York.

The League derived its information from the examination of employers' applications for workers filed with the State Employment Service and with such private exchanges as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Girls' Service League.

Corroborative evidence was found in the social service case records of a number of hospitals. The report was made by Helene P. Gans.

"In the richest city of the world women are being paid 12½ cents for making a dress, while the 'finisher' of that dress gets 3 cents, or 15½ cents for the labor on the completed dress," the report said. The average wage offered for a full week of 49½ hours to 769 experienced women workers in the industrial field from July, 1932, to December was \$10.34."

\$5.50 for 60 Hours

The earnings of piece workers, according to the report, are even lower than the weekly average of \$10.34. In one case a woman received 21 cents for putting linings in seventy-two pairs of slippers. In order to earn \$1.05 a day, it was said, she had to handle 720 pairs of slippers in nine hours, or one every forty-five seconds.

"One finisher on dresses, sup-

porting her two children and her jobless husband, gets paid 4 cents a dress," the report continued. "She averages between \$5.50 and \$6.50 for a sixty-hour week. And the usual pay for finishers today is 3 cents a dress."

"A typical case is that of an expert needlewoman in a piece-work job who suffered a physical breakdown; her average weekly earnings were less than \$4 for a forty-eight hour-week. With the help of the hospital social service department she was sent to a sanatorium for a two months' rent."

Clerical Workers Average \$11.39

Turning to clerical workers, the report declared that the average weekly wage of 141 women employed in offices was found to be \$11.39, but there were many instances of wages below the average. A dentist offered \$10 for an assistant to work six days a week, answer the telephone, receive patients, assist at the chair, sterilize instruments, type bills and dust.

A lawyer was on record at several agencies who asked for an expert typist with a knowledge of German for \$8 a week. Another had reduced his secretary, a college graduate who does court stenography, to \$6 a week.

"The junior workers, 17 to 21, many of them the sole support of the family, are having a really desperate struggle," according to the report. "The average wage offered from May to December, 1932, to 331 girls was \$7.84, with the rate dropping steadily."

Minimum Wage Law

To remedy the deplorable situation revealed by the report the

of valuation figures, or you can make a general frontal attack upon the whole theory of paying 8 per cent dividends to protected companies on alleged capitalization. I am in favor of this second attack. It is nonsense to assume that a protected electric or gas company has the right to receive 8 or 10 per cent return on its investment or on its valuation in the fourth year of depression—or at any other time. The so-called "fair" return on invested money is simply a tradition established by conservative judges who have no revolutionary social philosophy. If these judges, a hundred years ago, had set 3 per cent as a fair return on a public utility, then that rate would seem as sacred as 8 per cent now seems.

Reduce Rates

What the public needs is a national drive to reduce the rate of return on public utility common

DELEGATES QUIT HOTEL THAT BARRED NEGROES

THE New Continental Congress met in Washington to consider the state of the nation as a whole, but it took time to strike a blow against the notorious Jim-Crowism of the nation's capital and for civil rights for Negroes.

Most of the New York delegates were originally housed in the Cairo Hotel, having registered late Friday night. At the morning session of the Congress it was reported that the hotel had barred Floria Pinkney, a Negro delegate who had made her reservation in advance.

Several hundred of the delegates thereupon marched to the hotel in a body, canceled their reservations and signed a written protest demanding the money they had paid in advance to be returned to them. Their spokesman was Norman Thomas, and when at first the hotel refused to return the money he secured the cooperation of a number of lawyer delegates to bring suit. Later it was announced that the money would be paid back, but many of the delegates had difficulty in finding rooms in other hotels and had to go to rooming houses. The names of all guests, who canceled registration because of the Jim Crow policy of the hotel, it was reported, were flashed to all hotels in the city.

Norman Thomas, commenting upon the episode, said:

"One of the important results of the Continental Congress in Washington was to shed light on the extent to which discrimination against Negroes is carried on in Washington, the capital of the nation. What the Congress, and especially the Socialist and labor

stocks to 5 per cent. That would save the electric, gas, and telephone consumers of New York City \$33,598,000 in one year. Certainly, that return, even under capitalist theory, is justified for the years of the depression, when there are few alternative avenues for safe investment outside of the protected industries.

There is a new legal authority for this plan to cut dividend rates on utility common stocks. A federal court in Illinois recently in the case of Kankakee Water Company vs. Gilbert held that a 5.2 per cent return was not confiscatory in the light of present conditions. Perhaps the decision will be held unconstitutional, but perhaps not. Even the Supreme Court is sometimes sensitive to waves of public indignation. Now is the time for a tidal wave that will inundate the reactionary philosophy of public utility law.

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission not long ago ignored the valuation of utilities as a basis for rates, and declared that a temporary rate should be based upon common stock book value. Perhaps the decision will be declared illegal, but the idea is economically and morally sound.

Beyond all these immediate arguments for rate reduction lies the one overwhelming argument that private ownership of utilities has been a colossal, economic failure. The socialization of New York's electric companies alone would mean in the long run a saving of \$17 a year for every one of the 1,600,000 domestic consumers of New York City. It is not surprising under these circumstances that the great utility companies are willing to pay handsome sums to publicity agents to fight public ownership and Socialism.

delegates from New York, did to protest against the discrimination in the Cairo Hotel is well known. What is less well known is that the Tourist Camp owned by the government and operated under the general direction of the Quartermasters' Bureau of the War Department also discriminates against Negroes.

"Speaking for myself and the Socialist Party, we believe that all this discrimination—economic, political, and social—is not only unjust in itself but fraught with menace to the country. How can we either protest Hitlerism with good grace or hope to escape similar ills in America when we chronically carry out a more thoroughgoing discrimination against our colored fellow citizens than he has as yet imposed upon the Jews?"

The situation created a profound sensation in Washington, and when the action of the New York delegates was reported to the Congress sessions it was greeted with tremendous cheering.

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By Richard Rohman

Thomas Appeals for Rand School

PRIOR to his departure on a speaking tour, Norman Thomas made an appeal to save the Rand School from being forced to close its doors. The school is making a desperate campaign to raise \$17,000 to prevent a foreclosure of the People's House, the home of the school and a score of kindred institutions.

Calling it "nothing short of a tragedy" if the school shut down in its 27th year of existence, the Socialist leader declared:

"I regret that my absence from town makes it impossible for me to speak to friends, either seen or unseen, at any meeting or over the radio, in behalf of the Rand School. But I do want to leave some sort of message about it. The Rand School is the oldest and largest labor school in the country. It is engaged in the vitally necessary work of training the workers to be the effective force for their own emancipation and for the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth from which poverty and war will be banished.

Desperately Needed

"Never was there such interest in the problems of the workers as today in the United States. Never was there such need for educational work. We cannot be saved by any Gabriel over the White House. Workers with hand and brain must act, act together and act intelligently. It will, therefore, be nothing short of a tragedy—perhaps something close to calamity—if the educational institutions working with, by and for labor are now compelled by the adversities of this time of depression to close their doors.

"We cannot let capitalism in the hour of its doom drive to destruction those forces and institutions in which are the germs of new life for the future. What must be done with the Rand School is to make it better equipped and ever more aggressive in the service of the great cause of Socialism which is the cause of labor with hand and brain throughout the world."

Vladeck Joins

Thomas was joined yesterday in his plea for the Rand School by B. C. Vladeck, who said:

"It is becoming increasingly clear to all who are interested in the present state of the world that it isn't lack of money but lack of knowledge that keeps our civilization in suspense. If the people of the world knew one hundredth part as much about the ills of the social body as they know about the ills of the human body, there wouldn't be so many starving millions. Some day, perhaps, we will begin to understand that no real political success is possible without a solid foundation in knowledge, in learning, in idealism. So schools for the study of social sciences are today more important than the office of the League of Nations or the White House. They will determine our future to a greater extent than any election or act of legislation.

"It is because of this belief that I am so much interested in the Rand School for Social Science. For twenty-six years a group of idealists have maintained an institution where a person rich only in desire for learning and poor otherwise could get a decent education in the social sciences. Throughout the country graduates of this school are active in labor and politics. These are the people who are as yeast for the new order which is now being fomented in the world and turmoil.

Rand School must not



and fulfill its mission. There is no cause worthier or bigger."

John Dewey Appeals

Calling it a calamity if the Rand School were compelled to close its doors, Prof. John Dewey,

leading American philosopher and educator, called upon "the friends of enlightenment and sound adult education" to support the school's drive for \$17,000 to avert a foreclosure.

Dr. Dewey's appeal was supported by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church, who in a similar statement declared, the Rand School "is one of the institutions of which New York should be most proud, and its citizens should now rally wholeheartedly to its support."

Dr. Dewey, accepting an honorary chairman of the drive of the Rand School and the People's House, said: "It would be a calamity for the Rand School to be compelled to close its doors. It would be a calamity for the thousand and more students, men and women, old and young, who, laboring through the day, depend upon the services of the school for enlightenment and refreshment. It would be a calamity to the civic life of the community, since the headquarters of the school also house

a large number of offices of organized labor and other agencies whose activities reach out into the life of the city, and even, by means of correspondence courses and extension work and the summer camp, into the life of state and nation.

"It would be a calamity to intelligent, untrammelled thought and speech everywhere. The Rand School has been among the foremost agencies in the country for the promotion of economic literacy and political understanding. The joy that reactionary forces would take in its closing is a measure of its standing and usefulness. Its friends and the friends of enlightenment and sound adult education must see to it that its great work is not brought to a close for lack of funds."

Joining Dr. Dewey in his appeal, Dr. Holmes declared:

John Haynes Holmes

"The long and honorable history of the Rand School should be the guarantee of its growing influence and power in the future. Founded in the pure spirit of idealism, it has for years been a centre of light in a field of study and research, which has all too long been left in darkness. It has fought without fear or favor for the truth, and taught truth in utter freedom

of spirit and with unfailing courage. Thousands of young minds have been enlightened and inspired by its ministrations, and under its guidance have gone out into the world to bring liberation to the downtrodden and oppressed of humankind. The Rand School is one of the institutions of which New York should be most proud, and its citizens should now rally wholeheartedly to its support."

A number of successful events were held this week to advance the campaign of the Rand School and the People's House for \$17,000 in order to continue their activities. They included a theatre party at "Alice in Wonderland," a special Viennese party in the Rand School studio, a lunch party at the home of Mrs. Louis Sadoff, and a bridge and auction party at the home of Mrs. Sophie L. Turbow, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Rand School.

Events scheduled for future dates include a theatre party at "Run, Little Chillun," the Negro folk-play at the Lyric Theatre on Monday, May 15, a Russian evening at the Rand School studio, Wednesday evening, May 24, featuring Elias Tartak on modern Russian poetry, with Russian songs, and an outing planned for Saturday, June 10.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

The "Sticks" and Strikes Again

ENROUTE to the "Sticks"—Beautiful little villages spotted with occasional dingy factory buildings. . . . The huge Sunshine Biscuit factory with all that young womanhood shut away from the sunshine. The windows are always closed when I ride by. . . . Goldsmith's sombre lines:

*Ill fares the land to hastening ills
a prey
Where wealth accumulates and
men decay . . .*

more true today than ever. And

funds, with few people, with practically no cooperation from outside the labor unions—in the needle trades, at any rate—fighting everlastingly, with limited

sources; fighting against something so terrifying in its size and spread, so distracting in its mercurial quality—here today and there tomorrow—that there is a striking element of gallantry in it—a dazzling thread in the whole rather dark weave.

Arrived in the town I hurry over to the picket line, and the boss hurries over to me. "Do you want to get arrested?" are his first words. I look at the shabby men marching up and down with their placards, some of them fine old Americans with gray hair, many without overcoats; and it's cold and rainy. I know the firm pays as little as \$8 a week to its lining cutters (in this factory the cutters responded to the strike call first), and I feel like telling the inquiring employer, "Oh, go roll your hoop! Who's talking to you anyway?"

But I don't. I just ask whether the jail is a nice one. Some of them are.

As soon as the organization drive started the cutters were offered an increase in pay, at the expense of the operators. That is, the employer would have made a further reduction in the wages of the operators (people who do the sewing are operators) in order to give an increase to the cutters. This the cutters—all except one—refused and walked out.

Back to the Picket Line; Strike Spirit in Long Island—The Shirt Makers

One Remained

There is no bitterness against the one cutter who remained cutting. "He's had an awful run of hard luck," the others say, but they feel sure he'll come out eventually. Their own hold on an income of any kind is so precarious that their action is doubly admirable.

Most of the girls won't even come down for lunch, but they watch us out of the windows. I gather together the girls from another factory in the same town, unionized a short time ago, and we serenade the girls upstairs. We sing "Organize Unions" to the tune of "Roll 'Em, Girls, Roll 'Em," sing it with vigor and spirit. This in itself is amazing. A few months ago these girls were just as ignorant of union, just as frightened at the approach of an organizer, just as stubborn in their determination to have nothing to do with strikes as the girls upstairs.

"They won their strike, but that doesn't mean they have Utopia in their shop now. Any organizer will tell you that after a shop is unionized there is frequently more trouble than before. And the gains are not always visible to the naked eye. But these girls have learned something that they will never forget; it's in their bones now. They know that they fought a good fight, that people respected them for it and they've gained in their own self-respect.

A Battle Won

Even if they had been licked, I'm sure they would have been happier than the workers who are licked without even going into the ring. Gentle little Perina even tries to help me argue with the two women we trailed into the bakery shop. "We have shorter hours," she tells them and I feel like hugging her right then and there.

If some one only had the time to keep in constant contact with such girls, teach them the full significance of the fight they are in, make them feel part of the whole labor movement. But this again requires much money and time and people. I understand that up in Peekskill one of our active comrades, Mrs. Valenstein, has taken the recently unionized factory in that town under her wing in just this way. During the

strike she spent practically all of her time with the strikers and I also understand that they were part of the Peekskill May Day celebration.

Which reminds me that a group of the strikers of the Lynbrook

At Close of Session Hoopes And Lilith Wilson Continue Battle for Worker's Rights

HARRISBURG, Pa.—In an effort to shirk his obvious responsibility, Senator Norton, Berks Republican, ran away from the vote here last week. The old guard, however, maintained his ideas and defeated a motion to remove the Pension Bill from the hands of the Committee on Gratui-



Lilith M. Wilson

ities and Pensions, a group known to be opposed to all progressive and necessary moves.

The workers, who have agitated for the passage of the old-age pension, were supported by the Taxpayers' Protective League and the Buildings and Trades Council of Reading. Despite this support, and despite the fact that these groups merged their efforts and called upon the senators in a body to urge the passage of the bill, the old argument of "precedent" was used to defeat it. Although the bill has been passed by two House sessions and one Senate session, the representatives refused to take heed.

This action has been typical of the Legislature during the session that has just been adjourned.

"With the General Assembly of Pennsylvania ready to adjourn, the failure of the two houses to do anything of a constructive nature for the advancement of Labor's interests stands out like a sore thumb," is Darlington Hoopes' description of the state law-making bodies.

Hoopes and Lilith Wilson have not let up in their attacks upon the gag rules adopted in the House for the purpose of quelling the ever-imminent Socialist motions to discharge committees which are pickling bills which would give some advantage, however slight, to the workers of the state.

Hoopes successfully opposed Turner's chairmanship of a committee to study the Old Age Pensions question, on the ground that Turner was known to be opposed to such a move. Continuing his frontal attack on the dormancy of the House, Hoopes demanded action on the 44-hour week for bill for women which had been passed, and now was postponed by the Committee on Sanitation. He told the old party representatives that Pennsylvania was fast becoming the last refuge of sweatshop labor, pointing out that in some places wages were as low as 35 cents per week.

Rumors in the House are that the old guard Republicans will make a special effort to defeat the Socialist Hoopes for re-election. The Reading Socialists have become thorns in the sides of the corporation serving politicians.

SANDERS UNVEILING

The comrades and friends of Abe Sanders are again informed of the unveiling of the monument to his wife and five children who lost their lives in a tenement fire last April. The exercises will be held Sunday, May 14, at 1 p. m., in the burial grounds of Mt. Lebanon, the cemetery of the Workmen's Circle.

Comrade Sanders has been active in the Socialist movement for years. The mother and five children had no chance to escape, but Comrade Sanders and a daughter of 11 happened to be away at the time and escaped the fire.

Philadelphia Waist Makers Are Striking for Increases

PHILADELPHIA.—The city's 5,000 dressmakers were ordered out on strike Tuesday. The Waist and Dressmakers' Union issued the call following the failure of last-minute attempts to avert the strike through compromise settlements with the employers.

A mass meeting of the workers in the industry, the majority of them women and young girls, voted the strike at a May Day celebration in the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St. The demands of the workers are a 20 per cent increase in the present scale of from \$6 to \$10 a week; reduction in hours from 54 "and longer" to 40 hours; and recognition of the union.

A committee of employers representing 25 of the market's 150 shops and employing 40 per cent of the Philadelphia waist, blouse and dressmakers, offered to establish the 44-hour week in their shops at yesterday's meeting with the union but refused to consider wage increases or unionization of their shops.

The employers rejected compromises on the disputed points offered by David Dubinsky, international president of the union; and Elias Reisberg, international vice-president and manager of the Philadelphia branch.

The manufacturers also refused to submit the wage and organization issues to arbitration.

"We are willing to meet the em-

ployers more than halfway," Reisberg said last night. "But since even arbitration, the traditional American method of settling disputes, was rejected, we were left with no alternative but to call the strike."

"Even now, before the strike actually takes place, it is evident that tremendous inroads will be made against the sweatshop here."

"Application for a quick settlement already has been made to the union by thirty manufacturers, acting as individuals, employing approximately 1,000 operatives."

Reisberg asserted that unionization of the industry is imperative to rid it of the sweatshops and wage increases necessary in order to prevent shortened hours for becoming a mere "share-work" measure.

"The manufacturers and the public are powerless to maintain proper and decent standards in the industry," he said. "Only a strong organization of the workers can abolish unfair methods of competition, sweatshop conditions and keep them abolished."

"Thus a unionization is as beneficial and as desirable to legitimate employers and the community as it is to the workers."

Final plans for the walkout were completed at a mass meeting of the strikers in the Labor Institute. The institute and Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., will be headquarters for the strikers.

Labor Here and There

THE Socialist and Labor Conference on Unemployment will cooperate with the Socialist Party in its Tag Day on May 20th and 21st, in order to raise enough funds to carry on agitation and propaganda for the 30-hour work week and unemployment insurance.

With June 18 negotiations between railroad employers and unions ahead, the employers are planning for another 10 per cent slash. This is seen by the railway officials' action in circularizing large employers of labor in New York State to determine the extent of wage reductions in recent years. This is expected to be used as an argument to enforce the demand for a cut. Further confirmation of the wage cut proposal comes from a Washington confidential news service, which reports that "railroads will probably succeed in reducing wages more than the present 10 per cent after midyear."

Burgess Kubitsky of West Hazelton, Pa., sentenced twelve members of Local No. 481 of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union to serve two days in jail for doing picket duty in front of the Diska stores there. The picketing sentence was one of the outcomes of the anti-union campaign initiated by the management of the Spaulding Baking Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., which has branch bakeries there and in Hazelton, Shamokin, Norristown, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

By order of the Federal Court in Toledo, Ohio, and at the suggestion of L. A. Miller, receiver for the Willys-Overland Co., bankrupt automobile manufacturing concern, a 20 per cent payment, aggregating about \$80,000, was made to employees of the plant on wages due for the two weeks ending February 15.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo at its last meeting declined to send delegates to the Free Tom Mooney Congress at Chicago, and instructed its secre-

tary to write Tom Mooney "conveying our sympathetic attitude and best wishes in his fight for his liberty."

Unemployment in Philadelphia, Pa., was painted this week in the blackest figures of the depression. The city has 417,500 workers without jobs, representing 36 per cent of the employable population. An additional 181,000 have only part-time work. Only 34 per cent of the workers have full-time jobs. From May 15 of last year to the first of April, 58,500 full-time workers have been cast into the ranks of the totally idle, and 10,500 who had part-time jobs a year ago are totally jobless now.

In spite of the depression four new local unions of airplane mechanics have been organized, it was announced at grand lodge headquarters of the International Association of Machinists. The new unions are at Atlanta, Kansas City, Chicago and Fort Worth.

The anti-yellow dog contract bill was passed by the Senate at Harrisburg, Pa., by a vote of 38-1. The only vote against it was Senator Buckman, Grundy henchman, who killed old-age pensions. The bill has passed the House and will become law as soon as the Governor signs it.

The appropriation bill for the District of Columbia passed the Senate Thursday, after amendments had been adopted. One amendment gives firemen in the District the right to affiliate with organized labor, provided they have a non-strike clause in their charter. The firemen were affiliated at one time, but President Coolidge forced them to end the connection.

Illinois employers made several slashes in wages and in employment during the month of March, according to the Illinois Department of Labor. Wage payment cuts totalling 10.2 per cent, while state manufacturing slumped, and

Central Trades Debates Roosevelt Administration

An interesting meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council took place May 4th, at Beethoven Hall. The meeting was well attended by some 200 delegates, including about 15 women.

The Executive Committee report included, among other things, an endorsement of Mayor O'Brien's Charter Revision recommendations, approval of President Roosevelt's 30-hour week program and condemned the Continental Congress of Reconstruction.

The charter revision recommendation appeared to pass without any comment, but when a communication from the A. F. of L. executive committee, signed by William Green, opposing the affiliation by any A.F.L. organization with the Continental Congress was read, things began to happen.

Delegate Steinberger of the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union defended the congress. He stated the crying need of immediate action to cope with the present situation involving privation and suffering of the 15,000,000 unemployed and their dependents; mentioned the Roosevelt wage cuts of Federal employees, including 15% of lettercarriers and increased hours for Miss Perkins' Labor Dept. employees. Fred Gaa of the painters also protested Green's letter.

The chairman, however, ruled that all affiliated local unions are to heed the instructions ordered of the Green letter, stating, it was "just too bad" if delegates had already been elected.

The recommendation of the executive board, endorsing the Roosevelt Administration 30-hour bill, evoked a discussion lasting an hour and a half.

Delegate Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union in a stirring speech attacked the sincerity of the Administration at Washington, stating, he believed the chief purpose of the 30-hour bill was merely to divide the available work in the nation on the "share-work" plan, and so in itself was of little consequence in allaying unemployment. He proposed an amendment to the effect that a full week's pay be given for a 30-hour week.

The discussion was participated in by some twenty delegates, most of whom supported the amendment.

Delegate Kohn of the upholsterers supported the executive recommendation as did others who claimed they were good Democrats, including one who stated, "we must stand by the President."

The viewpoints expressed in the discussion varied from "a step at a time" to "fundamental solutions" and showed that quite a large percentage of the delegates

total wage payments 8.2 per cent. For all industries wages fell 4.5 per cent. Employment in Chicago manufacturing industries dropped 3 per cent, state manufacturing 2.4 per cent. Wages in building hit the low of 5.6 per cent and all payrolls 27.2 per cent. The average for 1925 to 1927 being 100 per cent.

A strike of nearly 2,000 textile workers affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union closed the Pequot Mills at Salem, Mass., said to be the only 100 per cent union cotton mill in the country. The management wanted the workers to operate twenty-four looms each instead of twenty.

A bill to increase the penalty for violations of the decrees in the minimum wage commission has been signed by the Governor of Massachusetts. The measure provides a fine of \$300 for violation of the act, as against \$50 fine under the old law. The bill is aimed at manufacturers who have opened shops paying sweatshop

By Alfred Baker Lewis

Peabody Leather Workers Win After Remarkable Strike

BOSTON.—The strike of 7000 workers in the leather manufacturing district of Peabody, Mass., has been brought to a successful conclusion after five weeks of hard fought struggle. The strikers, under the very able leadership of Jos. Massidda, candidate for Congress in that district, demanded increased wages and recognition of the union.

The employers tried to bribe them by offering an increase of 20% in wages if they would go back under open-shop conditions, but the workers even on the verge of starvation took the advice of their leaders and steadily refused.

The bosses tried importing strike breakers. But determined mass-picketing made strikebreaking so unpleasant that the employers could get very few scabs. The police used tear gas bombs against the mass pickets, but the workers ran away and then came right back again.

Relief for the destitute families was organized efficiently. Several substantial checks were sent in by the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, of which Norman Thomas is treasurer. The Socialist locals in Massachusetts contributed, the Workmen's Circles made donations, and the Workers' Cooperative Bakeries in Lynn and Lawrence furnished bread for the price of flour, donating their labor and their overhead.

A citizens' committee was organized by Robert A. Bakeman, a former Mayor of Peabody who distinguished himself by dismissing a police chief six years ago because he arrested the state secretary of the Socialist Party for making an open-air speech in Peabody during the last weeks of the Sacco-Vanzetti affair. Their report in favor of the right of the workers to organize did much to line up public opinion for the strikers.

The National Shoe and Leather Workers' Association is a non-Communist but non-A. F. of L. union. The employers insisted it was "dominated by the radicals" (meaning us). The sturdy solidarity of the strikers behind their

had progressive and radical viewpoints.

Toward the end of the discussion the chairman announced that he will include the amendment in the motion.

Among other matters, the following was also decided: to issue a monthly magazine; to send letter of protest to many departments against the Government reducing working conditions in Brooklyn; send letter of thanks to Mayor O'Brien for appointing Secretary Quinn of Central Trades to the

leaders made even the employers see that the union was controlled by the true representatives of the workers. Finally, the union consented to drop the "Shoe" from its name, thus removing the bosses' fear that the leather workers might have a strike imposed on them by vote of the shoe workers. The union secured in return recognition by the employers, increases in pay that average about 30 per cent, discharge of all imported strikebreakers, and a clause to the effect that if the union is forced to call a strike against any particular shop or shops, the other employers will not manufacture leather for the account of the struck shops.

This victory affects over 7,000 workers, and is the most outstanding union gain since the depression began. It will give strength and determination to workers everywhere to resist wage cuts by strikes whenever necessary. It also shows that determined and devoted leadership can inspire confidence among workers to whom the gospel of trade union organization is new and can secure labor support for relief as well. Comrade Massidda's salary during the strike averaged about \$10 a week, and the workers matched sacrifice with sacrifice in a struggle for a common ideal.

The union is pushing plans for organization work and will tackle next one of the largest plants whose employees were formerly the best paid in the Peabody district and who failed to respond to the strike call. It will also extend its organization work to other leather plants, such as those in Camden, N. J., and Wilmington, Delaware.

Beer Board at \$20 per session; to investigate claims of Delegate Lawson of Painters' Union that Ehlings Brewery employ non-union painters.

The delegate of the Electrical Union reported favorable court decision in prevailing rate suit against New York City. Bar-tenders reported organization drive to unionize all beer emporiums, and woman delegate of Laundry Workers' Union objected to minimum wage law for women workers.

wages during the last two years.

The Scottish Typographical Association and the Anthracite Miners' Union of South Wales, England, have now arranged educational schemes with the National Council of Labor Colleges. These schemes will enable the members to have free access to non-residential day and week-end schools and occasional lectures at branches.

Reports from France say that the campaign of French trade unionism in favor of the 40-hour week, against Fascism and in support of peace recently reached a climax in the holding of numerous meetings and demonstrations throughout the country. In the large towns and industrial centers the meetings became public demonstrations in favor of peace and against dictatorship. The meetings were especially large in Marseilles, Bayonne, Nimes, Saint Nazaire, Lyons and Toulouse.

All minor employees of the Con-

necticut Electric Service Company and its subsidiary, the Connecticut Light and Power Company, have had their wages cut, though the company reports an increase in profits of \$112,990 during 1932 available for dividends.

Strikes occasioned by the failure of sub-contractors to pay their men have been the principal factor in delaying the completion of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Batavia, N. Y., past due here, until June 1st, or later. The latest strike is by plasterers, who claim they are asked to accept less than the standard wage set by the government. This is one of a series of strikes by various trades making the same complaint.

Who Found the Banner?

A Falcon banner was lost on trip between New York and Washington. If found, will finder please return to the Y.P.S.L. office at 7 East 15th Street, New York.

Bill and Joe Consider Left-Right And Conclude It's Right to Go Left If You Get Started Right

By Autolycus

"I FEEL like shifting to the Left," said Joe with a trace of enthusiasm as he met Bill in the Rand School rendezvous.

"Get right or you may be left," said Bill.

"Is that one of your parables?" asked Joe.

"No, just a little probing," Bill replied. "I consider myself a Left Socialist, but in these days Left is so terribly Right that the term has lost its meaning."

"Now you are talking like a mystic using parables," said Joe.

"I'm thinking of one period when the party member drifted toward Anarchism and called himself a Left. He was full of revolutionary bombast but short on knowledge. Then came the Syndicalist in our ranks, a half-brother of the Anarchist, who declared that sabotage was the road to social revolution. Most of the leaders of that group found shelter under the banner of Woodrow Wilson during the World War. The Left, you see, was really the extreme Right and was always wrong."

"I get your meaning," said Joe. "The Left in this period is often the Right wearing a mask."

Left-Right Bombast

"YES, but something more," Bill replied. "Add emotional bombast to the mask and you have the modern Left. Right. Take that revolutionary staff in the Kremlin as an example. They have the largest cargo of bombast in the world. They sign united front pacts with bourgeois governments, promising to engage in no propaganda within their nations, and then carry on a systematic propaganda within those nations to divide their workers before those bourgeois governments. That is the highest type of Left-Right bombast and the capitalist class of the bourgeois nations get it without paying a cent for it."

"Looks like a case of two extremes meeting for common purposes," said Joe.

"There are other varieties," said Bill. "I'm thinking of another type that exists only here. It even calls itself Marxist. This type rushes to organs of the capitalist class to air its views and to attack the Socialist Party. Like the Moscow bombasts it establishes a united front with the enemy and manages to maintain a Left-Right position, but it is never right and its united front with the enemy is always wrong. Imagine Marx running to the capitalist press for aid when he disagreed with the German party regarding their platform."

"That would be unthinkable," said Joe.

"Sure, and that is why Left no longer has any intelligible meaning in these days," Bill replied. "I have known miners, molders, printers and many other proletarians who had more knowledge of Socialist philosophy in their little finger than such Left-Rights. The fact is, they have not yet left their bourgeois shells. They hover between two worlds, the bourgeois and the proletarian."

"What's to be done about it?" Joe asked.

A Needed Philosophy

"GO Left in the real sense of the word," Bill replied. "Saturate ourselves with proletarian philosophy, with Marxian economics and history, with a working class view of life, and we are not likely to go wrong. That was the Old Guard Socialism we once had, that we will have again, a Socialism that enabled us to take our stand against the World War."

"So you are Left after all," said Joe.

"In the real sense, not this compound of Left-Right which is a hybrid due to lack of that knowledge I have just mentioned," Bill replied. "Debs was an ideal representative of that Old Guard Socialism. No human being would think of him using a capitalist organ to attack even Bill Haywood, with whom he parted company when Haywood turned anarcho-syndicalist. Debs was the soul of proletarian honor and ethics."

"You said a mouthful," said Joe with intense earnestness. "But what's the explanation of this Left-Right confusion?"

The Origin of Confusion

"THE whole capitalist world is in upheaval and we cannot expect to be immune from its impact upon our own thought and philosophy," said Bill. "It is an excellent example of the crumbling material basis of society registering upon the human mind. The decay and confusion and conflict below are mirrored in the chaotic thought above. With all of its revolutionary bombast the Communist movement also reflects this intellectual chaos in its numerous schisms."

"With three or four groups pulling each other's hair I'd say that is no parable," observed Joe.

"Righto," Bill replied, "and the whole working class movement all over the world is facing a new orientation because we live in a period of marked decay of capitalist production and exchange, but the Left-Right will contribute nothing to the solution of the problems this brings."

"I'd like to get right with the Left," said Joe.

"If you do you'll never run to organs of the capitalist class for that is a turn to the Right forbidden by the ethics of genuine Leftism," said Bill as they parted.

By William M. Feigenbaum

Our President Promises To Save Us From Great Calamity

We'll Never Have Too Much Again, if He Can Help It—
Roosevelt Discovers Some Socialist Economics, But
He's a Little Late.

OUR President speaks over the radio. Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "Further legislation has been taken up which goes much more fundamentally into our economic problems. The farm relief bill seeks by the use of several methods, alone or together, to bring about an increased return to farmers for their major farm products, seeking at the same time to prevent in the days to come disastrous overproduction. . . . This measure provides wide powers for emergencies."

And he said:

"We have found ourselves faced with more agricultural products than we could possibly consume ourselves and surpluses which other nations did not have the cash to buy from us, except at prices ruinously low."

And he said:

"We have found our factories able to turn out more goods than we could possibly consume. . . . We found ourselves with more facilities to transport goods and crops than there were goods and crops to be transported."

And he said:

"We cannot ballyhoo ourselves back into prosperity."

And he said:

"I do not want the people to believe that because of unjustified optimism we can resume the ruinous practice of increasing our crop output and our factory output in the hope that a kind Providence will find buyers at high prices."

(Can it be that Franklin Delano has been attending Socialist lectures and reading Socialist literature without quite understanding them? Or maybe he has been reading some of the speeches of the late Herbert Hoover during the late Presidential campaign.)

Herbert Hoover is attacking Mr. Roosevelt. Ladies and gentlemen of radioland, Herbert Hoover will now address you from Detroit.

The subject under discussion is the so-called depression, and the good Herbert is troubling his dear little head over who is entitled to credit for having brought it about. Alphonse Roosevelt is charged

SOCIALISTS CONTINUE TO GAIN IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN.—The municipal elections held recently resulted in Social-Democratic Party winning the majority in 35 municipal councils as against 28 after the March, 1929, elections, with 528 Councillors as against 499 in 1929 and 50.1 per cent of the electorate as against 49.0.

In Copenhagen the Social-Democratic Party gained 10,599 votes with a total poll of 126,940 and has in all 61.6 per cent of the total number of votes, but has the same number of Councillors (35). The returns from the municipal councils on the countryside are not yet complete, but as far as they are available it would seem that Social-Democracy has gained since 1929 from 32.1 per cent to 33.3 per cent. This is particularly interesting as in the constituencies which it has been possible to review, Social-Democracy did not gain between the 1929 and the 1932 General Elections.

The Communist vote is of particular interest in view of the fact that the first Communists were elected to the Danish Diet in the November elections. In Copenhagen they have achieved one Councillor and a rise in their vote from 1,113 to 4,957, a rise from 0.6 to 2.5 per cent, as compared with 1929; in the towns outside Copenhagen a rise in per cent from 0.3 to 0.7.

Socialist No. 21—

KEIR HARDIE looked like a lion, with his great, untamed, shaggy head. And he was a lion in his magnificent courage, in his dignity and in his self-respect.

Hardie, said Bernard Shaw, was the biggest damned aristocrat in England; he had pride in himself, pride in his class, pride in his Cause.

Keir Hardie had pride and courage enough to decline to be the guest of a king; and to refuse to eat at the table of a President of the United States who had sent the soldiery against workmen on strike and whose legal department had sent 'Gene Debs to jail.

He had pride enough to fling back into the faces of wealthy politicians in England the offer of a "safe" seat in Parliament and a substantial subsidy for life; and to laugh at a proffered bribe of half a million dollars in the United States; and to decline a life annuity of \$10,000.

To Hardie there was the working class, and its struggle for a better and nobler life; and that was all there was.

"We'll ha' nae damn'd Hardies about," snarled a mine owner when Keir and his brother came to them as a committee to negotiate for better conditions of life and labor. But the time came when the miners were organized and the better conditions were won.

"We'll ha' nae damn'd Hardies about," said the workers when Hardie sought to win them from their long association with the Liberal party. But the time came when the Scottish Labor party was formed, and they were in politics.

"We'll ha' nae damn'd Hardies about," said the smug, well-fed politicians of the British Labor movement when Hardie sought to organize them into a labor party. But the time came when there was a Socialist party under Hardie's leadership, and he drove forward into the Trades Union Congress to get them to go into politics too.

And, "We'll ha' nae damn'd Hardies about," the leaders of that Labor movement said; and they deprived him of his seat in the Trades Union Congress, and they sought to gag him and to paralyze

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Social Democracy in Danger

This article was written by an American Socialist now residing in Berlin.

THE Socialist International is facing a crisis. On every hand Democracy—and with it, of course, all hope of Social Democracy—is being threatened by the great drive of the Fascist dictatorships. In all middle Europe only three little democratic republics remain, surrounded by the iron wall of their Fascist enemies. And it is only in the democracies on the northern and western edge of the continent, and in England, that the Socialist parties are able to function at all.

Of all these western democracies of the continent the only one that can be classed as a great power is France. And it is tragically significant that in this only remaining large democracy the Socialists should have considered it necessary last week to break an old party law and vote the military budget. This vote, proclaimed as an act of "treason" by all enemies and critics of the Socialist movement on the left, and hailed with glee by all our opponents of the right, was no act of treason at all. It

was simply a proof that the majority of Socialist deputies now consider a strong army necessary as a defence against Fascist invasion. They believe, probably with reason, that the final victory of Socialism in France will depend on the defeat of Fascism in a war that is to be expected soon, and which, if it cannot be prevented now, will soon—in all probability—blaze up on the old Western Front.

The Socialists who voted the budget only did what they felt sure their peasant and labor constituencies wanted them to do. All Socialists in France had just seen with amazement and alarm how the Hitler party had at one blow stalled the Social Democratic Party with its eight million followers, the Communist Party with its five millions, and the strongly organized labor movement with its defense corps of four hundred thousand men, which had been held up to the French workers for years as a shining example of how it should be done.

The French people as a whole realize that the bellicose and reckless Hitler leaders intend to scrap all treaties and re-arm; and it is only too obvious that the re-

armament of a first step—so—to a war repair the of German tionalism. of a mass- present an Marxist pers first visible chosis is net up of health German Soci it will go on sanity to an manifestation violent and thing it has

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Profiles Keir Hardie

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of chauvinism and war by the
broad masses of the Labor Party.

And he did not live to see the tri-
umph of Socialism. But just as sure-
ly as all his other causes triumphed,
so will the great, final cause win
out. As he lay dying in Cumnock,
a bitterly unhappy man, he said
to Ramsay MacDonald, "Stick to it,
laddie; we'll win through yet."

Keir Hardie lived a bitter life.
As a child of six he earned his
living as an errand boy in Glasgow.
As a lad of eight life was so bitter
to him that he seriously contem-
plated suicide. As a mere boy he
labored in the Scottish coalpits. All
his life he labored in and for the
working class. And he evolved a
philosophy of rising with his class
and only with his class. He had
faith in his class, and pride in his
class. Poor and ignorant and
brutalized though they were, the
salvation of the world was in their
hands. And so he lived his great
life for you and me. . . . And so
because of Keir Hardie's work the
working class occupies a place in
the scheme of things that makes
it the decisive factor in the future.

Keir Hardie was a fighter. Every
day was a battle. And so there
was little of the conciliator about
him. He would not compromise
himself and his class and his ideals.
Speaking for the unemployed in
the House of Commons, the Lone
Socialist, he was interrupted by
laughing, jeering young Tories
streaming in from their dinner at
their fashionable clubs. "Well-fed
beasts!" he flung at them. It was
not very parliamentary, but it was
from the heart.

Andrew Carnegie, admiring a
Scot who had made his mark, of-
fered him an annuity of \$10,000 for
life, a gift that both William H.
Taft and David Lloyd George were
glad enough to accept. Hardie
spurned it; but when Sir Thomas
Lipton offered carloads of food
from his stores for starving min-
ers' children he gratefully accept-
ed it. For Hardie had the tenderest
of hearts and to him there was
nothing more sacred than little
children.

One night after a meeting Keir
Hardie gathered a few comrades
about him and we sat at a fireside
and sang the songs of Bobbie
Burns. And we will never forget

the democratic countries of the
West.

The outlook is made more
menacing by the fact that Russia,
with its vast natural resources and
man-power, lies adjacent to the
dictatorships on the East. The
government that could sell oil to
the Japanese navy for war on
republican China can with an
equally clear Communist conscience
sell oil to the German army for
war on republican France. All the
dictatorships are brothers under
the skin, and where immediate
commercial interest coincides with
political interest, their alliance
sees practically certain.

Against the United Front of the
dictatorships will stand the great
democratic republic, defended, I
have little doubt, by every native
son, save the few and discredited
Communists. The French peasants
and workers are too intelligent,
too realistic in their attitude
toward life, and too much devoted
to their mother country to dodge
behind any lofty pacifist ideals if
a Fascist army were to invade
France.

But can they depend upon any
help from without? Their little
democratic neighbors will be forced
by their own defenseless state to
maintain strict neutrality. The
English people—and this applies
especially to the labor movement
itself—are so imbued with pacifist

By Joseph E. Cohen

While the Government Acts As Doctor for the Railroads--

How About Workers, Farmers, Unemployed, Half-Em-
ployed, and the Rest of Us?—Does Business Want
a Nurse or a Doctor?

IN these days steady jobs are so rare that those who hold them
are described as "the new rich." On that score, no poor cob-
webs will gather in Government offices. For the Federal authority,
at least, there is a permanent job in doctoring business.

When capitalism was engaged in
riotous living, it would have
nothing to do with the medical
profession. It wanted to be left
alone. It bribed the old political
parties to keep the Government
out of business—except to take
care of tariffs, corporation laws,
anti-labor legislation, use of the
military and court action. But now
it is sick, very sick. So it is
throwing itself right into the lap
of its dear paternalistic Govern-
ment.

Speaking for the railroads, Mr.
Atterbury asks for plenty. He
would have the Government con-
trol wages as well as rates. It
should assist in long-term fi-
nancing. It should consolidate the
roads into very few systems. And
it should appoint a coordinator to
handle the whole situation.

Sure enough, that is just about
what the administration has been
thinking—and will get done.

Pretty Low!
It so happens that Class I rail-
roads lost more than one hundred
and fifty-three million dollars last
year. They feel very low.

But in that respect other busi-
ness is no better off. The total
income of this country for last
year was 53 per cent below 1929.
The Reconstruction Finance Cor-
poration has spent its three billion
dollars in trying to fatten up failing
business, thereby exhausting it-
self without stopping the decline.
From the sickroom there is a con-
tinuous call for hot water bottles,
pills, poultices, purges, broth,
sleeping potions and oxygen.
Just when it seemed something
might be started here to prop the
sinking patient, along came doctors
from abroad to inject interna-
tional complications against re-
covery. At once the country slid
out of bed off the gold standard.
If the consultation in different
languages did not help here, there
is the satisfaction that it has not
been kindly received elsewhere. A
big dent has been put into the
"doctor's mandate" in Britain and
France.

Medicine cannot help any too
much because the patient keeps
doing the very thing which
knocked him out. Gorged with un-
earned billions, the system is tied
up in a knot. A thorough cleansing
by heavy taxation, restricted diet
without profits, then plenty of
exercise with democracy in in-
dustry alone can put the nation
right.

Until the Government has a
mind to be so complete in its
treatment there will be aching and
groaning and suffering.

Actually, of course, industry
prefers the Government to be its
pretty nurse and not its frowning
physician. What each business
occupying a hospital cot is after
is to be got ready to take another
whack at every other competitor
who is anywhere around in the
building.

Nurse and Doctor
Each wants only such attention
as will make it fit to fight again.

For its part, the Government has
been handling industry in its
charity ward. Its bills are not
being paid. Now it is even ready
to wipe out its own debts by in-
flation. That would be a shining
example for business to forget its
obligations to the Government or
to meet them with easy money.

But that would not be enough
to make the patient well.

For the price of individualist
industry is self-destruction—or
change into a more trustified form
of capitalism. Small competitors
ruin each other or are swallowed
up by bigger business. What Mr.
Atterbury is proposing is that the
units of capital in the struggle
for control be lumped into bigger
masses. One such thrown against
another means worse crashes and
greater damage to the nation.

Doctoring capitalism is now a
full-time job.

Meanwhile the Government is
quite neglecting the real victims
of the evil practice of our eco-
nomic system—the thirteen mil-
lions of unemployed, the millions
more working on short hours, the
millions of impoverished farmers
and the millions more of other
pursuits in uncertainty and
distress.

Our Government could begin
with and for them. It could re-
fuse to stop until their marvelously
productive labor is fully applied
to the vast resources of the land
to provide all with growing
abundance.

THE CHATTERBOX

Now Is the Time for All of Us to
Come to the Aid of the School;
Sinclair Makes the Solons Read

By S. A. DeWitt

ADVICE TO AN UNBORN POET

THIS is an age, dear child, that will not serve
A poet for his public. Without heart,
Conscience, or mind, or power, and to all art
Save of finance (why save it?) we are dumb,
A people sunken, calloused, grown quite numb
To linnet's cries and children's. Who can hope
Or who prescribe? (Fit medicine the rope,
And so an end.) We only succeed
From tinsel gods to gods of cheaper stuff
Than tinsel ever was, and brag, and bluff
And on our knees, grubbing in muck and mire
Prate of intelligence, and ancestors
Not all fat porkers. If a pheasant whirs
Sudden above the wheat, if stars are bright
Or dim, we mind not; and they mind not us.
Fit targets for an Aristophanes
We croak a Harlem tune, nod thus and thus,
Or snore away the time. The octopus
May yet conque us—we will not resist;
There's not a man among us can clench fist,
Mount rifle, ride—we are a feeble crew
And used to easier living. So to you,
Poet unborn, adieu. We must renew
Our cards at Peter's—there the wine is good
And beer is better, and he gives us food. . . .

(WHOSE IS THAT SHADOW BROODING IN THE
WOOD?)

LOOKS LIKE JOHN BROWN'S! We'd hang him, if
we could,

Over again—the wild, ungoverned fool
Who got the necktie party. . . . At our school
They taught us that.) And now let's go and cool
Our throats at Jake's new place, stop at Loree's
And take a whirl—she has a radio—
That song last night, say, Tom, how did it go?

No, poet, die in the womb, unwanted birth
In this dank burial ground, this swale of earth
Men call America, where apes and loons
Shoulder with swine, and buzzards and buffoons
Cumber the ground, and darken all the sod
With their broad bulks. A dozen men, by God!
Are hardly to be found among us, free
In soul, faithful to Liberty.

So wherefore fuss
Over this bog? That were too tedious
A labor. We don't mind—away with us.

—Walter Edwin Peck.

THE revolution still refuses to appear around the corner.
The stop-gap of Rooseveltian liberalism will do some-
thing to keep the barricades from springing up all over the
land. Time is still too shy to be with us. And still this
is just the moment to keep ourselves well in hand, and our
revolutionary standards aloft.

The Rand School of Social Science is in grave danger of
financial collapse. The depression has depressed the meager
resources of that have loyally and unstintingly furnished
the wherewithal to keep it going through the years. Teachers
have been unpaid for over a year. Office help are
in like straits. And yet the work of the school could be
kept going on, were it not for the money-lenders who de-
mand their piece of mortgage flesh. Foreclosure, bank-
ruptcy, and all the other pretty ogres of our system leer at
the portrait of 'Gene Debs in the Debs Auditorium, and his
smile of hope and courage still persists.

Perhaps there is a poetic prophecy in that constant smile
of 'Gene's. Perhaps the hundreds of thousands in the land
will respond to the present campaign for \$17,000 to save
the school, and the Rand School will be granted a new lease
of life for its precious use to Socialism.

Come, comrades, it is our common fight. We cannot afford
to allow this institution to become a sorry casualty in the
bitter struggle. There is no greater defeat our cause could
suffer than the loss of the School. Everybody should help.
Many mickels make a muckle. Quarters, halves and dollars
will save the building and its meaning for us. . . . Pitch in,
heave ho, everybody! . . . Send your contributions to the
Emergency Fund of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street,
New York City . . . today. . . .

Upton Sinclair is the persistingest fellow on his "William
Fox" book you ever heard tell of. Weekly my mail receives
some sort of note about how the book is taking in the sticks.
He'll have me whooping for it if he keeps up the barrage. . . .
This week's effort is really interesting. The Congressional
Library at Washington complains that the book is so much
in demand that a few more copies would be welcome.

Upton, with his usual nose for the appropriate in propa-
ganda, writes the librarian that he is sending every Con-
gressman and Senator a copy of the book. . . . The one real
value I expect out of this generous act is that our law-
makers may go out on a reading spree. . . . For indeed, as
I've remarked here before, the book certainly allows itself
to be read. . . . How much they will weep for the woes of
the Fox is another matter. . . . Well, here's wishing you
good luck, Upton, if only for the cause of bigger and better
reading among Congressmen. . . .

BOOKS IN BRIEF

The United Front

THE UNITED FRONT. By August Tyler. Rand School Press. 5 cents.

The New Leader and the Rand School have frequently received requests for information on the united front, especially from the West. This pamphlet by one of our best informed Yipseis is the answer to these requests.

Comrade Tyler has presented a history of this question since it arose some ten years ago and has documented it with important citations from various sources. A few paragraphs are devoted to the struggle between Marx and Bakunin in the First International, showing the similarity between that struggle and the issue of the united front since the founding of the Communist International. Tyler shows from Communist sources that the united front has been the Communist method of destroying other organizations.

In the first few years the policy was a frank one of splitting till the Communists got something "pure" that they could take in. When this could no longer be followed as a policy the united front was formulated to accomplish the same purpose. It takes many forms but the aim is the same. The citations cover the entire period of the controversy and the latest one quoted is from the March-April, 1933, number of the Y.C.L. "Bulletin," which states that the object of the united front remains the "undermining and smashing of the mass influence of the Social Democracy."

This pamphlet fills a long-felt need and will render a service to the party and workers in general

who want to know what the dispute is about, how it arose, and what are the issues it involves.

A Marxist Guide

By Bela Low
DO YOU WANT TO BECOME A MARXIST? By Benedikt Kautsky, 80 pp. (German).

THIS booklet fills a gap in Socialist literature; it is intended as a guide for the study of Marxian theories and their applications, and for the compilation of a Socialist library. The author does not intend to give a complete index of Socialist books, but an appropriate selection is furnished, and each book is briefly described and evaluated. The books discussed are classified under such heading as Historical Materialism, History, Political Economy, Pre-Marxian Socialism, history of the Labor Movement, Trade Unions, World War and Revolution, Disarmament, Socialization, Bolshevism, Fascism, Woman's Question, and others.

In scanning over the vast number of subjects dealt with by Socialist writers the reader cannot help but be again impressed with the usefulness of the Marxian method in unraveling the past and in understanding the varied problems of our time. Unfortunately, the value of the pamphlet to most English readers is curtailed, because a large number of the books discussed are not available in English translation; on the other hand, American conditions are necessarily neglected. A similar compendium, arranged for English-speaking readers, would be of great help in Socialist educational work.

SOCIALISTS GAIN VOTES IN HOLLAND POLL

WITH official returns at hand from the general elections in Holland April 26th, it appears that despite conditions of hysteria and near-terror the vote of the Social Democratic Labor Party held up remarkably well, and that the total Socialist vote—including two "left-wing" Socialist parties—actually rose by 48,000.

The Communist vote likewise increased, with the result that despite the terror and the threat of Fascism the leftward movement of the Dutch people totaled 98,828 votes in four years. The population is 8,000,000.

The official Socialist Party lost about 6,000 votes under conditions deliberately framed to wipe the party off the map, while the split-off party, the Independent Socialists entering an election for the first time, polled 27,443. The Revolutionary Socialist Party, an organization somewhat similar to the Socialist Labor Party in this country, elected a deputy for the first time, H. Sneevliet.

The following table tells the story:

PARTY	1933	1929
Social Democratic	798,669	804,714
Independent Socialists	27,443	
Revolutionary Socialists	48,381	21,852
Total Socialists	874,493	826,526
Communists	118,222	67,561
Total Marxist Vote	992,715	894,087

The date for the elections had been set forward two months to take advantage of the situation created by the mutiny on the warship "Seven Provinces" in the East Indies. The Socialists had been moving forward fast and it appeared that they would score a heavy gain. When the mutiny came and the Socialists demanded leniency for the leaders of the mutiny, the reactionary parties worked up a hysteria against the Socialists that was designed to wipe the Socialists off the map.

At the same time the shadow of Hitlerism loomed over the German border, and masses of voters were stampeded into two opposite camps; toward the Communists and the reactionaries.

Bakers on General Strike; Call Conference Sunday

The lockout by the Employing Bakers on May 1st, against the Bakers' Union throughout the city continues and the union has retaliated with a general strike. The bakers are fighting for a living wage and for the preservation of their union. The demand by the employers for a 30% cut in wages has solidified all locals throughout the city.

Bakers' Union Local 507 of the Bronx has arranged for a solidarity conference to be held Sunday, May 14th, at 11:30 a. m., at the Royal Mansion, 1315 Boston Rd. All labor and Socialist organizations are requested to send two delegates to this conference.

Socialist Party organizers should make it their business to see that their branch has representation at this conference; likewise Yipsel circles.

Within a few days the labor committee of the Socialist Party will arrange for a series of outdoor meetings and demonstrations under the auspices of the party in the various neighborhoods of the city. All party speakers are requested to immediately get in touch with the Labor Committee giving the evenings that they desire to speak. All branch secretaries are requested to inform their membership of the Bakers' Union strike and lockout in their next branch mailing.

NEW LEADER FORUM

AMERINGER AT WASHINGTON

By James Oneal

The writer cannot let the speech of Oscar Ameringer at the Continental Congress pass unnoticed. Ameringer is a forceful propagandist, certainly one of the best in the United States, but a disservice was rendered to the Socialist Party by selecting him as a speaker.

Ameringer spent a good part of his time ridiculing the importance of theory as a guide to a working class movement and it was obvious to the informed that the whole trend of his thought was against the Socialist movement. This might have been expected, as his weekly presents an amalgam of unclassified views and it has declared that it is indifferent to organized and disciplined movements.

Let us test Ameringer's views. Socialists in the Middle West contributed tens of thousands of dollars in the pre-war period to build up a Socialist publication in Oklahoma of which Ameringer was editor. In the period of post-war terror the fine Socialist organization we had in that state dwindled to a small group. Oscar decided to cast theory aside and made his paper an organ of a group to work within the Democratic Party.

Oscar and the group helped to elect Jack Walton Governor on the Democratic ticket. Walton proved to be such a grafter that he was removed from office and what was left of the small Socialist groups completely disappeared. Following the Walton episode The New Leader for a number of years received occasional letters from that section denouncing the party be-

cause of Oscar's actions. Years passed before the wound was healed and it is only within the past year that we have been able to begin to build the party in Oklahoma.

The fact is that theory embodies principle and principle guides action. When we ridicule principle as a guide, when we refuse to accept the test of theory by experience, we are likely to land in the camp of unscrupulous adventurers like Jack Walton. This demoralizes the rank and file and brings disintegration of the movement.

Oscar is again justifying the course that helped to destroy the Socialist organization in Oklahoma, a state where we once had seven members of the legislature. It is all the more humiliating that he used the platform at the Congress to ridicule Socialists. An apology for the harm he did to the party in the Middle West would be more in order.

Incidentally, the issue of the "Guardian" of May 5th carries a headline reading that Heywood Brown abandoned the Socialist Party because he "objected to his speeches for the Scottsboro boys." This is a falsehood. The New Leader has carried editorials and stories in defense of these boys and many Socialist speakers in New York have made the Scottsboro case a theme of their speeches. Brown left the party because the party objected to him speaking at Communist meetings. If Oscar wants to do the decent thing he will correct this false news item in a subsequent issue.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

A Fallen Labor Chief

By Don West

"DADDY, hurry back, Mamma's sick and I'll be lonesome while you're gone," said 12-year-old Della Mae Graham on Sunday, April 30, as her father left the barren miner's shack which was their home.

Barney Graham, fearless leader of the union in a now ten-months' strike at Wilder, Tenn., turned to his little daughter with a smile in his keen blue eyes: "I'll be back before dark, darling. Take good care of your mother. I'll try to borrow money to get some medicine and a little food for her. Good-by."

And Barney Graham walked down into Wilder Hollow for the last time. For months he had

been a marked man among the Company thugs. They had made their boasts to get Barney Graham first of all. Graham was the most fearless, cool-headed and intelligent leader the union had ever known. He was indeed a dangerous man to Company oppression, greed and exploitation. Therefore, they set out to kill him!

Returning from his attempts to borrow money to get medicine and a "little food" for his sick wife (his wife has pellagra), he was struck down. It was one of the most cowardly and dastardly crimes ever perpetrated upon an innocent leader in the history of American labor struggles.

Graham had reached the corner of the street even with the store of the Pentress Coal and Coke Company. He had just turned to cross and ascend the mountain toward his own shack. He was alone. Many times his friends had warned him about being alone around the Company gunmen, but smilingly he had always told them he thought their fears were unfounded. This Sunday afternoon the fears of his followers and friends were to be realized. No union men were in sight either to help him or act as witnesses against the murderers. It was just the occasion the Company gunmen had longed for. But Barney Graham was a fearless man—also, lightning on the trigger. They must strike before he knew their intent.

Fifteen or twenty shots rang out on the quiet Sabbath air. Barney Graham writhed in the coal dust before the Company store. Ten bullets were in his body. Four bullets entered from the back. Others were fired while he lay in the dust. As he lay in the grime and dirt mixed with his own blood, the Company gunmen rushed up and crushed his skull with their gun butts. The deed was well done. Barney Graham was dead. The Company thought it could breathe easier with him dead.

Union men, hearing the shots. (Continued on Page Eleven)

RACIAL PURITY NOTE

Here is an item that came from Germany in a private letter, vouched for as genuine:

It was discovered that one of the doctors assigned to take care of the precious health of Hitler or Göring or one or another of the lunatics now running Germany was partly Jewish. His father or grandfather, it was learned, was a *verfluchter Jude*. A highly placed member of the Nazi asylum called Hitler's attention to the terrible fact, and asked whether it was proper for a Nazi official to be medically handled by a Jew.

Hitler drew himself up, thrust out his weak chin and delivered his dictum: "*Wer Jude ist, das bestimme ich.*" "I decide who is a Jew."

REBEL ARTS DANCE

THE Second Annual Spring Frolic will be held Friday, May 12, at Webster Manor, 119 East 11th St. Music will be supplied by the Vernon Andrade Band. Rebel Arts dance groups will perform new numbers. The last and jolliest dance of the season. Come in work-cloth costumes or none at all.

WELS REAFFIRMS HIS INTERNATIONALISM

THERE have been many stories to the effect that the Socialist Party of Germany has struck its colors and that it has severed all relations with world Socialism. Particularly has the name of Otto Wels, party chairman, been used as having deserted his principles in the face of the Nazi terror.

The following, therefore, is particularly interesting. It is an extract from a speech by Wels in Berlin before party workers, where his resignation from the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International was being discussed. The item is translated from the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung:

"I remain true to the ideals of the International. I say this because my withdrawing from the executive of the International was misinterpreted and misunderstood. We may change our tactics, but not our ideals.

"It is impossible for us to adapt ourselves to the present governing power. The chasm between National Socialism (Hitlerism) and Social Democracy is unbridgeable. We remain true to the ideals of freedom and liberty to all, regardless of race or religion.

"We may suffer some desertions of those who will run from one party to another, but history will tell of the heroism of tens of thousands of Social Democrats at this moment, and in this heroism lies all our hope for the future."



Otto Wels

REMARKABLE PROTEST AGAINST HITLERISM

On Wednesday afternoon the greatest mass demonstration in the history of New York was staged as a protest against the lunacy that rules Germany. Arranged to take place at the time when "un-German" books were being burnt in Germany, the parade exceeded all expectations. Over 100,000 people marched, carrying banners and placards, roaring against Hitlerism, which met responsive echoes from tens of thousands lining the sidewalks.

The parade from Madison Square to the Battery was an elemental storm of revulsion against Nazidom. Men and women of all political views from conservatives to Socialists and Communists, trade unions, Workmen's Circles, college fraternities, Jewish organizations and many other groups participated. The parade started at 4 p. m. and the crowds did not disperse till 10 p. m. The vast extent of the demonstration exceeded all expectations and it revealed a revolt more extensive than its sponsors anticipated. Large demonstrations were also held in Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities.

Volunteers Wanted for Rand School Campaign

George H. Goebel, campaign manager of the "Save the Rand School, Save the People's House" drive for \$17,000, with headquarters at 7 East 15th Street, issued a call for volunteers today to aid the coin box campaign, an important part of the efforts to save these Socialist institutions from going under.

Goebel is seeking to enlist teams of coin box volunteers, each team headed by a captain, who will supervise and be responsible for the collections.

Socialist Party Progress

NEW MEXICO

Clovis.—Enroute from Detroit to this city, Leon A. Cousens spoke at 21 meetings and organized locals at Peoria, Castle and Bristow, Oklahoma. Meetings were held under Socialist auspices in Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.—John Haynes Holmes, of New York, will lecture on "Hitlerism, the Aftermath of Versailles," for Local San Francisco June 8, at Scottish Rite auditorium.

A mass meeting is planned for Thursday night, May 25, to welcome delegates from the Continental Congress and hear their reports. Milen Dempster, organizer, George Miller, Yipsel member, and Seldon Osborne, Palo Alto local member, were the delegates.

The program for the May forums includes George R. Kirkpatrick May 4; Mrs. Idelle Egbert Hall, May 11, on the "Workmen's Theatre"; and Joseph Gaer, director of the S. F. Forum, May 18, on the establishment of a school of social research. A monthly bulletin, the San Francisco Leader, giving news of Party activity made its first appearance last week and promises to become a permanent feature. Articles by Austin Lewis and Ernest Untermyer were featured in the publication.

Sunday, June 25, is the date of the picnic of the Bay District conference at Alvarado Park near Richmond. With the formation of the Northern California federation to take place at this picnic invitations are being sent all locals north of the Tehachapi mountains.

For information on the Socialist summer school and vacation camp address E. E. Porter, Room 334, 628 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Sacramento.—The Northern California Valley Conference will hold a picnic May 21 at Del Paso. There will be games, races, speeches, stunts and dancing.

Los Angeles.—The Y.P.S.L. of Los Angeles County will give the "Frolic of May" Friday, May 19 at the Newman Hall, 4665 Willowbrook Ave. The program will carry the Revolutionary Symbol of Red May throughout. Every Circle in Los Angeles County will present a short one-act play. A grand prize will be given to the Circle presenting the best play.

TEXAS

Houston.—Following is a resolution adopted by the Socialist local of Houston April 28.

"Whereas recent events reveal a decided tendency on the part of the American people to no longer defend an economic order which does not even assure them bread, nor to place further confidence in the leadership of bankers and industrialists who are the sole beneficiaries of that economic order, and

Whereas events further reveal a growing demand for a new economic set-up in which security and the right to work shall be placed

above privilege and in which the industrial plant of the nation shall be operated and directed by society for social service instead of by financiers for maximum profit,

Therefore be it resolved that we use every effort to spread the appeal among the masses for an orderly constitutional change, if such change be imminent, to the end that every transitional phase be accomplished without civil strife or violence or the violation of the civil rights of any individual; and

Be it further resolved that a special effort be made to secure the cooperation of the rank and file of the soldiers of the army and navy, and of the 250,000 boys being drafted into reforestation camps to avoid their being used by the forces of reaction to shoot down their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and their fellowmen in industry and on the farms.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee.—A vigorous protest against the bill pending before the legislature making military training compulsory for first and second year students at the University of Wisconsin was entered by the Milwaukee County Young People's Socialist League, consisting of eight branches in the county.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—The 40th Ward Branch is holding a public meeting Thursday, May 18, at 3605 Lawrence Ave. Roy Burt, recent candidate for Governor, will speak on "Labor's Declaration of Independence—the Story of the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction."

The Sixth Congressional District Branch has moved to 3223 W. Roosevelt Road, corner Sawyer Ave., second floor, over O & G Shoe Store.

A symposium on the united front will be held under the auspices of the Branch May 19. Hyman Schneid will represent the Socialists. Mordecai Shulman will serve as chairman.

OHIO

The special convention was attended by 95 delegate representatives of 95 delegates representing about 2200 members. More than two-thirds of the delegates held unions cards in addition to party cards.

The convention denounced the "United Front" appeal of the Communists as a scheme to open the doors for their destructive elements. The following resolution was adopted and sent to the Ohio Communists as an answer to their invitation to join the so-called united front: "Ever since the Socialist movement of the world was split by the withdrawal of the left wing faction and the formation of the Third or Communist International, which frankly repudiated democracy and advocated dictatorship of minorities, the working class of all countries has been weakened; prevented from achieving its emancipation and is now everywhere menaced by growing

forces of Fascism. We recognize the imperative need of a united front against Fascism, but we recognize that Fascism cannot be fought successfully by working class efforts to adopt the dictatorial principles of Fascism.

"There can be no real Socialism without democracy as there can be no democracy without Socialism.

"Be it therefore resolved that we endorse the efforts of the Labor and Socialist International to reach a basis of united action and of a united front with the Communist International, if the same can be done without repudiation of democratic principle."

MICHIGAN

Detroit.—The Socialist Party, the Proletarian Party and the Industrial Workers of the World held a May 1st demonstration at Grand Circus Park from 1 to 4 p. m. The crowd was estimated about 6,000 people. Some Communists started an opposition meeting at the other end of the park.

At 4 p. m. the Communist parade marched in with about 10,000 people many of them children. In the evening there were meetings at the Polish Hall and the Jewish branch had a big meeting at Jerico Temple. The Bohemian branch had a big meeting in the Bohemian Hall the night before, there meeting and entertainment started at 4 p. m. Sunday and lasted till 12 o'clock at night. Grand Rapids also held a big meeting Sunday night.

PENNSYLVANIA

Norristown.—Norman Thomas will speak on "America's Way Out" at the Norristown Auditorium Thursday, May 18.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—The Boston Central branch sent Leo Meltzer and Louis Devolder as their delegates to the Continental Congress. Mrs. Ann Kimball and Savele Syrjala were alternates.

NEW JERSEY

Newark.—Henry Margulies and Mrs. Esther Suchomel of Kearny will address the Yipsels Friday night in Essex County headquarters, 1085 Broad St. Mrs. Suchomel will report on the "Continental Congress." The Irvington branch will hold a card party the same evening in the main hall.

Saturday evening, the Ladies Auxiliary will hold a social evening at county headquarters. Admission free to members and friends.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

LECTURE NOTES

A mass meeting under the auspices of the N. Y. Committee Against War will be held in Cooper Union, Sunday, May 14, at 8. "Fascism and War" will be discussed by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, A. J. Muste, Heywood Brown, and Clarence Hathaway.

The annual ball of the Modern Culture Club will be held at the Art Center, 147 Second Ave., May 13th, at 8:30. New York Collegians' Orchestra will furnish the music.

Leon Rosser Land will speak on "Gandhi and the Untouchables" at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, May 14th. The same evening there will be a symposium on "Unemployment and How to Organize the Unemployed." Speakers: Amicus Most and Alfred Moss.

"Working Class Unity" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Joseph Brandon at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday at 7:45.

THIS YEAR SHOULD BE A RECORD-BREAKER FOR SALES OF THE NEW LEADER AT YOUR OPEN AIR MEETINGS. YOU CAN HELP TO INCREASE THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW LEADER BY SELLING IT AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS. SPECIAL RATES TO ORGANIZATIONS.

[Dear Gertrude: Where is that new picture you were promising us? Your public demands a won.—Ed.]

Rieve Scores A.F.L. View Of Minimum Wage Bill

PHILADELPHIA. — "The officials of the American Federation of Labor, in opposing proposals for minimum wage legislation for men in the so-called Black or Connery 30-hour week bill, are casting aside the finest opportunity for general working class improvement that has arisen in the past 10 or 15 years," President Emil Rieve of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers declares in The Hosiery Worker.

Pointing out that the A. F. of L. approves the principle of the measure, he asserts that its opposition to details is giving anti-labor political leaders "the alibi for not pushing this bill through to passage."

The bill opens up tremendous possibilities for organizing the unskilled and semi-skilled, he adds, and the raising of wages in sweat-industries tends to force up the wages of organized labor.

Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the A. F. of L., joined President H. I. Harriman of U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently in attacking the bill.

UNIONS ORGANIZE FOR POLITICAL ACTION

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The Superior Labor Unemployment Committee, organized for political action, which succeeded in electing three labor councilmen and six county supervisors in 1931, hopes to win more offices in the coming elections.

The program of the Unemployment Committee includes demands for lower taxes, municipal ownership of public utilities, increased unemployment relief, provision of work by the city sufficient for home owners to pay taxes, and a reduced work week.

The committee is composed of representatives of the Superior Trades and Labor Assembly, Building Trades Council, trade unions, Workers' Educational Society, co-operatives and the railroad brotherhoods.

A Fallen Labor Chief

(Continued from Page Ten)

came out of their shacks and down to the murder scene. But Company thugs stood them off with machine guns and sawed-off shot guns. They were not permitted to approach the dead body till they had arranged things as they thought would lead to a "killed him in self-defense" decision. They took out Graham's gun and put it in his left hand. (Barney Graham was right-handed.) Not even the safety latch had been released on Graham's gun.

Barney Graham is dead. Back in the bleak shack on Wilder Mountain a wife sick with pellagra and three little children await Daddy's footsteps. I visited their home the night after the murder and found the mother sick in bed. There was not a single bite of food in the house. The neighbors who were sitting up with her told me she had wanted some corn bread that day, but no one had any meal. They only get a small bit of Red Cross flour and fat meat for food. Added to the darkness of their general despair, I found they had no kerosene for the oil lamps. Some grease had been melted into an old can and pieces of cloth bathed in it and set on fire to furnish light to that desolate surrounding.

Even the scabs who have been taking the jobs of the union men have become outraged at this cowardly work of the Pentreas Coal and Coke Company. I heard much talk among them to the effect that they, too, were con-

sidering walking out on strike against this deed.

The old mountain preacher in his primitive eloquence gave voice to the general sentiment of the union men at the funeral services May 2. With a voice filled with feeling he spoke to a group of over a thousand on top of Wilder Mountain in the Miners' Grave Yard. He had helped them in the funeral march around the Company store where the dead body had been picked up. The set faces of mountaineers took in his words: "Our leader has fallen. He has given his life to end starvation, slavery and poverty. The Company took his life so they could go on making profits, exploiting us and keeping us in slavery. Our leader is dead, but his spirit lingers with us. We will not soon forget Barney Graham and the thing for which he died. Yes, Barney Graham is dead, they say. They said the same thing about Jesus Christ two thousand years ago. I tell you, Barney Graham's blood was shed so that our children might have bread—life. Just as Jesus was murdered by the powers of corruption two thousand years ago, so was Barney Graham killed on Wilder Street last Sunday."

And the crowd wound slowly and quietly down the mountain side to Wilder Creek, where Barney's widow had been waiting, unable to ascend the mountain side even in a rocking chair. Shadows fall and all is quiet in Wilder Hollow—the quiet that always comes before the storm breaks.

BOSTON SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

BOSTON.—A week-end conference on "Socialism for Today," just held by the Boston Central Branch in cooperation with the locals in eastern Massachusetts at the Elizabeth Peabody House, proved highly successful, both educationally and socially. The week-end conference opened Saturday afternoon at 3:30 with a mass meeting in which Socialist songs were sung and addresses delivered by Joseph Bearak and Prof. Vida Scudder of Wellesley.

The conference groups were as follows: Socialism and Security of Livelihood—Joseph B. Greenfield, chairman; Herbert Read, leader. Socialism and International Relations—Leo Meltzer, chairman; Warren D. Mullin, leader. Socialism and Strikes—Paul Carlton, chairman; Glenn Trimble and Michael J. Flaherty, leaders. Socialism and Christianity—Kenneth Porter, chairman; Richard Lief, leader. Socialism and Banking—Louis Weitsman, chairman; John Hall, leader. Socialism and Women—Ann Kimball, chairman; Prof. Harriet Boyd Hawes, leader. The Fundamentals of Socialism—William Levenberg, chairman; Alfred Baker Lewis, leader.

In the evening four brief addresses were given on "Why I Am a Socialist" by F. Grinspoon, E. Devine, A. Kimball and H. Miranoff. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing songs.

The conference closed with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, dedicated to the memory of Karl Marx, George E. Roever speaking on "Karl Marx and Modern Socialism." Mary Hill and Lillian Brockney gave readings in honor of Marx. The singing of "The Internationale" brought the conference to a close. Paul Carlton, educational director of the Boston Central Branch, headed the committee which managed the conference.

Back to the "Sticks"

(Continued from Page Six)

every corner and hideaway where a shirt factory exists. Practically all the shirt workers in the State of Connecticut have been organized—about 2,700 of them—and their employers have signed up with the Amalgamated. So far a 10 per cent increase has been granted. This is tentative and subject to developments in the Pennsylvania territory.

The bulk of the factories in these towns are contract shops. That is, they make the shirts for manufacturers located in either New York or Philadelphia, and it is one of the delicate jobs of the organization to see that a stable basis is established among the contractors making the same grade of shirts. If the factories are unionized in one state which competes directly with a neighboring state which is non-unionized, the one state may have union but it won't have bundles, while the other state will have bundles and no union.

That's why it's virtually imperative to organize a whole industry at one time. Since it is impossible to do this at one and the same moment, the manufacturer who is organized first must get some protection from the union. If this is class collaboration make the most of it. It happens to be one of those things that an honest-to-goodness labor leader—not the picket-line pickicker—is up against daily.

In Pennsylvania Gov. Pinchot's wife marches with the kids every day and the State Department of Labor has also been giving the strikers a helping hand. The next territory to be invaded is New Jersey and work has begun there this week. Alex Cohen, the manager of the Shirmakers' Joint Board and leading the strike, isn't exactly dancing in the streets, but he says that an excellent start has been made.

[Dear Gertrude: Where is that new picture you were promising us? Your public demands a won.—Ed.]

Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)

The state committee meets Sunday at Essex County headquarters, 1085 Broad St., at 11 a. m.

John Martin, chairman of the Essex County executive committee, will address the Belleville branch Monday evening in the Recreation Hall, Garden Ave. and Joralemon St.

The 13th Ward branch of Newark meets Monday evenings at 5 Woodbine Ave.

Tuesday evening the county executive committee meets at headquarters. Walter E. Peck will conduct his weekly class in public speaking at county headquarters, Wednesday evening, 9 p. m.

Prof. Luther Evans of Princeton will address the Branch of the Oranges Thursday evening, meeting in room 7, Triangle Bldg., 19 Washington St., East Orange.

Passaic.—Branch One will hold an important business meeting Friday evening, May 12, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, 585 Main Ave., at 8:15 p. m. Plans for summer activities and outdoor lecture series will be formulated. Report by delegates from the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction will also be given. All members are urged to attend.

New York State

National Referendum.—The State Secretary again urges members to read instructions carefully before voting on National Referendum "A". Members should not use the cross mark when they vote, but should number the propositions "1", "2" and "3" according to their preference. Members should take no chance on their ballots being declared void.

Central New York Conference.

Local Onondaga County has taken the initiative in calling a central New York conference for May 27 and 28 to seek ways and means for organizing locals of the Socialist Party and circles of the Y.P.S.L. throughout the central portion of the state, or within a radius of 100 miles of Syracuse. The conference is to be held at Party headquarters, 566 S. Salina St., Syracuse, and open 10 a. m. on Saturday, May 27. Delegates will be expected to register themselves between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m. The committee of arrangements consists of Walter Solewski, Roger L. Leonard and Monroe M. Sweetland Jr. Those interested in the conference should communicate with Secretary Roger L. Leonard, 566 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Peekskill Lecture Course.—The Peekskill lecture course was opened by August Claessens of New York on Friday evening with a discussion of the "Socialist Answer to Present Day Problems." Henry Jager will be the speaker on May 19, and will talk on the "History and Background of Capitalism." While these lectures are held in the auditorium of the Mohegan Colony School, they have been subscribed to by many residents of the village of Peekskill and vicinity.

Organizing Fund.—The State Office has issued a strong appeal to locals, branches and individuals to make contributions of at least one dollar a week to a special fund to be used exclusively for organizing work in unorganized territory. The need of such work was never so apparent as at present, and a three-fold Socialist enrollment provides an unusually large

number of new prospects for membership.

Fredonia.—Thanks to the efforts of members of Local Dunkirk a third local has been organized in Chautauqua County. The Organizer and Corresponding of the new local Fredonia is Orazio Barone, 31 Prospect St. The Financial Secretary-Treasurer is Joseph Sorce, 51 Orchard St.

New York City

TAG DAY.—Saturday and Sunday, May 20th and 21st, have been set aside as tag days to raise funds to carry on the campaign for unemployment insurance and the 30-hour work-week. Comrades are requested to notify party office giving their names and branches so that the work may be systematized.

Women's Committee.—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking with instructors, Esther Friedman and August Claessens, will meet Monday, May 15, at 2 p. m.

Symposium on Continental Congress.—The Educational Committee is arranging a symposium on the accomplishments and program of the Continental Congress. The tentative list of speakers includes Louis Waldman, chairman; Algeron Lee, Paul Blanshard, B. C. Vladeck. Admission to party members only.

Street Meetings and Outdoor Speakers.—A letter has been sent to every branch organizer informing him that all Socialist Party speakers have been asked to volunteer for outdoor work. Branch organizers must get in touch with the office at once and send Organizer Claessens a list of corners, dates, etc. This information must be in the party office no later than Tuesday of each week as the schedule is made up one week in advance. All Socialist Party speakers are urged to send in their acceptance as to dates, neighborhoods, etc., and to state how many evenings a week they are willing to speak.

MANHATTAN

Village Branch (52 West 8th St.).—Large branch, unemployed league and public meetings heard reports on the Continental Congress. Eight membership applications received Monday. Branch voted reorganization plan and next meeting, May 22nd, will elect new officers. Branch and unemployed

Russian Lessons FREE

Complete Linguaphone Course
Station WEVD (1300 k-231 m)
First Lesson Tuesday, May 16th,
5:30-5:45 P.M.—Also Thursday,
May 18th, 10:15-10:30 P.M.

Free Correspondence Assistance

Enroll Now

Send in your name to

WEVD—B'way at 44th St., N.Y.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

Features of the Week on WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, May 14th, 11 a. m.—Forward Hour; 8 p. m.—Modern American Composers; 10 p. m.—Symposium.

Monday, May 15th, 4:45 p. m.—Actors' Dinner Club; 5 p. m.—American Birth Control League; Talk; 5:45 p. m.—Woman Looks at Politics—Talk.

Tuesday, May 16th, 10 p. m.—Jacob Feuerring—Concert Pianist.

Wednesday, May 17th, 5 p. m.—Stage Relief Fund; 8:15 p. m.—The Nation Program; 10:15 p. m.—University of the Air—Hey road Brown.

Thursday, May 18th, 10 p. m.—National Negro Forum.

Friday, May 19th, 4:30 p. m.—Samuel H. Friedman, New Leader; 8:15 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon—"The Making of Tomorrow"; 10:30 p. m.—Book Review by Prominent Author.

Saturday, May 20th, 8:45 p. m.—University of the Air—Professor Victor Robinson, "Vivid Contrasts in Medical History."

CAMP TAMIMENT'S DECORATION WEEK-END! RATES LOWEST IN 10 YEARS!

A COMPLETE VACATION in a WEEK-END \$12.00 4 HAPPY DAYS from Sat., May 27 to Tues. Eve., May 30

GOOD NEWS! Fare rates reduced—Round trip including railroad and bus \$4.50.

WEEK-END PROGRAM replete with exciting sports events and soul-stirring stage spectacles.

Make your reservation now to insure your place.

CAMP TAMIMENT, 7 E. 15th St. Aig. 4-6875

Write for our new reduced Summer Rates!

Few Family Bungalows at Sandville still available at very low rentals.... Ask about our Special Bus round-trip \$3.98.

league working hard preventing evictions.

Resolution re: N.E.C. decision on joint action with the Communist Party on specific issues passed by 8th A. D. Branch, May 8th, 1933.

—We learn with regret the report of the decision of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to negotiate with the Communist Party for joint action on specific issues. The 8th A. D., New York, at a regular membership meeting held on Monday, May 8th, unanimously wishes to protest the reported action for the following reasons: 1. The reported action is a clear violation of the decision of the Labor and Socialist International. 2. This action is in direct opposition to the previous decision of the N.E.C. wherein a full vote of the committee was cast, while at this meeting there was a number absent. 3. This action violates all democratic traditions of the Socialist movement to act on such a vital matter of unity with a destructive movement that has fought, and is still fighting against, our Socialist and Labor movements on both the economic and political fields for so many years, without the calling of a convention. 4. We demand that the N.E.C. withdraw their decision and refrain from any action until a full meeting of the N.E.C. is held. 5. We call upon all party branches and locals to join us in this protest against such unprecedented and unwarranted action. 6. That copies of this statement be sent to all members of the N.E.C. and to the Socialist press.

4th A. D. (126 Delancey St.).—Special meeting Friday, May 12th. A. Fenster, delegate to Continental Congress, will report. Matthew M. Levy will lecture Friday, May 19th, 8:30, on "The Tenant in Capitalist Society."

Chelsea (433 West 21st St.).—Campaign Committee meeting Tuesday, May 16th, 8:30.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 16th, 8:30. Discussion of Continental Congress will be led by Comrades Berlin and Golenpaul. Meeting off the Propaganda and Membership Committee Saturday, May 13th, at 160 Claremont Ave. Workers' unemployed mass meeting Monday evening, May 15th, at 76th St. and Central Park West, at the Church of Divine Paternity.

12th A. D.—Branch will meet in the restaurant of Mrs. Thomas, 71 Irving Place.

6th A. D. (48 Avenue C).—Final arrangements made for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of this branch, in the nature of a social gathering held in the clubrooms, Saturday evening, May 20th. Thanks to the Yipsels, the clubrooms have been repapered and beautifully decorated. There will be plenty of refreshments and general sociability. Entertainment has been arranged, with Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist; August Claessens, and others. A journal has been printed.

17th, 18th, 20th A. D. (1539 Madison Ave.).—Enrolled voters' meeting will be held Tuesday evening, May 16th. Speaker: August Claessens.

BRONX

2nd A. D. (9 West 170th St.).—Gus Tyler addressed very large audience last Tuesday. Open house and social evening this Saturday at headquarters. Several new members admitted; membership committee busy canvassing. Branch pledged \$65 for the county literature campaign.

4th A. D. (904 Prospect Ave.).—Sidney Hertzberg elected delegate to City Central Committee to take place of Winston Dancis, leaving for Chicago to act as National Secretary of the Yipsels. Branch will run an affair some time in June.

Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.—Special meeting of branch will be held Monday, May 15th, in the Assembly Hall, Building 7. Delegates to Continental Congress will render their report. **6th A. D.**—Enrolled voters' meeting Friday, May 19th, 8:30 p. m., at Pel Park Palace, Lydig Ave. and White Plains Road. Speaker: August Claessens.

BROOKLYN

Kings County May Festival and Dance which should have been held Saturday, May 13th, postponed for a future date.

Downtown (122 Pierrepont St.).—Semi-monthly business meeting of branch held Thursday evening. Samuel H. Friedman and Gus Tyler discussed the "United Front." Next meeting of the branch will be held Thursday, May 18th. Saturday evening, May 20th, social will be held at 901 Washington Ave., corner Crown St. Unemployed members admitted free. Thursday evening at headquarters, Dr. Harry W. Laidler will lecture. Refreshments served. Unemployed League meets every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., at 157 Montague St. William Tate elected

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

L.I.D. TOUR TO EUROPE

A PRELIMINARY schedule of the events being arranged in Europe for the L.I.D. tour this summer is announced. "Socialism, Fascism, and Capitalism in Europe" is the subject of the tour.

In Germany the program will include interviews with Nazi and Socialist leaders; a discussion of the present status of Labor Unionism; a visit to a typical work-service camp; attendance at a performance of a proletarian theatre.

Highlights in France will be a reception in the offices of the French Socialist party, a party with the "Jeunesse Socialiste," a lecture on some phase of the financial situation. In London the group will attend a session of Parliament, if in session, will visit a typical employment exchange and a model settlement, and will make contacts with experts at the London School of Economics and the British Trade Union Council. Members will be guests of honor at a reception at the Fabian Society headquarters.

The Austrian visit will concentrate on the post-war achievements of Socialist Vienna. In Switzerland a rich program will include contacts with the leading officers of the Labor and Socialist International, interviews with experts in the International Labor Office, and a visit to the League of Nations.

The party will spend two weeks in the Soviet Union where programs of similar interest are being arranged.

Leaders of the travel seminar are Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, and Mrs. Warne. It will sail on June 30.

Russian Course on WEVD

By special arrangement with the Linguaphone Institute, Station WEVD is offering a free course in the Russian language twice a week commencing Tuesday, May 16th, at 5:30 p. m., and Thursday, May 18th, at 10:15. Free correspondence service is offered to all who enroll for the course in person or by mail at the Linguaphone Institute, 10 East 43rd St. There is no charge for enrollment or the course.

Where Your Union Meets

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Slagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfann, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfann, Fin. Sec.; Milton Howcroft, Rec. Sec.; 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. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1. Tel., Orchard 4-9360.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 51st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7332. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2. International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0796. Reg. meetings 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 Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tighe, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalithone Bldg., 265 West 14th St.; Phone Wat. 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Henlon, Vice-President; Frank Schol, Fin. Sec.

tary: Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4348; 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.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016. A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7084. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION. New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor. General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles L. 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.

Always Look for This Label Workers Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

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.

(Continued from Page Twelve)

delegate to the Kings County Committee in place of Guido R. Clementi.

Midwood (1722 E. 12th St.).—Special branch meeting, Monday, May 15th, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters. Question of summer activities and outdoor work will be discussed. Report of special committee on branch activities will be given.

Sheepshead Bay (2321 Avenue X).—Branch has moved to new headquarters. Next meeting Monday, May 15th, 8:30 p. m. Jacob Axelrad will speak on "Our Economic Wilderness—The Way Out."

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.).—A Yipsel charter affair will be held soon by the branch. S. A. DeWitt will speak Friday on "A Poet Looks at the World." Class in Socialism Thursday evenings; August Claessens, instructor.

Borough Park.—Samuel Seidman will speak on "Where Is America Drifting?" at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave., Tuesday, May 16th.

5th A. D. (329 Stuyvesant Ave.).—Enrolled voters' meeting, Monday, May 15th. August Claessens will speak.

6th A. D. (167 Tompkins Ave.).—Social at headquarters Saturday, May 27th.

Bensonhurst Branch (7308 Bay Parkway).—On Saturday, May 13th, 8 p. m., symposium on "Soviet Russia Today" will be held at headquarters. Speakers: Dr. Alexander Fichandler, Benj. Levitan and Joseph Shaplen. Next membership meeting, Tuesday, May 16th. Jacob Axelrad will speak on "Crises in American History."

18th A. D., Branch 1 (1686 President St.).—Saturday night, May 13th, Russian Night and Official Housewarming at new headquarters. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. Regular meeting

Fine Work of Organization

ACCORDING to Walter J. Sander, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., the trainload of delegates from New York was the largest in the history of the company. It consisted of sixteen crowded coaches. The reason the company could not add more coaches was that, to do so, would have violated the full crew law of Maryland.

The original plan to add the large Pennsylvania delegation at Philadelphia could not be carried out, and they were brought in by a special train. The New York train had to have an additional locomotive attached at Philadelphia.

Several of the vice-presidents of the B. & O. accompanied the train from New York to Philadelphia, and they declared that no other organization or movement ever matched in numbers the turnout. The work of the organization of the trip to Washington was in the hands of A. N. Weinberg.

DINNER ENDS WOMEN'S AFTERNOON CLASS

The highly successful women's afternoon classes in Socialism and Public Speaking conducted by Esther Friedman and August Claessens at the Rand School, will close next Monday afternoon. Everybody is invited to attend the celebration on Saturday, May 20, at 1 p. m., at the Finnish Socialist Hall, 127th St. and Fifth Ave.

The dinner will be catered by the best cooperative Socialist restaurateurs. The Finns are high-grade chefs. Young speakers will say a few words of greeting preparatory to their public debut at the City Hall demonstration on May 27. Artists will entertain and a sextet from the Amalgamated Women's Class will sing and lead the assembly in revolutionary songs.

This will be a gay affair. Send reservations to the party headquarters or the Rand School, 7 East 15th St. The charge is 40 cents a person.

Tuesday, May 16th, 8:30 p. m. Outdoor meetings Friday nights.

18th A. D., Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 16th, 8:30. Delegates to Continental Congress will report. A dance and beer party Saturday, May 20th.

21st A. D. (2239 Church Ave.).—A symposium on "Our School System and the Depression" will be held on Monday, May 15th, at 8:30 p. m., at headquarters with Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the American Federation of Teachers and the New York Teachers' Union; Alex. Fichandler, Principal of P. S. 189, and Henry J. Rosner of the City Affairs Committee.

22nd A. D., Branch 1 (331 Sheffield Ave.).—Gala May Carnival and Dance at spacious new headquarters, Saturday, May 13th.

QUEENS

Elmhurst-Corona.—Branch will hold a Bridge and Social, Saturday, May 13th, at home of F. S. Goodgion, 9418 54th Ave., Elmhurst, for the benefit of the Rand School.

Ridgewood (Queens Labor Lyceum, 785 Forrest Ave.).—Next branch meeting will be held Tuesday, May 16th, 8:30 p. m. Educational discussion will follow regular meeting.

Sunnyside (Monroe Court Community Room, rear, 4313 47th St., Long Island City).—Mass meeting Tuesday, May 16th, to arouse attention to the work of the Continental Congress. Sunnysiders who were at the congress will speak, including Nathan Fine and Lawrence Rogin, delegates from the branch.

STREET MEETINGS

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

TUESDAY, MAY 16

137th St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan; Brown, Crosswaith, Lorand, Walter, Gaspar.

THURSDAY, MAY 18

134th St. and Lenox Ave., Manhattan; Brown, Crosswaith, Lorand, Walter, Gaspar.

FRIDAY, MAY 19

6th St. and Avenue B, Manhattan; A. Belskin, Wm. Duffy, Henry J. Rosner.

125th St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan; Brown, Crosswaith, Lorand, Walter, Gaspar.

SATURDAY, MAY 20

Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave., Bronx; H. Salzman, H. Taubenschlag.

122nd St. and 18th Ave., College Point, L. I.; S. A. DeWitt, J. Pliskin, T. J. Daly, G. R. Sackman.

Forrest and Myrtle Avenues, Ridgewood, L. I.; Ed. Gottlieb, Jos. A. Weil, J. D. Sayers.

Flushing (133-10 Northern Blvd.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 16th. Speaker: Samuel A. DeWitt.

Flushing.—Proletarian Minstrel Show, Dance and Chow Mein Party will be held Friday, May 25, at the Moose Hall, Northern Boulevard. Comrade Samuel DeWitt is sponsoring the affair.

RICHMOND

Staten Island.—Enrolled voters meeting Wednesday, May 17th, at 8:30 p. m., in headquarters, 1973 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I. Speaker: August Claessens.

FALCON NOTES

On Saturday, May 13th, at 5:15, a meeting of all Falcon Guides will be held at the Rand School. All guides should bring along lists of their membership, etc.

All flights are asked to cooperate in the bakers' strike. Agitate for the use of bread with the union label only. Help distribute leaflets for the baker.

The May Day issue of the Falcon Call is out. It includes greetings from Norman Thomas, Dr. Bohn, etc. It has an interesting article on camping, May Day, the police attack on Falcons, etc.

Push the sale of Falcon Stamps. The following message was sent by the ex-council to all groups:

Dear Comrades:

Last Sunday, April 30, our organization held a general membership hike to Tibbet's Brook Park. This hike was in the form of our May Day celebration. As we were sitting around singing and telling stories, the police, without any warning burst into our midst.

Swinging clubs, pushing and cursing, they tried to tsampede us. With yells such as "Get out of here" and "Use your clubs if they don't move," they rushed upon us.

If nobody was seriously hurt, it was not due to the Yonkers police, but because of the excellent discipline, you guides and Falcons maintained.

Build up your own clan. Build up your fight. Let us build by next May Day a powerful Falcon movement.

With Fraternal Greetings,
Executive Council
of G.N.Y. R.F.A.

Tuesday, May 16th, 8:30 P. M.

Prof. JOSEPH JASTROW

"When Nations Go Insane;

A Psychologist's View of the German Situation."

At THE GROUP, 150 W. 85th St.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

Unemployed Leagues.—The City Industrial Committee is calling a conference to organize Unemployed Leagues, May 15 at 3 West 16 St. at 7 p. m. sharp. All circles must send two delegates each.

Bronx Deficit Dance.—Saturday, May 20, at the Washington Heights Y.M.H.A., 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. there will be a dance to decrease the City Office Deficit, under the auspices of the Finance Committee.

Tag Days.—May 20-21 there will be a Tag Day to collect funds for the campaign for unemployment insurance and the five-day-week. Get the cans at the City office, 7 East 15th St.

Young Socialist.—The May issue of the Young Socialist, official organ of the YPSL of Greater New York is ready. Copies are 10 cents. It contains articles on United Front; Observations on Marxism; the Trade Union and Politics; the Technique of Revolution; and War and Revolution.

2 Sr. Bx. Dance.—A Spring Fever Frolic will be held Saturday, May 13, in the Tearoom of the Sholom Aleichem Houses. Tea and Cake free.

Boro Park Birthday.—Circle 5 will hold its annual party Saturday evening, May 13, at the Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St.

Flushing.—Circle 9 will meet Sundays at 7 p. m. at 2239 Church

Ave. Communism will be discussed on May 14.

Far Rockaway.—A Public mass meeting will be held on Scottsboro and Mooney cases Friday, May 12, at the Railroad Plaza.

East Side.—Phil Heller will indict Capitalism Friday, May 12, at 8:30 p. m., at 48 Ave. C.

Albany.—Dr. Bohn will discuss the Continental Congress and a Labor Party Friday, May 12, at 8:30 p. m. at the Schule room.

City Central Committee.—Delegates from all circles will meet at 3 p. m. Saturday, May 13, at the Rand School.

Brooklyn Boro Council.—Delegates from all Kings County circles will meet at 1:30 p. m. May 13 at the Rand School.

West Side.—Winston Dancis will present his charter to Circle 12 Jr. Man. on May 12, at 7:30, at 905 West End Ave., Apartment 5H.

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For further information apply to Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

FASCISM AND WAR MASS MEETING

SPEAKERS: RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun; A. J. MUSTE of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action; REYWOOD BROUN of the World-Telegram; CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY of the Communist Party.
Chairman: DONALD HENDERSON,
American Committee for Struggle Against War.

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1933

8 P. M. Admission, 30c—With this adv., 25c
New York Committee for Struggle Against War, 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1811

THE LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue
Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, Director

JOSEPH BRANDON

will speak on
"Working Class Unity"

Sunday evening, May 14th, 7:45
Organ recital by Stanley A. Day
(Silver offering at the door)

Event of the Season

MODERN CULTURE CLUB

ANNUAL BALL

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1933—8:30 P. M.

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Milton Aborn's Appetizing Operetta Season

SPRINGTIDE SERIES

"TRIAL BY JURY," "H.M.S. PINAFORE," By Gilbert and Sullivan. Milton Aborn Productions at the St. James.

I have never seen anyone leave a Gilbert and Sullivan performance discontent. There are, of course, degrees of pleasure; of late years these have varied near the superlative. But I have not seen it pointed out that there are three main groups in the audience at the Savoy operettas. Take the present offering:

First are the esoteric few who pride themselves on their seizure of recondite significances. When they see "H.M.S. Pinafore" the name is as amusing as that other Gilbertian reference, to Captain Reece, commanding the good ship "Chemise." When Little Buttercup sings "Come buy" they think of Shakespeare's Autolycus. They know the persons behind the allusions, and the Bab Ballads where the operettas are empearled. They are the cognoscenti. They savor the brandywine cherry on the tip of the topmost whorl of the cream of the jest.

Below these are the amateurs. They are familiar with the play; they are alive to the secondary subtleties. When Ralph (rhymes with waif) Rackstraw sings "I love a lass above my station" they

know when to hear "alas!" instead of the maiden. They await the coming joke with such expectant glee as curdles the face of the bounding buffoon William Danforth (Dick Deadeye) while the Captain is being bowbeaten to confess that he swears at his crew "hardly ever." When the Captain is reduced in rank to a jolly tar, they recognize that he is marrying his own foster-mother. They know when applause brings a mere encore, and when there's an extra teasing stanza for clapping to call forth. They taste every tid-bit twice, until the buttercup of their joy bubbles over.

Last, but far from least, are the novitiates, the tyros. For them nothing is left save the charming music, the clever clowning, the swift satire with its many punching points, the frequent quip and quiddity, and the fresh colorful background of scene and fluid chorus. Among the thrills that come once in a lifetime should be listed one's first Gilbert and Sullivan. Then follows the delightful discovery that (unlike one's first long trousers) art has learned the secret of renewing that first fine careless rapture. And a new Gilbert and Sullivan fan is born.

"Yeomen of the Guard," last week's offering, is one of the best of the series, in merry wit and rounded music, but without the

pointed satire that makes for full popularity. In this week's double bill, through a breach of promise suit, burlesques the dealing of justice; and "H.M.S. Pinafore" swings a merry battle-axe over a wide field. We all have met the office-boy who "polished up the handle" carefree, that now he is the ruler of the Queen's navy. We are aware of the upside-downness of life. Like Dick Deadeye (like Cassandra) we find truth crushed to earth. And like every one who can get to hear them, we enjoy Milton Aborn's Gilbert and Sullivan presentations. J. T. S.

An answer to the age old Jewish problem, brought into prominence again by recent incidents in the Hitler Germany, can be found in "Horizon" (The Wandering Jew).

The Theatre Guild presents
S. N. BEHRMAN'S COMEDY

BIOGRAPHY

"... and in it INA CLAIRE. The combination seems to have been arranged in Heaven."

— Gilbert Gabriel

AVON THEA. 45th STREET West of B'way
Evs. 8:30—Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents

THE MASK AND THE FACE

By Luigi Chiarelli
Adapted by W. Somerset Maugham
GUILD THEA. 52nd Street W. of B'way
Evs. 8:40—Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

Hudson River Day Line Opens Season May 21

The Hudson River Day Line announces that on Sunday, May 21, at 10 a. m., the steamer "Peter Stuyvesant" will inaugurate their 1933 season with a pre-season cruise to Indian Point, the playground on the Hudson, built exclusively for the guests of the Day Line. The steamer will also make calls at Bear Mountain, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie before turning about and returning.

On this occasion they will be host to the United Singers of New York, an organization comprising 100 voices. Another feature of this pre-season trip will be a 40-piece band who will accompany the singers in a concert given on

"India Speaks" at Cameo

"India Speaks," the first travel film produced with Richard Halliburton, moves to the Cameo Theatre today after its Radio City premiere.

The picture brings to the screen much interesting material on Indian life, religion and customs. It covers the entire land of the Hindus, from the jungles to the cities of Benares, Delhi and Sirinagar, to the Tibet and finally to the Himalaya mountains.

the lawn at Indian Point during the afternoon.

The regular Day Line season will commence on Friday, May 26, and will operate daily thereafter until late in the fall.

Two Weeks Only Beginning May 15th

Return Engagement at Popular Prices of the Sensational Hit

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"OF THEE I SING"

with entire original cast, including William GAXTON Lois MORAN Victor MOORE

IMPERIAL THEATRE 45th St. W. of Broadway Evs. 8:35—Mats. 2:35

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"A Four Star Hit"—JOHN CHAPMAN, News

"THE PLAY I ENJOYED MOST THIS YEAR."

—O. O. McIntyre, N. Y. American

Popular Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:40

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Direction of "Roxy"

The Laugh Riot of the Year!

"The WARRIOR'S HUSBAND"

with ELISSA LANDI

Ernest Truex - Marjorie Rambeau

and on the stage—OSCAR WILDE'S

"Nightingale and the Rose"

with HARRIET HOCOT & Ballet

Radio City Symphony Orchestra

Show Place of the Nation

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly present an intimate musical comedy

FRED ASTAIRE

in "The new hit of the town."—Bl. Eagle

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Dorothy STONE - Luella GEAR

"A God-send to the theatre-goer in search of adult entertainment... striking melodies, delightful lyrics... a fine production, competent acting and dancing... smart entertainment." — Robert Garland, World-Telegram.

SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:30—\$1-\$3 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—\$1-\$2.50

The New Leader Forum

(Continued from Page Ten)

THE UNITED FRONT

By Alfred Baker Lewis

The question of a united front does not turn solely on whether or not the Communists will prove to be honest in asking for it. Even if they are not, but use joint meetings to denounce Socialists, it seems to me that they will be decidedly helpful to us rather than harmful.

If Bill asks Sam to cooperate with him to accomplish a purpose which they both claim to be in favor of and Sam accepts, and then at a public meeting Sam argues for their common purpose while Bill spends his time denouncing Sam, everybody in the audience who does not know personally either Bill or Sam gets the strong impression that Sam is a pretty good fellow and Bill is a rascal. If, on the other hand, Bill asks Sam to cooperate and Sam refuses, and at a public meeting Bill then denounces Sam everybody in the audience who does not know either Bill or Sam well is inclined to agree with Bill because Sam has refused to cooperate in what was at least ostensibly an effort to accomplish what Sam has been saying he was in favor of.

That is why when we go into these united front affairs, and Communists denounce Socialists, it has always resulted in a loss of sympathy for the Communists by those neither Socialists nor Communists. This has been our experience here, and was the result for example of the joint meeting in Boston last August to send delegates to the anti-War Congress and the joint meeting arranged by Socialists and Communists in

Springfield against Hitlerism.

This policy probably helps to explain why the Communist vote for state offices in this state has markedly declined for the past eight years while in New York the Communist vote has increased during the past eight years, and I believe as much if not more in proportion than has the Socialist vote.

In the case of the Mooney conference the arguments in favor of cooperating with it even though there may be Communist influence or control are even stronger. For in that case the Mooney conference despite the Communist control is authorized by Tom Mooney. In asking the Socialist Party groups not to cooperate the National Executive Committee makes it impossible for us to work for Tom Mooney through the organization that he has authorized to handle his fight.

We do not have to cooperate with the Communists in carrying on anti-war agitation or trade union organization; but to raise money or to carry on propaganda for Tom Mooney we ought to do it, and in the case of money raising we have to do it through the body authorized by him to act.

The attempt of the N.E.C. to prevent Socialist cooperation with the Tom Mooney Congress is therefore likely to drive at least some of our members who want to cooperate in efforts made in behalf of Tom Mooney in accordance with his desires into the ranks of the I.L.D.

IN THE DEPTHS OF DEPRESSION

By a New Leader Reader

I am too poor to renew my sub-

scription. I have been in Montana 58 years and I have never witnessed anything like this depression. We are receiving a state dole by working on the public road at the rate of \$2.50 per day which we receive in the form of food at the store.

My family consists of my wife, daughter, son and myself. I get work three days each month. My son is a stout man nearing his majority but he is not allowed to work unless he works in my place. I have one daughter at home of age but she can't get anything to do unless perchance work for her board.

I have a small farm of 60 acres and try to make a living by milking cows. I have seven head and of course they don't give milk at the same time. In 1928 I received from their milk \$9 to \$32 every two weeks. A veal calf brought from \$10 to \$16 per hundred weight in 1932-33. My average was from 99 cents to \$6 every two weeks and a fat veal \$4 to \$5 per hundred weight. Owing to sickness in the family in 1926 I had to borrow \$700 on my land and now it's due and subject to foreclosure. My interest is \$42 and my tax \$51, unpaid.

Clothing is the greatest necessity and I raise nearly everything we eat, but last year's supply is getting short. I am 69 years old and at 70 the state will give me a pension of \$10 per month if I deed the county everything I possess.

I tell you all this so you can understand why I have not renewed my subscription to The New Leader.

The above is a pathetic letter. Is there a reader who will see to it that this old comrade will get The New Leader for a year? We shall be glad to hear from you.

GERMAN SOCIALISM

By David Sinclair

What is the meaning of Comrade Low's communication of April 15? Is the present situation in 1933 (when the German S.D.P. is an old and experienced organization and capitalism is on its last legs—but with a lot of kick still) supposed to be more than remotely similar to 1869, when the German S.D. Labor Party was just formed? In those days, according to Comrade Low, "the majority believed that an international organization could prosper only on the basis of strong national organizations and therefore declined to do anything which might lead to conflict between the police or the courts" (emphasis mine—S. D.). Fortunately the majority in this country do not believe in such "opportunism," as Comrade Low calls it. He goes on to say, however, that it "would probably have been violently censured by those who now are always willing to condemn our German Party." Certainly such timidity would be violently censured and not only by those who are "always" willing to criticize our German Party—if there are such in the Party.

I cannot understand the comrades who are always unwilling even to listen to criticism of our German Party. Since when have we become so sectarian that we think ourselves infallible? Must we always have absolute confidence in German Socialism and never criticize? Are we Socialists going to develop a "don't-rock-the-boast" psychology?

Obviously the German S.D.P. has made mistakes, and big ones. For instance, they chose the lesser or two evils: compromise with a bourgeois party, or Hitlerism; and got both. It seems to me that recent events in Germany demon-

strate all too tragically the futility of compromise until all one's Socialist principles are compromised away. I read with pleasure that the French Socialists have recently again decided to take no part in coalition governments (which is what temporarily killed the German S.D.P.). I didn't read this in The New Leader, however. Our New York City leaders were even willing to have just criticism of the German Communists deleted, so anxious were they to have no criticism of German Socialism recorded by the City Convention. If we American Socialists cannot learn from one another's mistakes then we are lost.

Comrade Low also refers to certain steps which the S.D.P. may have to take in order to preserve their organization under Hitlerism. Certainly the Party here in America would condemn any attempts of the S.D.P. to preserve its organization on anything but a completely Socialist basis, the first essential being membership in the L.S.I. and yet Comrade Low says: "The false news about the withdrawal of the S.D.P. of Germany from the L.S.I. has caused consternation among many Socialists." Of course such news, until it was proven false, must have caused consternation among all Socialists—or didn't it cause consternation in Bela Low? Would the chairman of the Educational Committee still feel criticism out of place if the S.D.P. were to take such a step to the right?

If Comrade Sinclair did not read of the action of the French Socialists in The New Leader, then it is because he does not read The New Leader. We carried this item on page 2 of the issue of April 22, 1933.

"Forgotten Men"—A Film of Unforgotten War

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

ALWAYS REMEMBERED
"FORGOTTEN MEN," with official "shots" from the archives of the fourteen warring nations.

This film of the war is a demonstration of the fact that, while truth may be stranger than fiction, art can be stronger than life. Linked together by the talk of brightly h-m-medalled gentlemen of the various countries in the World War, "Forgotten Men" is less powerful than half a dozen good story films in which the war scenes are studio-made, but balanced and counterpoised with skill and gathering horror.

The lady who accompanied this reviewer feared the devastating terror of the chaos that rent the world too short a time ago. Through my mind pell-melled thoughts of restoration. All—all wasted energy. "Forgotten Men" is a preachment delivered through the medium of a professional elocutionist of the old school, whose stentorian commentary on the World War unreels rapidly through excerpts from films genuine, no doubt, but taken under the stress of war's actual danger, much less effective than carefully organized work by professional camera-men of the movies.

Each more effective would be poignant homely touches of the suffering and death, not of snatched fragments scarce seen, but of those for whom our sympathies have been enlisted. This homily the picture strenuously avoids. There are some vivid shots of ships sinking that bring home the sinist: terrors of the sea. A film of this nature should be a stirring battle-cry against war; without sermonizing it could tell a tale that would ring in long reaching, so that "Forgotten Men" would be a living memory and resolve.

J. B. T.

In New York Premiere at the Rialto Theatre



An interesting scene from "Forgotten Men," the war film which opens for an indefinite run at the Rialto today.

"Past of Mary Holmes" at Fox Brooklyn—George Givot, Others on Stage

The Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week inaugurates a policy of "name" headline artists on its stage, continuing with the regular program of Wesley Eddy as master of ceremonies, a "line" of sixteen Gae Foster girls and feature films and shorts. "The Past of Mary Holmes" is the screen attraction.

First under the wire on this new line-up of stars is George Givot, known as "the Greek Ambassador of the Air"—headliner of such Broadway successes as "Sketch

"I Cover the Waterfront" Pic-turized from Novel of Same Name, Due at Rivoli

The smuggling racketeer dealing in human cargoes is defying the United States government. Between 25,000 and 35,000 aliens are slipped into this country every year by smugglers who leave a trail of bloodshed, hijacking and blackmail. To get into America in spite of the immigration restrictions, foreigners pay to the mobsters more than \$20,000,000 annually.

The smuggling of human beings into the United States has existed since the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1893. Alien running was once accepted by the government as a matter of course, and for years fought in about the same listless manner. But with the passage of the quota laws after the World War, the traffic so increased that a border patrol was created and the staffs of the immigration officials in seaports doubled.

Still a steady flow of aliens poured into this country through

Book, "Americana," "Pardon My English," and others.

Second in the array of headliners is Barre Hill, operatic baritone and radio star. Wesley Eddy enters his ninth week as master of ceremonies at the Fox, and clowns anew with the Gae Foster girls and with the headliners, the while directing the Fox jazz-symphonists band. The vaudeville program also included "Red" Donohue and Uno.

"IT'S GAY AT THE GAIETY" merrily we report what the critics say about

Reunion in VIENNA

JOHN BARRYMORE
DIANNA WYNYARD

"The gayest spot on Broadway is the Gaiety Theatre. One of the hit movies of this year."

Kate Cameron—Daily News

"John Barrymore contributes a brilliant portrayal of the wild and amorous Archduke. A distinct credit to the studios of M-G-M."

Mordant Hall—Times

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underground channels. In 1928 the government really got busy, but it was not until about one year ago when the novel "I Cover the Waterfront" was published that the immigration authorities awoke fully to the extent of the traffic.

"I Cover the Waterfront" has been made into a motion picture, with Ben Lyon, Claudette Colbert and Ernest Torrence, and will be

shown at the Rivoli Theatre starting May 17. It deals with the alien running racket, and was directed by James Cruze, who has to his credit the successful productions of "Old Ironsides" and "The Covered Wagon." He considers "I Cover the Waterfront" the finest talking picture he has ever had the pleasure to direct.

M. G.

BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

25¢ RIALTO 25¢
TO 2 PM 5 WAY and 42nd ST. 40¢
TO 6

Forgotten Men

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR THOSE WITH WEAK HEARTS OR SHATTERED NERVES!

NOTE FORGOTTEN MEN WILL NOT BE SHOWN AT ANY N.Y. NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRE!

WAR HORROR THAT WILL CAUSE YOU TO GRIP YOUR SEAT. OWING TO THE GREAT NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND ACTUAL KILLINGS THAT ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE CHILDREN WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO VIEW FORGOTTEN MEN.

It Out-Sheiks "The Sheik"

RAMON NOVARRO

in
"THE BARBARIAN"

with
Myrna LOY - Reginald DENNY
M-G-M Picture

In Person—TONY WONS
The Scrap Book Philosopher
ORIENTAL BALLET
MOTHER'S DAY TRIBUTE
with ELORA HOFFMAN

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.
Maj. Edward Bowes, Mng. Dir.

On the Screen
Glamorous Exotic Romance!

'JUNGLE BRIDE'

with ANITA PAGE
CHARLES STARRETT

Mickey Mouse Cartoon
"WAYWARD CANARY"

On Stage—Roxy Wonder Show!
First Appearance on Broadway!
Star of NBC Show Boat Hour

LANNY ROSS in Person

Plus These Big Acts
Milton DOUGLAS - Georges CAMPO
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with LORETTA YOUNG

and on the stage
HORACE HEIDT
and ALBEE Streamline Rockets

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Starring by Warner Bros for the first time in
"EX-LADY"

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B'way & 47th—Popular Prices

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RKO-RADIO PICTURE

CAMEO 25¢ to NOON TODAY
COMING
"COUGAR: The King Killer"

Maurice
CHEVALIER
in
Bedtime Story

with HELEN TWELVETREES
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
ADRIENNE AMES BABY LEROY
Directed by NORMAN TAUROG
A Paramount Picture
35c to 1 P. M.

United Artists **RIVOLI** B'WAY at 49th ST.

Most Exciting 2 1/2 Hours of Your Life!
Metro Goldwyn Mayer—of course!

Hell Below

with
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
JIMMY DURANTE
Walter Huston - Madge Evans
Robert Young - Eugene Pallette

Twice Daily 2:50, 8:50
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Theatre Collective
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Opening May 20th at Fifth Avenue Theatre, Broadway and 28th Street.
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Arrangements for Benefits and Theatre parties

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On the Stage: **GEORGE GIVOT** On the Screen: **"THE Past of Mary Holmes"**
WESLEY EDDY

Martha Raye - Barre Hill *** —Daily News
Gae Foster Girls - Others Charlie Chaplin, "The Vagabond"

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

Roosevelt's Tasks

MR. ROOSEVELT continues to show a political skill and power of leadership in amazing contrast with his predecessor and in considerable contrast to his own past record. He now has to aid him the first figures in 1933 to show any increase in prices, in wages, or unemployment. These increases are small and this upturn, like some of its predecessors, may be blighted by an untimely frost. Nevertheless there is some slight upturn. The President's next big immediate hurdle concerns these foreign conferences on debts and tariffs. For him to accomplish his object there must be some approach to an international stabilization of currency. For psychological reasons as well as economic reasons this will probably require some reduction of tariffs and what will amount to the forgiveness of most, if not all, of the war debts. This last step is hard because of the feeling so carefully cultivated in this country that no debts should be forgiven. Mr. Roosevelt himself has contributed to that feeling. It is in many ways a very natural feeling. It does not make for peace and prosperity.



Norman Thomas

Of course, as I have said a thousand times, any cancellation of war debts should be accompanied by similar action at home made possible, let us say, through paying them off by a capital levy on the class that has profited so greatly by this burden of debts. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt's luck will hold through this forthcoming international economic conference. Of course, to complicate matters still further, there is tied into the structure of currency, tariffs, debts, the issue of disarmament. To deal with it all in a world as mad with nationalism as ours is a terrific problem. The greatest contribution we can make is to hold up and make ever more real the ideal: workers of the world—not just of one nation—unite!

Daily it becomes more evident that where President Roosevelt is leading us is toward state capitalism. Everything he does or advocates throws another stone on the grave of the old laissez-faire or semi-individualistic capitalism. That, at least, is done for. At present Mr. Roosevelt's state capitalism is benign in its intention to labor—as benign, that is, as any system which perpetuates the cruel division of classes can be. It is, moreover, mildly international in outlook. Whether it can stay so remains to be seen. Elsewhere in the world in order to make state capitalism work it has had to become outright Fascist, as in Italy or in Germany, or very nationalistic as in Great Britain. Can we escape? I have my doubts, especially when I think of the amount of passion and prejudice and race discrimination lying around in this country.

But even if we do for a time escape the Fascist accompaniment of state capitalism, state capitalism itself is an evil. It may introduce enough plan to save capitalism a little longer. It does not solve properly the problem of distribution. It stabilizes a private ownership of production goods even more unwarranted than in the day when owners at least had to manage what they owned. Sometimes the technique and perhaps a few of the immediate measures of state capitalism may be similar to those of Socialism but the purpose and the goal are vastly different. We can't be too eager to make this clear to our fellow citizens, especially to the workers. To achieve Socialism requires more than benign intentions. It requires the capture of power by the workers with hand and brain who are determined to use the power of government in their own behalf. Then they must have a clear vision of the cooperative commonwealth and plans for achieving it.

The Continental Congress

NOTHING that has happened lately is so encouraging for its proof that farmers and workers are awakening as the Continental Congress in Washington. Nothing, by the way, in recent months has been worse reported by the great press associations! Here were nearly 4,000 delegates who had come hitch-hiking, by auto, by truck, by train, representatives of organizations back home in economic reconstruction. I have seen on paper a sense of its spirit

of genuine enthusiasm. It was far more radical than I expected. It knew what it wanted.

It had no time for Roosevelt's state capitalism. Yet it had the judgment not to be swept off its feet by fair sounding but ill thought out demagogic proposals. It showed in a most practical manner its sympathy with farmers who are determined to save their homes, but it did not endorse any of the detailed program of syndicalism of a rather primitive type set forth by A. C. Townley. It left an able committee in charge of aiding the farmers with financial and legal help, and that is as it should be.

Unquestionably the Congress wants to head toward independent political action. Here is better raw material for a genuine farmer-labor party than I have seen in a long time. It will be up to the Continuation Committee, called the Committee of Correspondence and Action, to conserve this enthusiasm and to guide affairs wisely. More power to it!

The Continental Congress was a genuine mass movement, but great credit should be given to some individuals. To Emil Reive, its fair and efficient chairman; to Clarence Senior and the whole committee on arrangements; to the volunteer research secretaries who prepared the ground for effective actions on resolutions, particularly, perhaps, to Harry W. Laidler and to Henry Rosner and their associates; to Marx Lewis and some of the Washington comrades who had the local arrangements in hand—to them all, our thanks.

Jim Crow in the Capital

ONE of the encouraging by-products of the Continental Congress was its convincing demonstration that the workers are opposed to racial discrimination. It was to me an amazing discovery not merely that Washington hotels discriminated against Negroes, but that in the capital of the nation, on property owned by the War Department, Negroes could not be received in tourist camps. I doubt if this fact was known to the administration leaders. I did my best to make it known, but the week-end holiday prevented establishing all the necessary contacts. It is of the utmost importance not merely that Negroes but that all friends of justice should protest against this discrimination and end it. How can we either protest Hitlerism with good grace or hope to escape similar ills in America when we chronically carry out a more thoroughgoing discrimination against our colored fellow citizens than he has as yet imposed upon the Jews!

United Front

AT Washington and elsewhere I have seen a great deal of evidence of the spirit of the workers in favor of a genuine united front. Most of this feeling is sincere. Unfortunately, some of the talk of a united front not merely from the Communists but from other left wing groups, in the light of the record of the talkers, is not very sincere. Some of the most eloquent advocates of the united front have done a lot to break up what united effort has heretofore existed. Nevertheless, I am more than ever convinced that we should explore the possibilities of united action on particular issues from demonstrations up to a possible struggle against war.

What we cannot do is to get a united party until there is an agreement in tactics and spirit now wholly lacking. Just because a united front is theoretically good it does not follow that we can achieve it without reference to differences of opinion. Isn't it better not to marry or to stay married than to make a home a hell of quarreling? We may get along better simply by uniting on things where we can unite, and it is not yet clear how many they are or in what good faith the problem of unity is approached from the Communist side. I think it is up to us to find out. This inquiry must necessarily precede any talk of general union from the extreme left of Communism to the right of the trade unions in the continuation of the Continental Congress.

The Kiplinger Letter

THE widely-used Kiplinger Washington letter, very popular among business men, dated April 29th, contains some amazing advice to labor. It is not less important because it ends with an insult. I am not sure but what Kiplinger exaggerates the opportunity of the moment because he naturally thinks in terms of state capitalism rather than of Socialism. Nevertheless, what he has to say is worth thinking about. I quote it: "Organized labor now has the chance of a generation to fix wages into the general scheme of production costs and to promote collective bargaining. Labor leaders

Continental Congress Planning for the Future

(Continued from Page Three)

who suffer from lack of food, clothing, and shelter; a moratorium on evictions, foreclosures and forced sales of farmers' homes, land, and machinery; the exemption of property taxation on farms up to the amount of \$5,000 assessed valuation; legislation encouraging cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations both among the farmers and the urban consumers, thus eliminating the waste and the profit of the present system of distribution, and, finally, the nationalization under democratic control of services utilized by the farmer, such as electricity, railroads, warehouses, storage plants, packing houses, factories, the manufacture of farm machinery, so that the farmers may obtain these services much more cheaply at cost by squeezing out the profits of the rich.

Civil Liberties

The report of the Committee on Civil Liberties vigorously denounced the agents and political tools of the owning class because they frequently denied workers and farmers the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, guaranteed by the Constitution. It called for the immediate repeal of criminal syndicalist and sedition laws, the full pardon of the Centralia class war victims, the abolition of labor injunctions, the admission of political refugees into the country, and alien pacifists to citizenship, the repeal of legislation allowing the deportation of aliens because of political, social, or economic views, a constitutional amendment to prohibit states from limiting the ballot by a poll tax or property and money limitations. The freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and the Scottsboro boys, political, social and economic equality for the Negro, the abolition of the use of state militia and private police used by the Illinois Mine Owners to suppress the striking miners.

The committee was headed by Mary Donovan Hapgood, while Powers Hapgood acted as its research secretary.

On Education

A resolution on education and the schools was approved, which vigorously condemned the present educational economy wave, because it has resulted in the elimination of recreational and health facilities in the schools, the closing of hundreds of schools, the overcrowding of those still open, and drastic salary cuts and suspension of wage payments to teachers. It urged teachers to identify themselves with the workers, and to recognize their common interests

do not seem to see it, however. You as employers seem safe in assuming continuing stupidity of labor." Enough said!

Socialism in the Cities

IN many cities municipal politics are seething. Under our constitution and laws cities are woefully handicapped in facing the social problem of depression. Many of them drift toward bankruptcy, partly because of their own fault and partly because of external circumstances. Under these conditions I should like to emphasize the warning the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party has already issued. We do not want to see Socialists—especially immature Socialist locals—becoming receivers in bankruptcy for broken down cities. It is not up to us to furnish police protection and officers of eviction. If we can elect a Mayor with a disciplined party behind it and a well thought out program, there is something to be said for it, but I am sorry for some of our Mayors. A snap election of a Mayor is

with the masses. It concluded with the demand that the curricula and the administrative methods of the educational system be modified to develop thinking, independent, citizens, capable of participating in a new cooperative social order.

Last, but not least, comes the report on organization and continuation. This is obviously the most important of all reports. Without a plan for organization and struggle to bring the organized pressure of the workers and farmers behind the demands heretofore outlined, the latter will remain wish fulfillments.

Its report called for the administration of the affairs of the organization of the Continental Congress by a National Committee of Correspondence and Action, consisting of 25 members. This committee was empowered to select an executive committee with full power to act. The following have been elected to the executive committee: Mayor Hoan, of Milwaukee; Powers Hapgood, of Indiana; Leroy Bowman, of New York; Emil Reive, president of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union; Larry Hogan, of North Carolina; Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Robert Miller, representing the farmers.

Each state shall hold a state convention within ninety days for the purpose of electing state committees. Each state delegation at the Continental Congress was empowered to elect a state convener who would be responsible for calling such a convention. Local committees of action are to be established under the supervision of the state and national committees whose function it shall be to stimulate, coordinate, and organize united mass action for the aims of the Congress, as summarized in the resolutions approved in Washington.

It is hoped to raise funds to finance the establishment of a national office with a competent staff to direct and to energize the local committees of action. The committee on organization and continuation was headed by Darlington Hoopes, of Reading, Pa., while David J. Saposs, of Brooklyn, and Katherine H. Pollak, of New York, acted as research secretaries.

WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

Samuel H. Friedman will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD, Friday, May 19th, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.

likely to do us more harm than good. What we want is to get representatives in legislative bodies where we can agitate for necessary change in laws.

The problems of Socialism are primarily national and international. It is a change of system that we want, and that will require national and state rather than city action. In good times experience in municipalities is worth having. In bad times it is a more dubious gain to Socialists. This problem must be very carefully considered by our Party from New York City down to the smallest hamlet. Do I need to add that in saying this by no means do I want our Party not to participate in civic affairs and to work out a program which it can commend in municipalities which have so much to do with the well-being of the workers.

All success to the striking child workers in Allentown and Northampton, Pa.! There are no greater evils than these sweatshops for making shirts.