

WORKERS, UNITE AGAINST WAR DANGER!

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Two Sections—Sec. 1

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934

N. Y. C. EDITION

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Utility Probe Is Forced by Socialists

FOLLOWING the protest of the Socialist Party, expressed in a letter of State Chairman Louis Waldman to Governor Herbert A. Lehman, against the intimate connection between Senator Warren T. Thayer, Chairman of the Public Service Committee of the New York Senate, and the big utilities of the state, the New York legislature has taken action looking for a thoroughgoing investigation of the activities of the utilities, and especially their work in lobbying at Albany.

Senator Thayer, one of the hide-bound Republican reactionaries, always to be counted upon to vote in the interest of vested capitalism and against social welfare, was discovered to be on the payroll of the power interests. As chairman of the Public Service Committee he was in a strategic position to serve the utilities.

Immediately upon the publication of letters proving Thayer's connection with the utilities, Louis Waldman, acting for the Socialist Party's State Committee, wrote the Governor in protest and demanding a thoroughgoing investigation of the situation.

After several day's delay the Governor made the recommendation to the legislature and the legislature acted.

Waldman demanded a three-fold investigation: into the ramifications of methods of the utility lobby in controlling legislative committees, to recommend legislation to outlaw the improper functioning of that lobby, and to propose measures of relief to the consumers.

The legislative committee was appointed with instructions to follow precisely the line indicated in Waldman's letter.

The Socialist Party, however, will not be satisfied with the exposure of Senator Thayer and the utilities. The party is going ahead with its fight, before legislative committees and the public, for public ownership and operation of all utilities in the interest of the public. The fight on that which was exposed in connection with Thayer is only a skirmish in a much bigger fight.

Norman Thomas in Anti-War Coast to Coast Broadcast

NORMAN THOMAS will speak over a nation-wide hook-up Friday, April 6, as part of the Socialist Party's anti-war propaganda on the seventeenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War. He will speak from the Anti-War Conference at Town Hall over WEAU and the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, from 4:30 to 5 p. m. (E. S. T.)



Drawn Especially for This Issue by Alexander Haberstroh

The War Drums

By John C. Chase

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP! Comes the
sound of the marching men,

DRUM! DRUM! DRUM! Comes the call to
war again.

War lords in the saddle, toilers in the ranks,

Fodder for the bullets, prey of crushing tanks,

Lowly ones the victims, masters holding sway,

Urging on to battle, to slap and slap and slay.

THE lowly ones, they suffer under despotism's
heel,

As despots plot their battles against the com-
monweal.

Can we rest inert, contented, as they plan this
hellish deed,

Or shall we rise in protest regardless of our
creed?

Workers, stand united against this awful crime,
Refuse to enter warfare in any foreign clime.

TOO long we fought our brothers at the
warlords' command,

As they sought for golden profits in a far-off
alien land.

Democracy is menaced, freedom taking flight,

When masters call for battle and urge us on
to fight.

This is time for action, not when bands begin
to play,

And propaganda holds us in its benumbing sway.

WHAT to them is murder, as women weep and
pray,

As lover, sons and brothers are driven to the
fray?

The world is facing chaos as despots call for war,
To eradicate the freedom and justice they abhor.

The God of war is rampant in guise of soulless
men,

Who must be damned forever by every voice
and pen.

THE lowly ones, they suffer under despotism's
heel,

As despots plot their battles against the com-
monweal.

Can we rest inert, contented, as they plan this
hellish deed,

Or shall we rise in protest regardless of our
creed?

Workers, stand united against this awful crime,
Refuse to enter warfare in any foreign clime.

SERVE notice to the warlords that we shall
never fight

Except for human freedom and a cause we know
is right.

On Flanders' field and at the Marne we saw our
comrades slain,

To wage a war to end all war, and give their
lives in vain.

Now we warn, we will not fight in wars for
despots' greed,

We'll only fight when forced to fight to satisfy
our need.

There's a Real Menace, but Not a 'Red' One

By Observer

Our Washington Correspondent

REVOLUTION stalks the Roosevelt recovery program and will overtake it if far more drastic steps are not taken to prevent hunger and suffering, Representative George Foulkes of Michigan warned the other day.

Foulkes' sensational words received very little newspaper space. There were many columns for the clamor aroused by the laughable charges of Dr. William Wirt, the demon "red" hunter of Gary, but only a few lines for the significant words of the Michigan Representative.

"We are going to get more

Severing Story Proved a Clumsy Forgery

THE story, printed in a number of capitalist newspapers and gleefully reprinted in the Communist press, that Carl Severing, leading German Social Democrat and former Prussian Minister of the Interior, had become an ardent convert to Hitler, has been proved a clumsy fake, emanating from a Communist paper published in Saarbrücken. The story as printed in that paper was taken up and reprinted for wide circulation by the Hitler regime. Details are given on the last page of this issue.

radical legislation instead of less," said Foulkes. Reiterating his assertion, made a few days previously, that Dr. Wirt is consciously or unconsciously serving the cause of Hitlerism in America, Foulkes continued:

"Let me also repeat my charge that Nazi propagandists, informers and organizers are swarming throughout the country and seeking to poison people's minds preparatory to an attempt to set up a dictatorship not of the proletariat and the plain people but of the plutocracy.

"That is our real danger. That is the menace that confronts us—not the much-talked-of 'red' menace.

"Great aggregations of wealth, alarmed at the moderately liberal changes put into effect by the Roosevelt administration, would welcome a dictatorship after the Nazi or fascist type, and they have spread propaganda in every nook and corner of the United States glorifying the dictator of the Mussolini and Hitler type. All this is part and parcel of a vicious conspiracy.

"Wall Street is the nation's real menace. It is a reactionary revolution, not a labor or social revolt, that big business wants."

Foulkes declared that Wirt's procedure is just the kind calculated to help the forces of greed (Continued on Page Eight)

The Anniversary of a Tragic Blunder

BY NORMAN THOMAS

APRIL 6th is the anniversary of a tragic blunder. On that day with high enthusiasm America entered a war to make the world safe for democracy. The emotion and the purpose were sincere enough in the minds of thousands of men and women, some of whom died for their faith. But it was never true that America entered the war to make the world safe for democracy for any other reason than that our bankers, manufacturers and merchants were thoroughly committed by their investments to the victory of the Allies.

If we had been able to trade with the German group of Allies and not with the French and British, doubtless we should have found some excuse in British conduct in India or Ireland to go to war on the side of Germany. If we could have traded with both groups of Allies, we might have continued to grow rich, or some of us to grow rich, on the blood of our fellowmen.

By entering the war we destroyed all opportunity for a negotiated peace. We contributed to the chain of events which included allies intervention in Russia and the dismemberment of Europe. We were partners to the Peace of Versailles, which was a peace to end peace, even though in the end our Senate failed to ratify it. Not content with that we were partners to all the post-war madness. We refused to use our moral and financial power as a nation to bring about such treatment of Germany as would have made Hitlerism forever impossible.

To all this and more the average intelligent American would today assent. The tragedy is that it is too late. Too late we have come

to our senses. Too late we have recognized facts for what they are.

And there is even deeper tragedy in the situation. So far as our government is concerned, and probably so far as the dominant drift of public opinion is concerned, we

did not learn enough from the first World War to keep out of the next. In the midst of poverty and unemployment we have initiated a new and madder race in naval armament. We have not even investigated the enormous profits of the

armament makers who are par excellence the war makers of the world. We have learned nothing that the war taught us about the inadequacy of capitalistic nationalism as a principle for organizing an interdependent world. We, like most of the world, are more passionately nationalist than ever before and thereby invite the coming of Fascism.

It is for this reason that anti-war rallies April 6th are of profound importance. There is a political program which may tend to avert particular wars while we seek to change the capitalist nationalist system which is the mother of war. But I do not speak now primarily of a political program. I speak instead of personal dedication and of the effective organization of the workers in country and in city against war. In this, and in this only, is our real hope. We may quarrel over the merits of various proposals for peace that are presented—the World Court, the League of Nations, and whatnot. But surely it is obvious that only popular opposition to war today maintains the peace of the world.

Europe preserves the peace largely because most governments are not sure which way the soldiers would shoot. This negative reaction of war weariness must be changed to a positive determination of workers not to countenance international war. Nothing in the world is so important as to build up the kind of labor movement which will strike and strike effectively against mobilization for war. It will facilitate that great task if individual young men and women will cause the rulers of every country—emphatically including our own—to know that they are not going to be coerced or cajoled into a new war against conscience and conviction, a war which they must fight against men and women like themselves, with the same hopes for the future. This is the most effective way of peace. Indeed, it is only this high determination to resist war which affords us any hope at all.

But those who would intelligently resist war have certain other elementary demands to make.

America must stop the race in armaments. America must remove legitimate grievances such as the Japanese may have by negotiating a friendly treaty governing migrations from both nations and substituting such a treaty for the affront of Japanese exclusion. America must take the lead in abandoning imperial claims, whether in Haiti or in China. Finally we must insist on the basic principle that the United States will cooperate in what makes for a genuine peace of the world but will preserve as near as possible complete isolation against direct or indirect participation in war. Never again will we try to grow rich or let any of our manufacturers or bankers grow rich on providing belligerent nations with finances and munitions or the raw materials and munitions. In the hearing of the nations America should announce: That we will not coin the blood of our brothers into gold for ourselves. And this same principle ought to lead us to declare an embargo against exports which can only be intended for purposes of forging weapons of destruction.

This is the price of peace, and for this on April 6th Socialists everywhere should plead. And for this not only on April 6th but every day they should organize. If we fail, all our hopes and dreams are vain and the next generation is condemned to a hell worse than any which Dante ever imagined.

If we succeed we can turn our attention with new enthusiasm and new vigor to the problem of building the cooperative commonwealth in which alone is the guarantee of peace or of plenty.

THOMAS FLAYS NRA IN HIS NEW BOOK

THE Macmillan Company of New York publishes "The Choice Before Us," By Norman Thomas, which will be reviewed by David P. Berenberg. The book is a Socialist interpretation of capitalism under the NRA and will be of special interest to all Socialists.

In a supplementary note to the publisher since the publication of the book Comrade Thomas, in part, says:

"Events have moved fast since I had a chance to comment on them in the pages of 'The Choice Before Us.' General Johnson's own proposals and the great volume of criticism evoked at the hearings confirm and strengthen all that I have said about the unsatisfactory progress of NRA, both from the standpoint of labor and the consumer. The changes made or suggested, including the outlawry of company unions, are indispensable if NRA is not to relapse into a more dangerous futility than prohibition or become a step to fascism. Not all of them together, however, can make NRA a satisfactory instrument of a cooperative commonwealth. A ten per cent reduction in hours, accompanied by a ten per cent increase in hourly wages, is not scientific planning, and it still leaves the employed worker no better off than he was before. And that in terms of purchasing power is worse than it was in June 1933."

SPECIAL NEW LEADER FEATURE

THE NEW LEADER has often received requests for an elementary series on the fundamentals of the Socialist philosophy. We can now announce that such a series will begin in the issue next week. Each article will be short and simple and easily understood, and the series will run for months. Every reader interested in the basic philosophy of Socialism will appreciate this feature.

David P. Berenberg will lead with six articles on "The Class Struggle."

Haim Kantorovitch will follow with six on "The Materialistic Conception of History."

Gus Tyler will write six on "Socialist Economics."

Harry W. Laidler will contribute six on "Economic Problems."

James Oneal will write six on "American Economic History."

Watch for this fine educational feature!

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist publication, supports the Socialist Party and 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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Counting the Cost

By Eliot White

With acknowledgment of Norman Thomas' volume, "The Conscientious Objector in America," for the fact quoted and admitted by F. P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Newton D. Baker.

ANYONE squeamish had better stop with this title and first line.

The rest of the "poem" forfeits every requirement for lyric elegance.

Only it's true and needs to be written.

After this warning, "Pass at your own risk!"

DURING attempts to force objectors to serve in the United States Army entering the World War,

"In at least two cases men were immersed in the filth of latrines, one of them head downward."

If one of these had happened to be the conscripted Jesus, from up-country Nazareth, refusing to practice on a dummy how to run another man's body through most effectively with a bayonet

He would have shared that treatment from a modern era and country far too civilized for anything so dreadful as crucifixion.

Here then is modern Militarism, exposed in its uttermost shamelessness!

That "Prince of Peace" himself asked, "Which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?"

War-resisters of our time, are we as deliberately estimating now what our tower of uncompromising refusal may cost?

Just a jail would shine resplendent as beacon-fires on hills, with fellowships of our united throngs;

A firing-squad could be faced with gallantry;

But—!

Are we ready for that?

War and the Struggle for Liberation

ON November 11, 1918, President Wilson scribbled a note on a sheet of paper which was displayed in the press that day. That message read as follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was

signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

Sixteen years after that note was written a string of dictatorships extends across Europe, the imperialist powers are arming to the teeth, the most deadly means of human and physical destruction are being accumulated, and the world yawns at the abyss of another war. The working class of the world starve despite the vast productive powers that are available. Capitalist statesmen drool of peace and there is no peace, not even within the nations and between nations. Therefore, we issue this Anti-War Number of The New Leader and hope that our readers will see that not a single copy is wasted.

A variety of views on war and imperialism is submitted in this issue and it hardly need be said that all do not represent the views of the Socialist Party or of The New Leader. On the contrary, some views are not in accord with this policy, but on the whole we believe that the contributions are educational and will help to bring home to our readers the dangers that face us.

We may add that we are convinced that events in the post-war period convincingly prove that leagues of nations and the pow-wows of statesmen representing the ruling classes contribute little or nothing to averting the bloody struggle that is now a fearful prospect. The working masses have nothing to lose and everything to gain by refusing to support any war that impends, whether it is disguised as "defensive" or for "democracy" or for any slogan the ruling classes may coin.

If we must fight, let us fight for liberation from capitalism and for a Socialist world.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934

Volume XVII No. 14

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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.



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Workers Rally Against War

Land Presides at Meet Friday

WHILE the militarists of America are celebrating Army Day with jingoistic declarations and demands for greater war preparations, more than 50 New York organizations opposed to war meet in a gigantic conference Friday afternoon, April 6, in Town Hall, to plan a definite program to resist the growing military madness of the world's capitalists.

A wide variety of labor unions, peace organizations, student, political and fraternal groups have responded to the call for the conference with definiteness and enthusiasm which indicates vigorous action and the promise of a really effective instrument for peace.

The conference will get down to business immediately upon its convening at 3 P. M. with a short statement outlining the war danger in the present world situation by Dr. Leon Rosser Land, the chairman.

Three points of view on the tactics to be followed if war comes will be presented by Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan of the War Resisters' League, Dr. Abraham Leffkowitz of the Teachers' Union, and James Oneal, editor of The New Leader.

A discussion of the mobilization of anti-war groups and the necessity for their joint action will follow with Mary Hillyer, David Lasser, William Pickens and William Gomberg participating.

At 4:30 the proceedings will be put on a national radio hook-up. During this period the speakers will be John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church, Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Norman Thomas.

After the adoption of resolutions, Norman Thomas will read a Manifesto Against War.

Following is a selection from the long and impressive list of organizations that have shown their determination to act together for peace:

Teachers' Union of New York, New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Dressmakers' Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Bakers' Union Local 505, Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York, I. L. G. W. U. Local 91.

New York Society for Ethical Culture, Community Church, Bronx Free Fellowship, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, War Resisters' League, Committee on Militarism in Education, Green International, New History Society.

Socialist Party, Young People's League, Young Circle League, Farmer-Labor Political Federation, General Recruiting Union of the I.W.W., American Workers' Party, Communist Party (Opposition).

Keep This Case Alive!

By W. M. F.

ATHOS TERZANI was acquitted months ago, and so far as the public is concerned, the Terzani case is closed.

But the incident is by no means closed, and it is important that New York Socialists keep the case alive. For there are involved issues even more important than that of an innocent worker framed for a murder he did not commit, a murder of which he was as innocent as were Sacco and Vanzetti.

It is good that the Terzani Defense Committee, headed by Norman Thomas, is keeping the case alive. It is good that the Committee is leaving no stone unturned to bring certain things to public attention. And every Socialist and every worker owes it to his cause and his class to join in that campaign.

It is time for us to know whether there is such a thing as even-handed justice for all, workers included. If there is one law for bankers who steal millions, Tammany politicians who rob helpless old women, gangsters who kill on the streets, and exploiters of la-

bor, and another law for plain people, this is as good a time as any to find out. And if there is, this is as good a time as any to make a fight against such class injustice.

The Terzani case and its aftermath furnishes such a test, and in fighting it out to the end it will be possible to find out just where we stand.

Athos Terzani was acquitted, and that is that. The law says that he is a free man and is as if he had never been accused. But the fact remains that he was accused and that he was held in jail and that he bears the stigma of having been tried for murder.

The case against Terzani was so flimsy that it collapsed on trial and the jury took one ballot to acquit. The defense knew how flimsy the case was in the first place; more than that, Terzani knew who committed the murder, even pointed him out at the time of the riot in which Fiero was killed. The law enforcers of Queens paid no attention to him except to arrest him—but since his acquittal the man he pointed out has confessed the murder.

What was the reason for the hysterical hurry of the Queens officials to "get" Terzani? Why did

they not investigate what he told them—a story since proven absolutely true? Why the eagerness to indict and try one Wein, a former Khaki shirt, for perjury while the prosecution of Moffer, the confessed murderer, and Art Smith, the shabby ringleader of the whole outfit of bums, drags on leaden feet? Wein, who told one story (under duress, he says) before the Grand Jury, told another under oath in open court, and he is now being prosecuted with far greater vigor than Moffer and Smith!

Why the bitterness of the Queens District Attorney against the Terzani Defense Committee? (A committee that saved him from the obloquy that is Fred Katzmann's). What is the secret of the curious case?

Can it be explained by the fact that the fascist Art Smith was appealing for the support of labor-haters, and that the lines are being drawn? That the workers were thereby informed that they have no particular rights? There is no other plausible explanation.

Whatever the explanation, it is good that the fight is being pressed. And all Socialist workers should watch carefully. More may be involved than meets the naked eye.

City Convention

THE City Convention of the Socialist Party of New York will be held Saturday, April 7, at 2 p. m., at the Debs Auditorium of the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. The convention will take up questions of organization and propaganda.

At the first session Saturday committees will be elected to prepare plans and recommendations. Delegates should attend and be on time.

"Servant in the House" at the Rand School

The Rand School announces that in view of the success of the CWA play performed at the school last Saturday, it has arranged for a presentation of Charles Rann Kennedy's "Servant in the House" Wednesday evening, April 11, at 8:30. Admission will be free.

The CWA players are unemployed actors who have been employed on a relief basis by the Civil Works Administration. Authors forego their royalties in order that the play be put on free of charge. Among these unemployed actors are many who have Broadway reputations, many who have played leads in important successes of recent times. In the cast of "The Taming of the Shrew," which was given with great success in Debs Auditorium last Saturday was a nephew of E. H. Sothern, and the whole cast was excellent.

The performance next Wednesday night gives our young Socialists a rare opportunity to see a good performance of a great Socialist play which created a sensation a generation ago. It is the play in which a plumber tells what he thinks of the church and expounds his brand of Socialism. If this performance proves to be a popular success others will be arranged.

STUDENTS MARCH IN ANTI-WAR PARADE

A parade of undergraduates from New York colleges will start at noon, April 6th, from Madison Square and march up to Columbus Circle. About 1,000 students from Columbia University, Barnard College and the city colleges will thus initiate, on the anniversary of America's entry into the World War, a week of peace activities.

The parade was endorsed Wednesday at the conference of the National Student Federation of America held at Barnard College, which included the student council representatives from the Middle Atlantic colleges. The parade is supported by the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the National Student League, and the Student Section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Thomas in Sheepshead Bay Sunday Night

Norman Thomas will speak at a mass meeting Sunday night, April 8, at Public School 206, Neck Road and East 22nd St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Sheepshead Bay Branch of the Socialist Party, on "The Nation as I See It." William M. Feigenbaum will preside.

The meeting was originally scheduled for two weeks earlier, but was postponed because of Comrade Thomas' trip to Washington in connection with the C.W.A. demonstration there.

This is the first big mass meeting under Socialist auspices in the Sheepshead Bay section outside of campaign time, and a large crowd is expected. Take the Brighton Beach train to Neck Road station.

Upper West Side to Hold Anti-War Meeting

The Upper West Side Branch will hold an Anti-War Rally at 100 West 72nd St. on Monday evening, April 9. For the meeting 1,500 invitations have been mailed to enrolled voters, and 5,000 additional handbills will be distributed throughout the two assembly districts that make up the territory of the branch.

David Kaplan, Rand School lecturer, and Ethel Schachner, former secretary of the Y.P.S.L., will be the featured speakers. It is planned to distribute 3,000 copies of the National Office Anti-War pamphlet during the week which marks the 17th anniversary of America's entry into the World War.

THE I.L.G.W.U. ON THE AIR

Friday night, April 6, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will inaugurate its "International Hour" on Station WEVD and a network of Eastern stations, the first program being scheduled from 10:15 to 11 p. m.

The speakers on the first period will be Edward F. McGrady, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and Assistant Secretary of Labor, substituting for Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins (who will speak on a later program), and David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U.

The notable Compinsky Trio will play and the famous Hall Johnson Choir will sing.

The program will go over a network including WEVD, WDAS for Philadelphia, Camden and Central New Jersey, WGBM for Baltimore, WOL for Washington, and WICC for Bridgeport.

Speakers on future programs will include Mrs. Roosevelt, Fannie Hurst, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Governor Lehman, Rose Schneidermann, Abraham Cahan, Mayor LaGuardia, William Green, and others. Future musical programs will be of equally high grade as the first one.

League for Industrial Democracy, New York Intercollegiate Council of the Student L.I.D., Columbia Socialist Club, Church L.I.D., Workers Unemployed Union, Association of Civil Works Employees, Stuyvesant Neighborhood House.

THE MONTHLY RENT

By Bolton Hall

They sheared the lamb twelve times a year,
To get some money to buy some beer;
The lamb thought this was extremely queer.
Poor little snow-white lamb!
—Old Song.

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," said the Deacon.

"I will shut the gate to the field so as to keep him warm," said the Philanthropist.

"If you give me the tags of wool," said the Charity Clipper. "I'll let the poor creature have half."

"The lambs we always have with us," said the Wool-Broker.

"Lambs must always be shorn," said the Business Man, "hand me the shears."

"We should leave him enough wool to make him a coat," said the Profit-Shareer.

"His condition is improving," said the Land-Owner, "for his fleece will be longer next year."

"We should prohibit cutting his flesh when we shear," said the Legislator.

"But I intend," said the Radical, "to stop this shearing."

The others united to throw him out, then they divided the wool.

Do two things. Build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

WEBSTER HALL

119 East 11th Street

New York City

"An Immediate Plan for the Socialist and Labor Movement"

will be the subject of a Symposium at the

SUNDAY Eve.
April 15, 1934
6 P. M.

New Leader Tenth Anniversary Reunion Dinner

Send your reservations Today!

Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Jas. Oneal,
Charles Solomon; B. C. Vladeck, Chairman

\$1.50 per person

Claessens to Be Welcomed At Banquet Sunday

An affectionate Welcome Home to August Claessens will be staged Sunday night at a dinner given by the 8th and 8th A. D. branches Sunday night, April 8th, at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

Claessens, most popular of Socialist propagandists and writers and one of the best-loved of the local Socialists, has just returned from a long agitation tour that took him into the far Northwest and as far west as Nebraska. His articles in The New Leader have been in the nature of weekly letters to his many close friends in New York, but it has been complained that New York has not been the same without his physical presence.

The dinner Sunday will be a reunion with Claessens and a get-together of all party workers in the city and environs. Reservations are to be made through Julius Garber, 7 East 15th Street.

TO HONOR OUR MARTYRS

By Harold Laski

Professor Laski, in commenting upon the London elections, gives Socialists everywhere an incentive for increased fervor in their work.

LET me say with emphasis that the Socialist government of Vienna should be the model of the Socialist government of London. That is the true way to honor those martyred dead.

Party Notes

New York City

City Executive Committee. A special meeting of the City Executive Committee will be held Friday, April 6, 8:30 p. m.

Regular Meeting of City Executive Committee. Wednesday, April 11, 8:30 p. m., 7 E. 15th St.

Organizers' Meeting. Monday, April 9, 5 p. m., People's House, 7 E. 15th St. Committee on Survey and Statistics will render report on branches in Manhattan.

MANHATTAN

8th A. D. (85 Ave. B). Branch meeting Monday, April 9.

8th A. D. (226 E. 10th St.). August Claessens will speak at an enrolled voters' meeting Friday evening, April 6, at branch headquarters.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.). Reservations for The New Leader dinner should be sent to Leon Gilson, 454 Riverside Drive, or telephoned to Monument 2-2167. Our branch is trying to have three tables at The New Leader dinner.

15th-21st A. D. (2005 7th Ave.). Branch meeting Tuesday, April 10.

Washington Heights (1130 St. Nicholas Ave.). Branch meeting Monday, April 9.

BRONX

1st A. D. (262 Cypress Ave.). Branch meeting Sunday, April 8, 5:30 p. m. Irving M. Knobloch, chairman, Bronx organization committee, will be present.

2nd A. D. (1 E. 167th St.). Branch meeting Tuesday, April 10, at headquarters.

4th A. D. (809 Westchester Ave.). Branch meeting Tues., April 10, room 3.

5th A. D. (809 Westchester Ave.). Branch meeting Tues., April 10, room 1.

6th A. D. (683 Allerton Ave.). Branch meeting Monday, April 9.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsire Place). Business meeting Tuesday, April 10. Bazaar and ball tickets to be settled.

8th A. D. (Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.). Business meeting Tuesday, April 10. Election of delegates to National Convention, discussion of program of City Convention, and guest speaker.

BROOKLYN

Downtown (157 Montague St.). Business meetings held weekly, short lectures after business sessions on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Thursdays.

Midwood (Room 54, 1401 Kings Highway). Business meeting Monday, April 9, devoted to discussion of agenda resolutions.

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.). All members urged to attend special meeting Monday, April 9, to discuss majority and minority agenda resolutions.

Russian dance huge success. Membership is asked to attend YPSL Dance at Brighton headquarters Saturday, April 7.

Extensive New Leader campaign is being planned.

11th A. D. Monday, April 9, only, meets at home of Dr. David Hershberg, 297 New York Ave., at Eastern Parkway.

18th A. D. Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.). Russian Carnival and Dance Saturday evening, April 7. Esther Friedman will give her last lecture Tuesday evening, April 10.

33rd A. D. (219 Sackman St.). Important meeting Friday, April 6, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. All members requested to participate in unemployed demonstration Saturday afternoon, April 7. Meet at Lyceum 6 p. m. sharp and march to Lower's Square and Pitkin Ave.

The United Socialist Drive

By Henry Fruchter

THE Socialist Party of New York, because of a crowded series of important events, enters the United National Socialist Drive belatedly. The aim of the United Drive of our party is to raise at least \$50,000 for a very ambitious program of organization and agitation work. New York's quota for this drive is approximately \$7,000, of which about 50% remains for the state and city organizations.

While fully realizing the stringent financial condition of our local movement and the widespread unemployment among our members, the importance of meeting our designated quota cannot be overemphasized. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the workers need Socialist education and organization as they never did before. We need more organizers; more branch and local activity. Books and leaflets on important Socialist questions must be printed and distributed throughout the country in the millions! Every

day the crisis is becoming intensified. The air is charged with fear, class conflict, anxiety about the future. Millions of workers are awakening to the failure of NRA, the need for workers' organization, if security and well-being are to be achieved for the workers.

In order to meet our New York quota, subscription lists have been distributed to the various officers of all our local branches. It is hoped within a week or two to have a subscription list in the hand of every party member. Quotas have been assigned to every branch in the party and all donations from individual party members will be credited to the particular branch of which the comrade is a member.

May 15th was the date set for achieving our goal of \$7,000. The branch quotas range from \$10 to \$200 each, depending upon the branches' numerical and financial strength. The central office, occupied as it is with the forthcoming convention and the May 1st demonstrations, must depend largely on the cooperation of the branch officers and active individual mem-

bers to push this drive to a successful consummation.

We urge all readers to see to it that they get a "United Socialist Drive" subscription list and seek to collect as much money on such lists as possible. The cause is a noble one; the need a very urgent one. Events are moving with extraordinary rapidity in the political and economic world and we Socialists must meet the challenge of the times. Ours is the mission of hastening the day of the workers' emancipation, and in the immediate present the raising of large sums of money for propaganda and organization purposes is the duty of every loyal Socialist.

The New Leader has kindly offered its aid in accepting donations for the United Drive, and readers are urged to send in their contributions and designate them for the "United Socialist Drive."

Y.P.S.L. Notes

Printed matter will be systematically used by the New York Yipsels from now on with increased energy. The Socialist Educational League is stocking up on pamphlets and leaflets. The League's aim is the sale of five pamphlets per week by each member. Already the League has on sale Ehrlich's new pamphlet, "Towards A Revolutionary Socialism"; Haim Kantorovich's "Towards Socialist Reorientation"; and others.

Organizers will meet Saturday, April 7, at 3 p. m., at the Rand School. The Central Committee will meet Saturday, April 14, at 3 p. m. and will consider resolutions on the "Road to Power" and the "United Front" that were tabled from the City Convention.

Brownsville Yipsels! Rally to the unemployed demonstration Saturday, April 7, at 6 p. m. Meet at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

An interview with Emma Goldman and an article on "United Front" by James O'Neal feature the April issue of "The Ideal," published by Circle 11 Mrs. Bronx. Copies at the City Office.

Challenge agents! The first birthday issue of our paper must be sold. Call for your April copies at the City Office immediately.

The Queens Council is organizing a new circle in Sunnyside. First meeting Friday, April 6, at the Socialist Center, 4916 Foster Ave., with Harry Fleischman as speaker.

A borough dance will be held by the Queens comrades Saturday, April 7, at the Central Terminal Building, Flushing (Room 221).

Twenty district anti-war meetings are being held during anti-war week, April 6-13. Melos Most is in charge of the meetings. Open air meetings are being held in various parts of the city.

Birthday Dance to Michael C. Arcone, New York financial secretary, by the Brownsville Yipsels at 6618 Bay Parkway, Saturday evening, April 14.

Circle 6 Sr. Kings, 167 Tompkins Ave., will hold dance and social Saturday night, April 7.

Circle 9 Sr. Manhattan, 241 E. 84th St., announces a social for Friday night, April 6.

Circle 12 Sr. Kings features the famous Bronx Cacophonous Symphony Orchestra at its Spring Dance Saturday night, April 7, at 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

Circle 8 Sr. Manhattan, 95 Ave. B, holds socials every Saturday night.

Bob Parker, member of the YPSL NEC and city organizer, will speak at a newly organizing senior circle in the Far Rockaway headquarters, 1851 Mott Ave., Monday night, April 9, at 8:30 p. m.

Solomon Protests Arrest of Literature Distributors

POLICE interference with Socialists and others in the course of distribution of non-commercial literature has been taken up with the Police Department of New York City by Charles Solomon.

In a letter to Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan, Solomon points out that such interference is utterly lawless and asks that the force be instructed accordingly. In his letter to the Police Commissioner, Solomon directs attention to the frequent arrests of Socialists and others for distribution of political literature and states that he has personally appeared for defendants in such cases repeatedly, acquittals resulting invariably.

"This police activity arises out

of a misapprehension of the law which is established beyond peradventure of a doubt," writes Solomon to Commissioner O'Ryan, citing the cases which clearly establish the right of persons to distribute such literature without police interference. "I have taken the matter up with Deputy Chief Inspector Seery," Solomon declares, "and he not only agrees with me but has assured me the force will be advised accordingly." The latest case of police interference arose in Brooklyn a few days ago.

VLADECK ON HOUSING AT BRONX LABOR CENTER

B. C. Vladeck, member of the City Housing Commission, will speak on Housing at a meeting at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, Friday, April 13.

Comrade Vladeck was appointed to the Housing Commission because of his exceptional knowledge of the subject, and he is serving on that body with the approval of the Party's State Committee.

Features of the Week on WEVD (231 M.) (1300 Kc.)

Sun., Apr. 8-11 A.M.—Forward Hour; 8:45 P. M.—Theatre Union Forum; 10:30—Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Mon., Apr. 9-8 A.M.—New York's Leading Events; 8:05—Psychology Clinic of the Air, Dr. Jacob List; 4:30 P.M.—Actors' Dinner Club; 4:45—Surprise Program; 5—Musical, Elda Ercole, soprano; Carlo Lanzillotti, bass.

Tues., Apr. 10-5:15—C. C. N. Y. Dramatic Group; 8—Herman Bernstein, Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:15—"A Night in Vienna"; 8:45—Michael Strange; 10—Elizabeth Andrews, contralto; 10:30—Around the Samovar.

Wed., Apr. 11-3:45 P.M.—Nicholas Slavsky, baritone, and ensemble; 5:45—Elizabeth Andrews, contralto; 8—Radio-torial Board; 8:45—The Dance and Our Changing Times; 10—North Queens in "The Heart of New York"; 10:30—Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Thurs., Apr. 12-8 P.M.—Celia Salaman, concert pianist; 8:15—"Sophisticated Revue"; 8:45—"The Peace Editor Looks at the News"; Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Director, World Peaceways; 10—"What Next in Radio?"; critical series on radio; 10:15—Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Fri., Apr. 13-5 P.M.—William M. Felgenbaum, The New Leader; 5:30—Half-Hours with Shakespeare; 8:15—Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30—Jamaica Nights in "The Heart of New York"; 10:15—"The Union Assembles"; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Sat., Apr. 14-5 P.M.—Author Reviews His Book; 5:15—"Labor Marches On"; 6:45—Eva Miller, contralto; 8—Half-Hour of Song, Helen Bishop, soprano; Frances Jenkins, mezzo-soprano; Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30—Music Ball Program; 10:30—Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

SUNDAY, APRIL 8

Norman Thomas: "The Nation as I See It"—P.S. 206, Neck Road and E. 22nd St., Brooklyn; Auspices: Sheepshead Bay Branch.

William Karlin: "The New Epoch"—3:30 p.m.—People's Educational Forum, 2005 7th Ave.

William Karlin: Anti-war meeting—Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92nd St. and Lexington Ave.

MONDAY, APRIL 9

David Kaplan, Ethel Schachner: Anti-war Rally—Upper West Side Branch, 100 West 72nd St.

Henry Fruchter—Subject to be announced. 6th A. D., 683 Allerton Ave.

Dr. David Hershberg: "Progressive Nationalism and its Relation to Socialism"—11th A. D., Kings, 297 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10

Sidney Hertzberg: "Socialism in Scandinavia"—Midwood Branch, room 54, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

August Tyler: Topic to be announced—Hensonhurst Branch, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Jessie W. Hughtan: "If NRA Fails—Then What?"—Far Rockaway Forum, 1851 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.

Herbert M. Merrill: "Science and Socialism"—Yorkville Branch, 241 E. 84th St.

I. Minkoff: "Socialism and Democracy"—Washington Heights Branch, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

Rev. Clarence V. Howell: "Internationalism and the Class Struggle"—West Bronx Socialist Forum, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx.

Amicus Most: "The Organization of the Taxicab Drivers' Union"—Washington Heights Branch, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13

Jacob Bernstein: "A Glimpse at South Africa"—Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Martha B. Koopman: "Incentive Under Socialism"—23rd A. D., Branch 2, 1574 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Is War Imminent?"—19th-20th A. D. Branches, 88 Harmon St., Brooklyn.

Speaker and topic to be announced: 22nd A. D. Branch, 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

Speaker and topic to be announced: East Flatbush Branch, 539 E. 95th St., Brooklyn.

Michael Strange to Speak at Labor Culture Symposium

Michael Strange, actress and playwright, will head the list of speakers Sunday evening at the symposium on "Toward a Socialist (Proletarian) Culture" arranged by Rebel Arts at 22 East 22nd St. Others speakers will be James O'Neal, Haim Kantorovich, Samuel A. DeWitt, Gertrude Weil Klein, Bruno Fischer, Nadya Abeles and Frances Leber. Samuel H. Friedman will preside. John Sloan, famous artist, will either come or send a message.

Lillian Shapiro Dance Recital

Lillian Shapiro, well known solo dancer and famous exponent of the Chassidic school, will give a lecture recital at Rebel Arts headquarters, 22 East 22nd Street, Saturday night, April 7, at 8:30. She will illustrate her lecture on the modern dance. The recital is under the auspices of the Dance Group.

Rebel Arts Ball April 13

Comrades are urged to get their tickets early for the third annual dance of Rebel Arts, Friday night, April 13, at Webster Manor. A very good time is assured and you will be helping build up the cultural auxiliary of the labor movement.

Abolish Fire Traps!

JACOB PANKEN, Esther Friedman, Samuel Orr and others will speak at a Socialist Party mass meeting Wednesday, April 11, at 8:30, in Public School 42, Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, Bronx, to protest against the continued existence of fire traps and to propose measures for their speedy abolition. A recent fire in this neighborhood caused another loss of lives.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

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HORACE M. KALLEN

"The Assault on Democracy"

Tuesday, April 10th—

W. B. CURRY

"The Physics of the 19th Century" II

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EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"Have Revolutions Ever Accomplished Their Aims?"

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Transform the Dogma of Nationalism

BY KIRBY PAGE

ALL Socialists are agreed that permanent peace cannot be achieved under capitalism and that therefore the primary task before us is the transformation of the profit system into a co-operative commonwealth. But realistic Socialists are also convinced that many years, and possibly decades, will pass before a full-fledged Socialist state is created in the United States. In the meantime, the threat of another world war becomes increasingly ominous. Under the circumstances, what can we do about the terrifying specter of world conflagration?

To permit ourselves to be diverted from the central obligation of abolishing capitalism would constitute an irreparable blunder. This work must go on with renewed vigor, but it must be supplemented with a simultaneous drive against certain dangerous doctrines and practices of nationalism.

Unless drastic changes quickly be made in nationalistic dogmas, war will sweep over us long before Socialism is established. Nothing could be more stupid than for Socialists to glory in the immensity of war on the ground that international war will soon be

followed by civil war and the establishment of a revolutionary regime.

So far as the American scene is concerned, the outbreak of war is far, far more likely to be accompanied by a dictatorship of the right than of the left. And if, after prolonged civil war, the workers should be victorious, the form of government set up would in all probability be Communist, not Socialist. Moreover, the catastrophic effects of civil war in a high industrialized and densely populated country would reduce living standards to almost unimaginably low levels, and perhaps would destroy the foundations of orderly society. Socialists are the last people in the world to rejoice over the danger of war.

The twin doctrines of national interest and armed intervention constitute the most serious of the immediate dangers to the people of the United States.

If this nation gets involved in another war, in all probability such a calamity will be the result of a quarrel over the rights of American citizens in some foreign land or on the high seas and the effort on the part of this government to afford armed protection. The way to remove this peril can be stated with childlike simplicity:

establish the public policy that when our citizens go abroad they go at their own risk. Abandon the policy of sending armed troops to other lands—and half the immediate danger of this country becoming involved in war will be removed. And if, in addition, the practice of resorting to armed action in defense of neutral rights on the ocean is repudiated, there will remain only a remote likelihood that America will be dragged into war during the near future.

Fortunately, there is an impressive quantity of evidence that rapid progress in this direction can actually be made. It is comparatively easy to convince the workers of the utter folly of going to slaughter in behalf of Wall Street and the "investing public" when profits are threatened in the Caribbean, in the Far East, or on the high seas. Morning, noon and night Socialists should proclaim from housetops the sheer insanity of war in behalf of vested in-

terests. Legitimate business abroad has more to gain than to lose by the abandonment of armed action. For this reason the president of the largest American trading concern in the Caribbean has issued a public statement opposing the practice of sending marines to Nicaragua and other Central American countries on the ground that such action is disastrous to business relations. Moreover, President Roosevelt has twice offered to enter into an international agreement never to send our troops across our own frontier.

Public support for this proposal should be created, and the demand made that this country act alone, if necessary, in abandoning the suicidal practice of relying upon armed action to defend American interests in other lands and on the ocean. Success along this line would provide a breathing spell during which to make further headway in creating a Socialist commonwealth.

Another doctrine that must be transformed is the current idea of "patriotism." No true Socialist can accept the dogma of My country, right or wrong. On the contrary, it is the inescapable duty of Socialists to announce themselves as war resisters, thorough pacifists, who will not go to war at all for any purpose. Here also we are now confronted with a tremendous opportunity. Disillusionment concerning the efficacy of war is widespread and multitudes of our

fellow-citizens are in a mood to declare that they will never again sanction or support any war. Even one million resolute war resisters could have a terrific effect upon public opinion and public policy. The enrolling of this resolute minority constitutes a major task of Socialists.

Not that we shall diminish in any way our onslaught upon capitalism, but that we shall intensify our opposition to the dogmas of nationalism!

PARTY CANDIDATE IS RELEASED FROM JAIL

NEW ORLEANS.—Mrs. Louise S. Jessens, Socialist Party worker who was arrested for distributing handbills criticizing the administration of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, has been released. Mrs. Jessens, candidate for city commissioner, refused to pay a \$10 fine, since the old party candidates had used the same methods in distributing their campaign literature. She was sentenced to ten days in jail, which she accepted as a "matter of principle."

While in prison, she actively directed Socialist Party affairs. Her literature called for municipal ownership and civil service employment of the New Orleans Public-Service Company.

"Your Baby's Cryin', Missus"

By Gertrude Weil Klein

"YOUR baby's crying', missus, fit to bust his hide,"

She turns down the flame and rushes outside,

"Don't cry, baby, here comes mother on the run,

Did the wicked woman leave you lying in the sun?

Now your bath is ready and your vegetables are done,

So don't cry, baby, here comes mother on the run."

* * *

"SURE, I know my clothes are out of style,

But who gives a whoop! Will you look at that smile?

Will you look at those legs? Are they strong, are they straight?

Dr. Dum Dum's shoes; they balance his weight;

Sure, they're expensive, but I'd rather choose

To save on something else and get the right shoes."

* * *

"LISTEN, young fellow, like a good little chap,

Put on your rubbers and take your cap,

It's blowing up cold and it's going to snow,

And old man winter's going to lay you low,

So don't be a smartie and don't be a sap,

But put on your rubbers and take your cap."

* * *

"SHOULDN'T the laundry have been here before?

There ain't a clean handkerchief in my drawer,

And gee whiz, mom, will you tell that pest

To keep out of my room when I'm getting dressed;

Look at her toys all over the floor . . ."

"Isn't, not ain't!—look in the linen chest,

Take one of dad's, but don't take the best:

Sis, pick up your toys and put them away,

Or come here to mother if you want to play."

* * *

Hi, there, handsome, who you taking to the prom?

* * *

The next one was a lulu, landing like a bomb . . .

* * *

YOUR baby's crying', missus, fit to bust his hide;

Torn in twenty places on the barbed-wire outside.

We can't go out to get him

'Cause there's hell loose all around.

And ten thousand others like him on the bloody, stinking ground.

A GOOD SOLDIER

By Jack London

We are indebted to Comrade Frank Jeffries of Camden, N. J., for sending us the following definition of the "Good Soldier," written by that great American novelist and Socialist, Jack London:

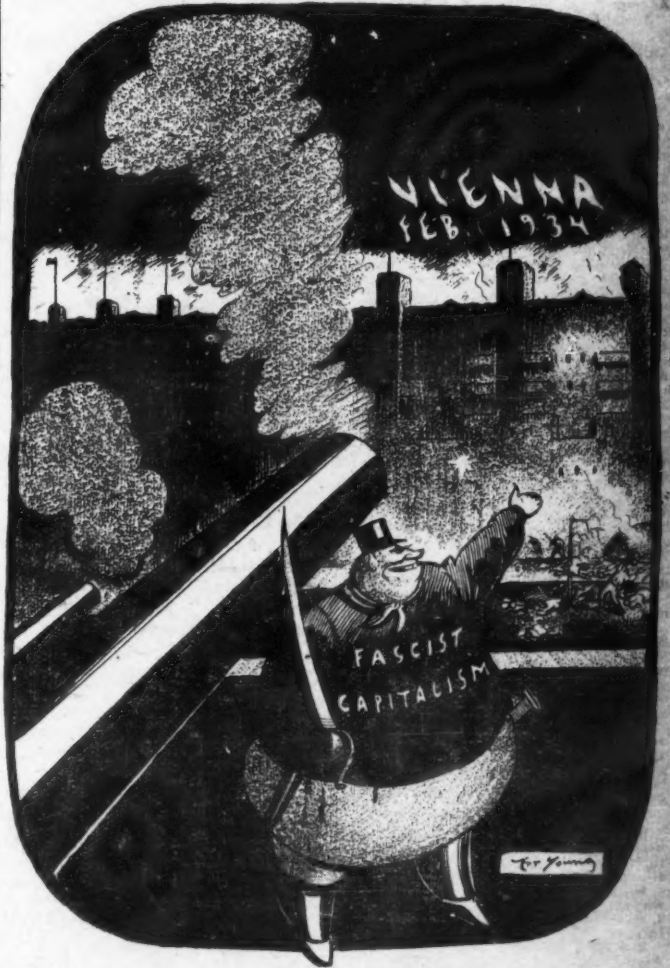
Young Men: The lowest aim in your life is to become a soldier. The good soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks; never reasons; he only OBEYS. If he is ordered to fire on his fellow-citizens, on his neighbors, on his friends, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys, and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off on a firing squad to execute a hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in a human breast.

A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man has been sworn away when he took the enlistment oath. His mind, his conscience, aye, his very soul, are in keeping of his office. No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is a depth beneath which he cannot go. Keep he boys out of the army. It is HELL.

Down with the army and navy. We don't need killing institutions. We need life-giving institutions.

Good Vote at Philippi, W. Va.

PHILIPPI, W. Va.—Irwin C. Evans, Socialist, made a remarkably good run for City Clerk of this community, polling 342 votes to 402 for the winning candidate. He carried his own ward, 129 to 65.



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Editor's Corner

Review of and Comment on Events Here and Abroad, Critical and Otherwise

By James Oneal

Nazis Prepare for War

A CENTURY hence historians may classify Fascism as capitalism passing through an epileptic fit before it lies. Few Socialists ever anticipated that acute economic contradictions in a long period of depression would heave the moron and the misfit out of obscurity into the seats of power to rule or the banker and capitalist, but this has happened. Germany being most acutely affected by the collapse of capitalism, naturally has produced the lowest type of moron. He drives the class struggle underground and then trivels of a "united nation." He takes the youth of the nation, closes its mind to knowledge, and prepares it for the butcher pits of another war.

The publication of an English translation of Ewald Banse's "Germany Prepares for War" (Harcourt, Brace and Co.) a text-book of German Nazi militarism, has shocked some people in England and the United States. Its philosophy is a logical expansion of the creed of capitalist imperialism no matter what its nationality may be. Our own Captain Mahan was among the first to expound the philosophy of blood and iron and the extension of capitalist "culture" throughout the world and that philosophy was taken over by the admirals and generals of the old imperial Germany and of Great Britain who decorated it with some gewgaws of their own, and it became a leading export with steel, textiles and other commodities.

Prof. Banse is probably a little more frank and a little more stupid than others, but that is to be expected in a regime ruled by morons. He asserts that the internationalist "is a bastard in blood and a eunuch in intellect" and that after fourteen years the German "sword will come into its own again." It will "restore to the most spiritually creative people on earth that inward leadership of the world for which the world will one day cry aloud in horror at Anglo-Saxon mechanization and Russian universal destruction." He discusses the science of human slaughter in terms of geography, science, economics, race, psychology and the goosestep of conscripts, surveying the geography and the military equipment of other leading nations, and looks forward to a holy war of the Nazis.

What of Our War Maniacs?

THE new deadly forms of making war are here discussed with the utmost candor and the professor is sure of the outcome for the Nazis; "this time we are taking the sword in both hands and smiting him [the enemy] hip and thigh till we split him in two from top to bottom." Just like a butcher splitting a hog with a cleaver! Terrible, isn't it?

Well, our withers are unwrung. We refuse a shudder when Prof. Banse's book is supplemented by a much smaller volume by Leland Stone ("Nazi Means War" (McGraw-Hill Book Co., \$1.50) an American journalist who made an extended tour of Germany last year. He presents convincing evidence that the whole of Germany is being organized for the purposes outlined by Prof. Banse.

But what of our own War Department and its "educational" activities? Its Manual on Citizenship declares that democracy is "mobocracy" which leads to "demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy." Major General MacArthur speaks of "A warlike spirit, which alone can create any civilize a state." And what of Captain Mahan? Is there any difference between Banse's Nazi union of all German peoples and world dominion and Mahan's Anglo-American Union as an "oasis set in the midst of a desert of barbarism?" When Banse was an infant, Mahan wrote: "The great task now before the world of civilized Christianity, its great mission, which it must fulfill or perish, is to receive into its bosom and raise to its own ideals those ancient and different civilizations by which it is surrounded and outnumbered."

The Issue Facing Workers

POISON gas, chemicals and disease germs, to be sure, are "cultural" weapons of Nazi Germany, but scientists in the laboratories of the powers opposed to Germany are equally alert in preparing these deadly forms of destruction. Two years ago, the Chemical Workers' Union of Great Britain published a pamphlet, "The Menace of Chemical Warfare to Civilian Populations," informing readers of what the imperialist powers are preparing for in the next war.

Informing as the Banse book is, there is the danger of thinking that Nazi Germany is the sole criminal. The working-class of the leading nations are being prepared for war and—for what? Defense? There is no defensive war. Any war of the powers means a struggle in the interest of their respective ruling classes. "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight," said many southern poor whites in our own Civil War. That is true of the whole world today.

Considering the character of modern wars and the hideous forms of slaughter that impend in the next struggle, the masses are justified in organized resistance to them, even to the extent of hurling the bourgeois agents of "culture" out of their seats of power at any moment favorable to such action. It is better for us to die in a fight against this greivous thing than to become bloody pulp to fertilize the investments of the exploiters.

Students Unite To Battle War

By Joseph P. Lash

Editor, The Student Outlook.

ON March 22nd we received word that a student Socialist, member of the Student L.I.D. chapter at the University of Missouri, had been expelled for refusing to take military training. Eugene Pingo's expulsion is only one incident in a far-flung fight against war on the campus front, which has taken its toll of L.I.D. members at the University of California, at City College of New York, at Ohio State and at the University of Maryland.

But the student campaign against war has not been subdued by these punitive measures. It has gained strength and determination. During the past few months a host of anti-war conferences have been held in the various colleges. At Columbia University—some three hundred delegates, representing 3,000 students, took part. At Smith College, 200 delegates from more than a dozen Connecticut Valley colleges assembled to draw up a program for the struggle against war. At Johns Hopkins, New York University, at Hunter College, C.C.N.Y., Brooklyn, and in several high schools anti-war conferences have been held.

These conferences are not merely talk. Fraternity men, liberals, Socialists and Communists work out a program of action on the campus as well as an analysis of the more fundamental causes of war. Departmental committees are set up to prevent science faculties from giving their services to the war office by the invention of new death-dealing formulae; to investigate textbooks; and to recruit faculty members and students for the anti-war movement.

The resolutions adopted by these conferences are still more striking, since it is not a radical minority that accepts them but the whole conference. First a refusal to participate in any war our government may undertake. Second, a recognition of the need for alliance with the working class in order effectively to prevent war. Third, a condemnation of the New Deal in so far as it has been diverted into building up the war machine.

These resolutions are a sign of how Socialist sentiment is slowly permeating broad group of students through the medium of the fight against war. No one of us believes that passage of resolutions in peace-time will keep these fellows from marching off when the war drums fill the streets. But there is a spirit abroad on the campuses which is different from that of 1914. It is a slow groping through to fundamentals—the beginning of an understanding of the relationship of capitalism to war. Socialist ideas and ideals have been broadcast through the world. The atmosphere is charged with them. It will not be just hatred of the carnage of war that will keep the undergraduate from enlisting, but the vision of a new society, a workers' democracy as presented by Socialism, that will be more seductive.

But the work of education against war must go on now on the basis of fighting the war machine on the campus. April 6-13 has been declared Student Anti-War Week by the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League.

On April 13th, from 11 a. m. to 12 noon, we have called for a national student anti-war strike. Our call has met with immediate response. Girls at the Connecticut College for Women so convinced the administration of their earnest determination to strike that classes have been officially called off.

Five Fallacies The

By Devere Allen

AS everybody knows, traffic in England and certain European countries goes to the left instead of to the right as in the United States. Not everyone, however, knows why. The reason lies in the personal insecurity of all citizens in a society which permitted practically all citizens to be armed. Riding through the countryside on horseback, your British "man" or "gentleman" had to have his sword-arm free for action.

Few remainders of by-gone days better symbolize the present social order. Rarely was there a need for protecting human life itself; human life was almost incidental. But property was never safe, and the greater the value of the property, the keener and more numerous the swords in its defense.

We have inherited from the past not merely a sentimental, romantic conception of war, but a series of customs and sayings which deceive the minds of millions and render the masses susceptible to the appeals of war-making governments and propagandists. Five of these fallacies were largely responsible for the support given by American youth to the World War; they must be reckoned with in any future war emergency.

Fallacy No. 1: That War is a relic of barbarism. The truth is quite to the contrary. War is not a relic of barbarism but the fruit of capitalist civilization. To be sure, in feudal times and in the days of primitive tribal societies, conflicts took place, sometimes bloody and devastating. Yet these were as child's play in comparison to the conflicts of more recent periods. Not only is it known to students of anthropology that many primitive people never knew what warfare was, but there is a strong body of evidence to indicate that war in its true sense really arose when mankind ceased its nomadic existence, began to till the soil and rear domestic animals, and commenced the accumulation of wealth.

It is not true, as many people honestly suppose, that wars have been growing less frequent and destructive, and that armed combat has been gradually succumbing to rules and humane regulations which give hope that law will triumph over force. War has been growing steadily more suicidal and wars have been fought with increasing lawlessness and frequency. In the last 119 years, the period which coincides with the life of the organized peace movement that has so uniformly refused to seek fundamental economic changes, the world has experienced nine wars of enormous magnitude, 55 major conflicts, and no fewer than 275 outbreaks of hostilities involving destruction of life and treasure on a substantial scale. This means a new combat between rival nations or social groups on the average of once every five and a half months.

The moral is plain. Nothing will avail to stop modern war that does not come to grips with the underlying economic realities of our war-breeding social system.

Fallacy No. 2: That war can be controlled for liberal or radical social ends. Woodrow Wilson, most clearly of all, stands as a bad example of this treacherous sentiment. We fought to make the world safe for democracy, and today democracy, where not extinguished, is everywhere in jeopardy. We fought to crush German militarism, and German militarism is once more in the saddle. In 1898 we fought to free Cuba, and ended up by acquiring the Philippines.

It is always the same. Can we pay for certain much benefits. This naive both among those who advocate a "war for la

War lets loose far too gigantic forces to be dominated by liberal or radical ideas, to which international conflict is an exact antithesis. War can, perhaps, be prevented; it can never be controlled.

Fallacy No. 3: That war, horrible as it is, is a cheap price to truth is that a ch

Forty Years' We

By Arthur Henderson

EVER since I first entered public life, now nearly forty years ago, I have believed that one of the vital problems of modern civilization was that of international war. From its earliest days the Labor Party has stood against war and against competitive armament. From its earliest days it has demanded the removal of the causes of war; the abolition of the vested interests in war preparation and the establishment of a system of international cooperation for the promotion of the common interests which the peoples of the world now share.



Arthur Henderson

Looking back to the days before 1914, it is plain that those who then worked for peace had against them powerful forces which they could hardly hope to overcome. In saying this, I do not mean that the war of 1914 was inevitable. No war has ever been inevitable, and no war ever will be. War could have been averted in 1914 by arbitration; it could have been averted had the nations

understood their true if they had been ab the terrible nature of in which they were gage. But the system was in its infancy successes had been re habit of recourse to of grave importance formed among the g the world. The pe rightly understand that they were still in a imbued with the co war could increase na and prestige; that itself a good thing, tory and conquest co material prosperity being.

Today all those Labor Party in C stand for peace by a disarmament, are in condition than they years ago. Today people everywhere u war can only bring damage and disas longer believe that a creases the dignity of their countries proved by many an arbitration is a satisfactory way of disputes. The ar maintain are due r considerations of po belief, almost exclu of intervention from for this fear, I bel would care to be which existing arma

This Time I W

By Samuel A.

THIS time I warn you, bring a burnished shield

If you would see my face. With eyes alone
You dare not gaze at me. Medusa's grin
Merely turned a living thing to stone...
Now I have a smile so terrible,
A voice so thunderous, a breath
So poisonous, more withering than fire...
This time I am more powerful than Death.

THIS time I warn you all, the great, the small,

Old ones and the young, I will not spare
The least of you; my lungs will blow
A wind to scorch and strip your empires bare.
Your edifices strutting through the clouds
Will crumble at my word. Low skies
Of jet will funnel from my frown...
My lightest sigh will strike you down like flies.

THIS time I warn you, I have feasted well.

You served me thirty million of your youth.
Their zest, their blood, the firmness of their flesh
Still linger sweetly, and each sabre tooth
Of mine is picked and clean. I am prepared
With waking appetite and widened girth
To be a glutton, and upon my fill
There will be nothing left upon the earth.

THIS time I warn you, masters, governors

Who sit in halls of power and play at chess
With peoples for your pieces, I will blast
Your bright importance into emptiness.
This time you will not sit and feel secure
Within your mansions, superintending hell...
This time, I'll hurl you into open space
And mix you into bleeding clay, as well.

NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

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In Two Sections—Sec. 2

Ship Yards Picketed by Land and Sea as Strikers Hold Ranks in Camden

By Philip Van Gelder

CAMDEN, N.J.—When on March 27, at 7:45 a.m., the yard whistle of the New York Shipbuilding Co. blew, not one of the 3100 employees answered the call. Instead, the workers lined up in mass formation before the gate, stood fast with the realization that their strike was 100 per cent effective from the very beginning. Inside the yard were seven naval vessels and two oil tankers in process of construction.

The strike call had been issued the previous Saturday by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Camden Local No. 1, an independent union organized in opposition to President Bardo's company union last fall. The vice-president of the union and the leader of the strike movement

is John Green, a Socialist Party member. For seven months, the new union had been trying to get action out of the National Labor Board on the wage question. The company has been growing fat on government contracts and indirect subsidies for years, but the employees have had to take wage cuts. The National Labor Board was hospitable to union officials and Mr. Bardo's personnel manager was congenial, but results were nil.

Comrade Green, seeing that the union was losing prestige among its members by failing to accomplish anything important, began to stir the members into action. He was chosen spokesman of the grievance committee, with instructions to take the Union's demands to the company and get an answer on them.

2000 Aircraft Workers Close Buffalo Plants

BUFFALO.—As dispute over the basic wage scale has resulted in a walk-out by nearly 2,000 aircraft workers from the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Co., Inc. The strike is being run by the Aeronautical Workers Union.

The Socialist Party local is supporting the strikes. Six of the active union members are party members, as is the vice-president. The party is eager to help in picketing and in giving out leaflets and other strike literature.

Picketing is going on 24 hours

a day at both plants. The Consolidated plant is completely shut down. The Curtiss plant is trying to run with 30 foremen and 60 men out of a total of 800. An attempt is being made to lure men into Buffalo from outside the State under the pretence that there is no labor trouble.

When three strikers went back into the plant to get their tools, one was detained by the company police in an attempt to frighten the strikers. The men have high hopes of winning, and all comrades are urged to help a wonderful group of classconscious workers.

"Men Must Work and Women Must Weep"—



Dedicated to the Munitions Industry
By Will Dyson in the London Daily Herald (Labor Daily)

Two Clothing Unions, Once Opponents, in Joint Drive

United Effort of ACWA and UGW to Battle for 35-Hour Week and 20 Per Cent Wage Increase for 150,000 Cotton Garment Workers

In their first united effort since the entrance of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers into the American Federation of Labor last October—thereby ending an enmity of nearly 20 years' standing—these two great unions, the Amalgamated and the United Garment Workers, are now making a concerted demand for a 35-hour week and a 20% wage increase for the 150,000 workers in all subdivisions of the cotton garment industry. A minimum wage of \$40 a week for cutters is also demanded. The union demands, if granted, will supersede the 40-hour week and \$18 minimum now prevailing.

Various subdivisions of the Amalgamated have made previous demands for a shorter work week and wage increases, among them, as noted in another column, the shirtmakers.

"We make our proposals in good faith," said Jacob S. Potofsky, assistant secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated, "and we hope the industry will give prompt consideration to our demands. We are prepared, however, to back them up with a general strike if necessary."

Mr. Potofsky pointed out that the cotton garment code provides that the question of reduction of hours and wage increases for cutters should have been considered within 60 days after the code's effective date. "This period has expired, but there has been no action to date and we do not propose to wait indefinitely," the union officer said. The entire problem of re-

employment must be given immediate consideration, since even during the so-called peak of activity there was considerable unemployment, he said.

(Continued on Page 4-L)

Taxi Drivers Determined to Build Up Union

Resolved to Learn from Mistakes of the General Strike, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens Locals to Seek A.F.O.L. Affiliation and Solidify Ranks

By Amicus Most

Organizer of Bronx Local
The Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York

New York has been stirred by one of the largest and most militant strikes it has seen in recent years. The taxi drivers within a period of two months were on strike twice. The first strike, although spontaneous and without organization resulted in a partial victory. The second strike, although with an organization and with funds, was lost. The workers returned with no agreements with the companies. It is necessary that an analysis of the causes for this be made, and the blame properly placed.

The most recent strike started as a result of the efforts of the Parmelee system to build a company union, and the failure of the company to live up to the agreement they had signed after the first strike. It came too soon, but this could not be helped. As soon as the strike situation developed, a whole series of mistakes were made. The blame for these can be laid directly at the doors of the Communists, their sympathizers, and their allies, who were the most reactionary and even the shadiest elements in the union. They worked with these elements against the Socialists who, with the honest and progressive elements, desired to follow the recognized trade union course.

Mistakes Listed

The mistakes made in the strike can be listed as follows:

1. After the first four days of the strike, it was possible to obtain

(Continued on Page 4-L)

Taxi Drivers' Resolution

The following resolution, signed by all the Joint Council members of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York from Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens, calls for the building of a strong, fighting union "based on the vital needs of the taxi workers":

"Whereas: the recent strike of the taxi drivers has temporarily set back the building of a powerful taxicab drivers' union; and
"Whereas: the blame for the whole conduct of the strike, which lead to its unsuccessful conclusion, can be placed directly upon the misleadership of the Communist elements and other insidiously controlled influences with which they cooperated, and
"Whereas: the rank and file did not realize the dangerous extent to which the strike was dominated by this alliance; and
"Whereas: the responsible leadership of the Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens locals became aware of this control during the progress of the strike, but felt that, while they were determined to rid the union of these undesirable elements, such action during the strike would have injured it by playing into the hands of the bosses, and so postponed action, and
"Whereas: we are more determined than ever to build a clean fighting union free from all Communist or other disruptive elements seeking to control the union for political or other reasons inimical to the best interests of the union; therefore

"Be it resolved: that we hereby repudiate all these influences and will proceed to continue building a union based on the vital need of the taxi workers—a union that will take its place in the ranks of the organized American labor movement as part of the American Federation of Labor. We, therefore, appeal to all taxicab drivers in the entire city of New York to join with us in these efforts.

"The Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York." (Signed by all the duly elected delegates from the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens locals to the Joint Council.)

U.T.W. to Push Strike Puts Drive for Wage Rise and Union Campbell Soup in Hot Water

A vigorous campaign for higher wages in the rayon, woolen and other textile industries will be pushed by the United Textile Workers in the near future, the executive council decided at its recent session here. Abolition of chiseling below the minimum scales, substantial upward revision in the scale, and elimination of all violations of code labor provisions will be insisted on. The union also demands that differentials existing between mill and mill and state and state cease.

A conference of rayon union officials will take place in Washington Saturday and Sunday. In the woolen industry the union will demand restoration of 1929 wage scales.

In Pawtucket, a special meeting of 375 delegates representing 50,000 workers in the wool textile field adopted a six-point program, which seeks higher wages, regulates hours to a 35-hour weekly maximum, and serves notice that unless changes in conditions are met "the entire industry in the United States will be shut down."

CAMDEN, N. J.—Led by the Canners' Industrial Union No. 1, over 2,000 workers at the Campbell Soup Co. are out on strike against low wages and for recognition. Picketing has been rigorous, and only 35 of the company's 2,100 employees are reported at work under a "company union."

The canning industry has long been one of the lowest-paid.

A crowd estimated by the police at almost 3,000 surrounded the much advertised soup plant on Tuesday. Two scabs who attempted to break through were subjected to the tender mercies of a group of women and stopped trying. The company's threat to continue operations isn't making much impression.

The strike is being led by Comrades Hunter, president of the union; Frank Manning, formerly national secretary of the YPSL, and Mullin. These union officials are working in close cooperation with Comrades Green, Felix, and Van Gelder, who are helping in the shipworkers' strike.

A joint mass meeting of both unions will be held this Saturday.

Reading Faces Bitter Fight for Union

READING.—A fight for recognition of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers when the present agreements expire on June 1st is looming with the possibility of a general strike in the textile, clothing, shoe, steel, bakery and cordage industries also under discussion. The hosiery industry is operating now under temporary agreements reached when the National Labor Board stepped in and ended a tense situation last summer.

An option for the extension of the agreement till September 1st is attached to the series of individual pacts that the union was forced to accept at the time. Now the workers are looking forward to the time when they will be able to challenge the reluctance of the employers to recognize the union in the hosiery industry and in others as well.

That time may come in June, and the Federated Trades Council here is girding its loins for the battle. A renewal of the old speed-up system is expected to intensify the union drive.

Steel Workers' Organization Growing

By Rose M. Stein

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Steel workers in the tri-state area—Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia—have lost whatever faith they had in Roosevelt. The decline in the President's popularity with this group of workers began with the dilly-dallying in the Weirton case but it took the automobile settlement to set that popularity tobogganning down hill. "The President has shown his true colors now," many of the workers are saying. Some are bitter. "We'll have to fight it out all by ourselves," they say. "It's clear the government won't help us."

Of the many workers this reporter interviewed, none seems to have been taken in by the 10% raise announced by the steel companies. "It's a sop to make us feel good and stop us from organizing," is the general contention. "But," they add, "we'd never have gotten it had we not been organized."

In the meantime the steel companies are not relaxing in anti-union activities wherever the union organization shows any strength. In Duquesne, where the present incumbent of city hall is the same Mayor Crawford who during the 1919 steel strike said that "Jesus Christ himself could not hold a union meeting in this town," union organization has been very active in recent months.

To discourage this activity, the Carnegie Steel Company has devised a novel scheme. On payday some thirty-five workers had their pay held up. They went to the office and were told they would have to sign a form and fingerprint it. "What was on that form?" one of the thirty-five was asked. "That's what I'd like to know," was his reply. "I asked the man and he said none of your goddam business. I wouldn't sign and he called the boss and said no more work for me."

Those who did sign were given a card authorizing the payment of the man's wages and bearing a stamp of reemployment as of the current date. The effect of the scheme, of course, is intimidation and fear. "We need our jobs," the men say, "what can we do?"

IFTU Calls for Funds to Aid Austrians

PARIS.—Fired by the glorious revolt and sacrifice of the Austrian Socialist workers in the cause of the workers of the world, the International Federation of Trade Unions has issued a bulletin proclaiming the slogan of "everybody and everything for Austria!" "In all lands, the action of the Austrian comrades will be looked upon as the signal for a general crusade for freedom," the bulletin declares, calling upon trade unionists everywhere to collect funds for the families of the dead heroes and for the defense of the living.

By the third day of the struggle, the Belgian trade unionists had already sent in 364,000 francs to the IFTU, and many other labor organizations have responded since.

At the same time a call was issued for the intensification of the boycott against Hitler-Germany decided on by the IFTU and the Labor and Socialist International.

[The AFOL has also ordered such a boycott.]

BELT BOSSES SIGN UP

A two-day walkout of the Belt Makers' Union resulted in an agreement with the association calling for recognition of the union and a 10 to 35 per cent increase in the wages of most of the workers in the trade. The fact that the 75 workers in the Goldberg and Sussel shop, urged on by members of the Labor Committee, went down on call was instrumental in inducing the association to sign.

The union is affiliated with the International Pocketbook Workers' Union.

Do two things. Build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

Alabama Workers Battle Steel Bosses; Laundry Union Wins Live Strike

By Edward L. Johnson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The labor movement in Alabama, considered the backward south by our northern brothers, is not altogether asleep. The same sort of struggle goes on here between the bosses and the workers that we find anywhere else in America.

Steel is steel, in Alabama or in Pittsburgh, and bosses here show the same determination that all other steel bosses do that the workers shall not be organized, except in company unions. The Republic Steel Corporation with big mills near Birmingham, employing hundreds of workers, mostly negroes, is a part of the United States Steel Trust, and so is following the lead of the notorious E. T. Weir in their battle against the workers. Here they have a real battle on their hands. The organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers is W. H. Crawford, who works in the Republic Mills. As a kid he fought under Foster in the great steel strike of 1919. An old Ohio Socialist, Crawford knows the fancies of the workers in the battle between Capital and Labor. And he realizes that there is no hope for the workers except in industrial unions.

So the union insists that the lowest paid laborer must belong to

SOCIALIST PARTY IS ORGANIC PART OF WORKING CLASS

While the Socialist Party neither aims nor desires to dominate or control the trade union movement, it considers itself an organic part of the working class and cannot, therefore, remain neutral to the problems that affect the working class in the trade union movement.

—Statement of Policy Adopted by the Socialist Party of New York City for Presentation to the National Convention.

2000 Worst Workers Picket Cleveland Mill

CLEVELAND.—Picketing continues at the Cleveland and Ravena plants of the Cleveland Worsteds Co., where 2,000 workers are on strike for union recognition. No definite steps have been taken yet toward a settlement, though it has been rumored that a substantial group of stockholders had been in conference with United Textile Workers officials in an effort to settle the strike.

The dispute has been scheduled for a hearing Friday before the National Labor Board at Washington. The Cleveland board has been asked to forward all its data on the situation and the union and employers have been asked to appear to present their cases. The U.T.W., which called the strike a week ago, will elect a committee to accompany Carl Cummings, U.T.W. organizer, to Washington.

At one plant, the Industrial Rayon Corporation, the U.T.W. has been recognized and the firm will deal with the shop committee of Rayon Workers Union Local 2096, according to Organizer Cummings. The first subject to be taken up with the employers will be reinstatement of employees fired because of union activities.

the same organization as the highest paid mechanic, as must all machinists, welders and other crafts. White workers are learning the necessity of solidarity with the blacks.

The Laundry Strike

When Norman Thomas came into Birmingham a huge laundry and dry cleaning strike involving nearly 3,000 workers was in its second day. A week later, every laundry and dry cleaning plant in the city and the neighboring towns was closed. As soon as Thomas finished his regular engagement, he rushed to speak to the strikers and was enthusiastically welcomed.

At first the owners' association issued grandiose statements to the capitalist press to the effect that the workers were being stirred up by "outsiders," troublemakers, who were telling an otherwise contented group of workers of their rights of collective bargaining under NRA. Then came long statements of financial losses and near bankruptcies due to high wages and low prices, and finally statements that the laundries were doing a flourishing business in spite of the strike, and that the unemployed who had taken the strikers' places eagerly, were proving efficient workers;

(Continued on Page 3-L)

Strikers Aided by Socialist Mayors

MILWAUKEE.—Two Wisconsin Socialist mayors addressed 7,000 strikers at a demonstration against the Seamon Body Corporation recently, but it wasn't in order to threaten or disperse 'em.

"More than 1,800 strikers were jailed in one day in Philadelphia," Mayor Dan Hoan of Milwaukee told the demonstrators. "That cannot and will not happen in this city."

"You have a right to organize and exercise your collective power in bargaining with your employers," Hoan said. "The employer has been given that right through clearing away the anti-trust laws, and he is taking full advantage of his rights. But when the workers begin to organize, the employers call you un-American."

WHAT CAUSED DEPRESSION

Among the other Socialists who addressed the meeting were Mayor M. V. Baxter, of West Allis; Robert Buech, Milwaukee County Supervisor, and Al Benson, state secretary for the party.

"The cause of this depression," Hoan told the strikers, "is that the working people and the farmers have not received enough money for their labor and the products of their land to buy the tremendous volume of goods turned out by our highly mechanized factories."

"Big business has gobbled up everything and formed chains here and there until they have chained the workers—we are suffocating with too much of everything until our workers are starving. A balance cannot be reached until the worker receives the full product of his labor."

ORGANIZATION AND ACTION

"In revolutionary times we abolished political kings from our shores. Now we are in the hands of industrial kings who virtually have the power of life or death over us. We can only shake off these shackles by organization and concerted industrial action."

"The automobile owners attacked the American Federation of Labor as un-American in threatening a nation-wide strike to enforce the rights of American workers. The employers think they have a 'right' to continue to pile up profits out of the earnings which should go to the workers. That is their idea of Americanism."

"The American Federation of Labor has a different idea—Lincoln's idea—to secure for each worker the whole product of his labor."

A thousand members of the Workers Committee on Unemployment paraded through the streets of Milwaukee in a heavy downpour of rain and stood for an hour listening to representatives on the courthouse steps demanding that the federal government continue and extend CWA. Socialist speakers pointed out that though CWA and other similar plans can not remedy the evils of the present system, the government must be forced to give more and better relief until such time as the workers take over and operate industry for the use of all.

A unanimous vote called upon the city to take build and operate its own power plant, if permitted by the charter. The organization has enrolled about 15,000 members.

SCAB HERDERS DISSUADED

CLEVELAND.—Two men hired to bring scabs to the plant of the Cleveland Hat Co., where a strike is in progress, ran afoul of pickets. The two scab-herders were persuaded to desist, and reports are that they are doing nicely.

Retail Clerks Gaining in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Two of the largest clothing houses and 25 business firms have succumbed 100% in a move to organize local retail clerks in a branch of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association during the past week, according to Homer Taylor, general organizer for Oklahoma.

A drive is being planned for the next three weeks to unionize at least 50% of all the retail firms in the city. Within the last three weeks, 365 business houses have come into the union in the State. Organizers will arrive in the city while the people are "union minded."

Hitler Forcing Workers Into 'Joy' Units

BERLIN (T.I.S.).—Whatever else may be said about the new German monster threatening Europe, Hitlerism possesses extraordinary talents in creating mass organizations and building them up to an unheard of degree. The Nazi leaders point with pride to the new central association "Strength through Joy" which has taken the place of the former powerful German Federation of Labor. They boast that every German worker and employee will be compelled to belong to this typical fascist body. Others, however, begin to realize that such an organization closely knit together and comprising all working elements of Germany, might become an unmanageable force and an enormous danger to the totalitarian state in times of growing economic and political unrest.

According to the magazine "Statistik und Wirtschaft," the membership of all German labor and employee organizations amounted to 3,300,000 on May 1, 1933, the day of the successful coordination of organized labor by the Nazis. On December 31, 1933, the membership had risen to 7,200,000. The increase is due to the usual Nazi methods of force and coercion.

But the same magazine also reports unwittingly the reverse of the glittering medal. 61.5% of all building workers are registered without work, as are 26.7% of the members of the factory workers' union, 37% of the wood workers' and carpenters' union, 28.1% of the metal workers' union, and 45.5% of the stone workers' and cutters' union. Similar unemployment figures are reported in all other trades.

DYE STRIKE EFFECTIVE

BUFFALO.—Over 1,000 workers in the National Aniline & Chemical Co. are on strike for the recognition of their new union. The company is one of the largest producers of aniline.

Union representatives claim that production has been stopped in all important departments. In an attempt to break the strike, pickets and union leaders have been persecuted and arrested.

The mills of the South, organized in the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, have issued a bulletin urging company presidents to appear before the Congressional committee which is holding hearings on the unemployment insurance tax bill and to express their opposition to the bill.

Tie Union Woos Home Workers; Hits Chiseling

The United Neckwear Makers Union is conducting a vigorous campaign to organize the slip stitchers who work at home. A letter has been sent to such home workers telling them the piece rates for their work and asking them to lodge complaints of violations with the union.

The neckwear makers' code signed recently will yield \$18 and \$20 minimum weekly earnings on the piece rates stipulated. The \$12 and \$13 minimums intimated in the first report of the labor provisions of the code are for unskilled workers such as boxers and trimmers, Louis Fuchs, manager of the United Neckwear Makers' Union, declared. Cutters will receive a \$35 weekly minimum wage.

An important provision from the point of view of labor, Mr. Fuchs added, is the clause providing for separate minimums for styles and operations not covered by the code classifications.

Mr. Fuchs called the code "fairly satisfactory," and criticized the provision permitting a six months' study of the rates fixed following which modification may be allowed upon a hearing.

"Ninety per cent of the industry," the union officer said, "pays labor more than the code provides. The 10 per cent will use the provision for modification to revise the piece rates downward. The union serves notice that it will combat tampering with the scales with all the power at its command."

He expressed satisfaction with the clause which provides that women workers shall receive substantially the same rate of pay as

men for the same type of operation. Labor had fought for the inclusion of such a provision, he said.

Bus Strikers Warn Public of Danger

A warning has been issued by Murray Jones, leader of the striking bus drivers on the Bee Lines, Inc., routes against the danger to public safety caused by the bus company's employment of incompetent men to fill the places of those who walked out. The firm is taking on men previously dismissed as unfit chauffeurs, it is charged in Queens and Nassau.

At the same time, representatives of the employees of neighboring bus lines have offered to strike in sympathy, thus bringing about a borough-wide walkout. A mass meeting has been planned for Jamaica Town Hall.

A majority of the strikers are said to be men who have been with the company for seven to ten years. Picketing is being carried on at all the bus terminals, and civic organizations, as well as the Socialist Party in Queens, are rallying to the support of the strikers. A delegation of Jamaica High School students visited headquarters recently and offered its aid. Meanwhile, a testimonial to Harry B. Carter, president of Bee Lines, has been postponed lest the "testimonials" prove to be too unsavory.

Youth Organizations Confer on Drive to Outlaw Child Labor

To enlist the support of the younger generation in the fight to abolish child labor, the New York State Youth Committee Against Child Labor is initiating a conference of youth organizations in New York State to fight against child labor. The committee has the endorsement of many prominent men and women in public life. The advisory council includes John Dewey, John Haynes Holmes, Norman Thomas, Oswald Garrison Villard, Abraham Lefkowitz, Owen R. Lovejoy, Lyn Smith, Bruce Bliven, Harry W. Laidler, J. B. S. Hardman and Morris Feinstone.

The program of the committee is: (1) Ratification of the child of adequate financial and educa-

labor amendment; (2) the securing of a constitutional provision for youth affected by the amendment.

The New York City branches planned to hold eight district conferences during Easter week, with every college running its own student conference.

The arrangements committee for the conference consists of: Jack L. Afros, Young Circle League of America; S. Bergun, Young Poale Zion Alliance; Ben Fischer, Young People's Socialist League; Walter Ludwig, Pioneer Youth of America; Kenneth Meiklejohn, Student League for Industrial Democracy; Sylvia S. Marback, secretary; Murray Plavner, chairman.

Alabama Workers Battle

(Continued from Page 2-L)

that the strike was of no importance. But daily the meetings of the strikers were crowded with new determined faces. Few citizens of Birmingham were ignorant of the ruthless exploitation of the laundry workers, and they began to realize that their sympathies could only be with the workers.

Public sentiment was crystallized when 2500 strikers paraded through the business section.

Early in the strike, it was realized that the Negro worker was the most important factor in the struggle. They were in the majority. The white workers dropped their old ideas of superiority. They realized if the Negroes were not taught the lesson of solidarity, the bosses would use them as tools to break the strike. And so there were very few Negro "scabs."

After three weeks, the Atlanta Regional Labor Board was appealed to by the owners, who claimed that "outsiders" inside of the

workers themselves, were trying to tell them how to run their business. A truce was declared, but under threat of a renewal of the strike, the Atlanta Regional Board got right down to business and decided in favor of the workers and their union.

At the mass meeting in the court house here, before the workers went back to work, they were told that their struggle wasn't over yet; that as soon as the laundries increased their profits, the workers would increase their wages. And the spirit of solidarity, of strength, in these young new union workers of the south, shows evidence that they will get theirs. The fear of the bosses is gone forever.

UTAH UNIONS GROWING

SALT LAKE CITY.—Since Jan. 1 the organized labor movement of Utah has added 34 new union locals to its ranks, according to M. I. Thompson, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Janitors Rebel at Living in Cellars

Decent, healthful living quarters for janitors instead of the disease-breeding cellars in which they have been compelled to live are demanded by the Manhattan Superintendents' Local of the Building Service Employees International.

In a petition to the Governor, they are asking the immediate enforcement of the law passed four years ago stating that the janitors be not compelled to live in cellars or basements of apartment houses. A moratorium was agreed upon at that time, but the time's now up, and the janitors want to use vacant apartments instead of living below ground.

Citing the proportion of janitors' families who suffer from tubercular and bronchial troubles, rheumatism and rickets, Neil Barrett, president of the local, characterized most janitors' living quarters as unfit to be the homes of human beings, let alone children.

"We don't know what it means to have fresh air and sunlight," he told a reporter. "Most of the so-called 'apartments' in which New York janitors are now living contain the sewer traps of the buildings. The places are damp in winter; airless and lightless in summer."

Barret said the town was full of empty apartments and it would not cost the landlords a cent to give the janitors and their families decent, healthful living quarters in their buildings.

Fur Unionists Cite "Gangster" Tactics of Left

Renewed attempts by the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union (Communist) to smash the International Fur Workers Union through "gangster tactics" and terrorism are reported by Harold Goldstein, vice-president of the International, in a plea to workers to rally to the aid of the Furriers Joint Council.

Hundreds of fur workers who are eager to retain their affiliation with the AFOL union are attacked, molested and spat upon daily in the fur market, he asserts. Goldstein submits an itemized account of fur workers and the attacks perpetrated against them, listing the dates of the assaults and the injuries inflicted.

Remember the May Day and Tenth Anniversary Number of The New Leader. Order Now!

Revolt Grows Against Company Union of Edison Utility System

Signs of revolt against the company union of the New York Edison electric utility system were disclosed when nine technical men in important positions resigned as members of the company union's general council, declaring that no protest of any significance was given proper consideration in dealings between the company union and the management.

So much dissatisfaction with the company union has lately been manifest, the signers revealed, that Edison officials failed in attempts to get that organization to oppose the state's public utility regulation program and the proposed

Teachers Union Resists Sabotaging of Education

The American Federation of Teachers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor,

will report a membership increase throughout the country of 33 per cent when the delegates convene in Chicago for the 18th annual convention June 25-28. The main theme will be educational recovery, of which there has been very little since the big businessmen and bankers commenced sabotaging education budgets after the depression set in.

Urges Taking Wash to Union Shops Only

Laundry Workers Union, Local 280, is conducting an organizing campaign among the 900 to 1,000 hand laundries in Manhattan. The union has succeeded in raising wages of day workers an average of about 50% and piece workers an average of 40 to 50%. Delivery boys have been raised from \$10 to \$12 to \$15 a week. The minimum for family ironers is \$3.10 a day, and for steam laundries 31 cents an hour.

The large rough dry laundries have raised their prices, making it hard for both proprietors and workers in the hand laundries. The increases bring prices up to where they were before 1929. The wholesalers (or rough dry places) operate under various names.

In the case of the Quick Service Laundry (a so-called wholesaler), where a strike was being conducted, the firm promised the NRA officials that certain adjustments would be made if the pickets were called off. The union took this in good faith and called off the pickets. Immediately the promises were broken.

The laundry workers ask all union sympathizers to help them by patronizing establishments operated on a union basis.

Baron Heads Suitcase Union

Murray Baron, formerly business agent for Local 62 of the ILGWU. (White Goods Workers Union) has been elected general manager of the Suit Case Makers Union. Baron was formerly organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and before that national organizer for the Socialist Party. Baron, who is on the Labor and the Action Committees of the party in New York City, will also do organizing work for the union.

The election took place at the Joint Board meeting in Philadelphia over the weekend. The union is affiliated with the International Leather Goods Workers Union (AFOL).

New locals have been chartered since the last convention in Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, New York and Massachusetts—a total of 32 locals including the Cleveland, O., local of close to 2000 members.

N. Y. TEACHERS UNION GAINS IN FIGHT

The Teachers Union leads the school teachers in their fight against the latest form of salary-cut, the payless furlough. While the union is spurring the 36,000 teachers in New York City into renewed activity, its legislature representative, Abraham Lefkowitz, is on duty at Albany demanding a show-down from the politicians.

Though the Teachers Union of New York, which is Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers and is affiliated with the A.F. of L., represents only 5 per cent of the city school teachers, its membership of 1800 wields an influence far beyond the figures. The union members are so much more active than the other teachers, and their organization and officers so respected for their independence of the Board of Education, that the unorganized teacher who has drifted into one or more of the seventy-odd dollar-a-year company-union teacher associations, very naturally looks to the union for leadership. For this reason the union has a representation of about 20 per cent in the executive of the joint committee of these teacher organizations. This joint committee declares that it will oppose the salary cuts in LaGuardia's economy bill without compromise or reservation. While the union was advocating such position in the "united front" of the organizations its agitation swayed the rank and file. During the campaign the union membership increased 50 per cent and it is growing steadily.

A good share of the union activity is being carried on by the Socialist members. In order to coordinate their work and increase their activity, and effectiveness in building the union these Socialist teachers have organized a permanent group and now meet regularly.

"That the party and its members give the Teachers' Union moral support is granted," the league's statement declares. "But we must be ready to do more. First, there are more Socialist teachers outside of the union than in. If you're such a one, join now. Your comrades need you there to keep the union aggressive but sane and ever alert. If you are a party organizer, check up your teacher members and get them to join. Get your friends in and out of the party to enlist in the union campaigns. Secondly, as parents, Socialists could help the union and their comrades by waging the same campaigns through parent-teacher organizations. As workers, it should be their job to save the schools and improve them in the same manner in which the workers first gained the free public school system."

Wash Suit Workers' Union Pursues Runaway Firms

As part of the campaign against run-away firms in the children's wash suit industry, Local 169 of the Amalgamated is carrying on an organization drive in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Brian Bros. of Fall River and Harwood Co. of New Bedford were the first to give in to the union's demands and sign agreements. The workers in the victorious shops are so pleased with "union" that they are helping the organization in its drive. Twenty of the Harwood girls volunteered to canvass the workers for the union, and the Brian Bros. girls are helping to picket the Little Dorothy Dress Co. which is on strike in Fall River. This shop is being organized jointly by the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated as the work is divided between women's dresses and washable suits.

And right in New York—in the Bronx to be exact—sweatshop conditions were found equaling those in any of the out-of-town shops. A strike was called in the Original Novelty, where wages were as low

as \$5 and \$7.50 a week and after one day, the firm signed a union agreement.

Bushelmen Lay Siege to Department Stores

The Bushelmen's Section (alteration tailors) of Local 25 of the New York Joint Board, is following up its successful organization work in the men's retail clothing stores by a campaign among the bushelmen in the department stores. Four hundred retail stores employing 1,400 people have signed agreements with the union thereby cutting hours to 40 a week—formerly the men had worked as many as 70 hours a week—and gaining substantial increases in pay. Minimum wage scales of \$36 and \$42 a week were agreed on. The workers in the department stores, knowing of the gains made by the bushelmen in the neighborhood stores, are eager for organization. Julius Lipshitz and Charles Schwartz are in charge of the drive.

ALLEN-A HOSIERY STRIKE THREATENED

KENOSHA, Wis.—Scene of the famous hosiery strike of several years ago, the Allen-A Co. plant here faces the probability of another strike Saturday. Further negotiations are going on between the union and the plant mill owner, but unless President Kimball of Allen-A gives in, there will be trouble a-plenty.

The union asks a 20 per cent wage increase, recognition of the union, and preference for union men in employment. About 700 of the 900 Allen-A employees are members of the union, and half of these are women.

LABOR ORGANIZERS' CLASS ON THURSDAYS

The first meeting of the class for labor organizers, sponsored by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, took place at the Rand School last Tuesday. Important organizational problems were taken up.

The class, which take up the history of the trade union movement, methods of organizing, and tactics of the Socialist and other parties in the labor field, will meet on Thursday at 8:30. It is urged that only those seriously interested in making labor organizing their lifework join the class.

Taxi Drivers to Build Union

(Continued from Page 1-L)

an agreement on the basis of a plebiscite. This was rejected, and a telegram was sent to Mrs. Herrick practically closing the door to all negotiations. This was sent by the leaders of the Manhattan local without the knowledge or consent of the Brooklyn, Bronx or Queens local, and without the knowledge of the strike committee. Later the very same agreement was eagerly sought for.

2. A so-called conference of trade unions was engineered by Joseph Gilbert, the Communist organizer of the Manhattan local. This was called without the consent or knowledge of the other locals. To this conference were invited all the Communist "unions" and organizations. Although it is true that they also invited the A. F. of L. organizations, they were well aware of the fact that no legitimate labor organization would attend an out-and-out Communist affair at which Ben Gold was the chief speaker. This conference did exactly what the Socialists warned them it would do. With the assistance of wide publicity in the capitalist press, it labeled the union as a "Communist controlled" affair.

How the Strike Was Called

3. When the question of the general strike was discussed in committee the writer argued, and Gilbert admitted, that it would be wiser to fight one company at a time, getting support from the working drivers to assist those out on strike. Sam Orner in a conversation with Abe Weinberg, the Brooklyn organizer, also agreed to the same policy. The next day, both Gilbert and Orner made an appeal for a general strike. This strike was called over the heads of the rank and file. At a mass meeting, largely attended by striking Parmelee men, by independent owner drivers and by some company stool pigeons, the strike was called for in a demagogic appeal of Gilbert and Orner. The vote was taken before Sam Smith, president of the Bronx organization, had the opportunity to speak. The writer has definite knowledge that the rank and file—at least in Bronx and Brooklyn—were opposed to the strike. This opposition was not due to any lack of militancy, but rather to a clear understanding of the weakness of the organization and of the necessity for a tactic of fighting one company at a time. The general strike is exactly what the large fleet operators wanted.

4. After the call of the strike, the Communists were in perfect accord with the policy of collecting a levy of three dollars per day from independent owner drivers to permit them to remain on the streets. Only by clearing the streets of all cabs

could the public have become aware of the strike and rallied to its support.

Basis for a Union

5. After the first day of the strike, about thirty small fleet owners signed closed shop agreements with the union. This put about 3,000 cabs back on the streets. The individual owner found that with this competition he could not pay the three dollars fee. At this point it was therefore decided to call out everybody, including those with whom the union had signed closed shop agreements. These closed shops would have formed the basis for a real union, and would have caused other companies to fall in line. These policies were carried out by the Communist leadership and against the advice of the Socialists and without consulting the rank and file. On three separate occasions, at conferences held with Ben Gold, Mayor LaGuardia and Mr. Deutsch, definite agreements were arrived at, and were accepted by the strike leaders, including Orner and Gilbert. These two thereupon proceeded to call for the rejection of the very terms that they themselves had agreed to at the strikers' meetings in Manhattan. They would then return to the Mayor and plead for the same things that they had rejected—and would accept less. It must be remembered that there were thousands of starving strikers without funds and with practically no relief, and that every delay meant that much less chance of winning anything at all. After they had rejected the last efforts, they went back to the Mayor, bringing with them Charles Schneider, a Tammany lawyer, who came into the picture without the knowledge or consent of the Brooklyn, Bronx, or Queens local, but with the open backing of the Communists, and who offered terms that were a complete defeat for everything the men had been battling for.

Throughout the strike, the Communist Party was pushing itself into the picture, not merely as sympathizers assisting the strikers, but as a political unit, trying to dominate the union for its amends. For the first time, the taxi driver has been initiated into the class struggle, but he still needs education towards class consciousness. The Communist Party attempted to divert the struggle from its purpose and make it a battle ground for Communist policies but succeeded only in bringing disaster and tending to alienate the drivers from all radical movements. As usual, the Communists attempted to politicize the strike from its very inception.

Building for the Future

As for the future. The rank and file of the union is thoroughly disgusted with the mistakes and the conduct of the strike by the Communists. In the Bronx and

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION. Local 66, 111 E. 4th St., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3067. 3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Thompson Square 6-5406. L. Hollander, J. Catamnotz, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS UNION. Local No. 1, Tel. Orchard 4-9860. Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

CLOAK, SUIT & DRESS PRESSERS' UNION. Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 60 W. 35th St., N. Y. C. J. Breslaw, Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION. Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-6798. Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5100. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, 1 E. 6th St., Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wla. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sidney Perlmuter, Mgr.; Sec'y, Louis Stolberg; Ass't. Mgr., Maurice W. Jacobs; Sec'y to Exec. Board, Nathan Saperstein. Chairman of Exec. Board.

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, Officers, Amalgamated Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkinson 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Skol Fin Secretary; Emil J. Benen, 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 7-4548; uptown office 36 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 Oppenheimer, Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Roanblatt, Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

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 8:30 in the office. Ed Gottman, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone Thompson Sq. 6-7470. Leon H. Rouse, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION. Local No. 1, A. F. L. and U. I. 290-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 62 of I. L. U., 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5750-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

Brooklyn, resolutions have been passed repudiating the Communists and calling for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The majority of the joint council, consisting of all the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens representatives, passed the resolution which appears elsewhere in these columns.

The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens locals have requested assistance from the Socialist Party. The party has agreed to continue to help them build a genuine, honest and legitimate union which will take its place in the American labor movement. Only by pursuing the policies suggested in their own resolution will they succeed, and the party will co-operate with all those elements that seek to accomplish this purpose.

Shirt Makers Win Important Concession; 36 Hour Week Goal

The Shirtmakers Joint Board has won an important fight in the agreement of shirt contractors in the National Association of Men's and Boy's Shirt Contractors Association to stop cutting on April 15. For some time the union has been fighting the cutting of shirts by contractors and tried to have the elimination of this practice embodied in the cotton garment code. This was agreed upon, to be effective June 15, but so many exemptions were allowed that the union felt the good effects of the provision would be nullified. The action of the association, which has jurisdiction over practically all the shirt contractors, constitutes a great victory.

According to Alex Cohen, manager of the shirtmakers' union, the joint board is considering making a demand upon the cotton code authority for a 36-hour week, a 25 per cent increase in piece rates and a proportionate increase to week workers. The 40-hour week and \$13 minimum has not relieved unemployment or materially increased buying power, the union manager said.

A strike is being conducted against the firm of Chas. Greenburg, which has a plant in Morgantown, W. Va., and one in Providence, R. I.; 400 workers are involved. The recently organized

shirt workers of Uniontown, Pa., 50 miles away, were the driving force in getting this plant out on strike. John Sobczak, who was left in charge in the absence of Leo Kryski, has been arrested, together with five pickets. The firm is putting up a bitter fight. Mr. Greenburg stated that he is "obligated to the town which had attracted him to that community." The "attraction" undeniably was a promise of free rent and electric power for a period of years, and cheap, docile labor. On the last score, the strike will probably have to be set down as an act of God. The Artistic Shirt Co. of New York was brought up before the Regional Labor Board on the complaint of its employees that the firm had forbidden them to be represented by the ACW. The firm has made other concessions to its employees since the drive started, according to Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the union, but refuses to recognize the organization.

CLOTHING UNIONS IN JOINT CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1-L)
J. L. Wines of the United Garment Workers confirmed the Amalgamated report on the demand for a shorter work week and wage increases.

SHIP YARDS PICKETED BY LAND AND SEA

(Continued from Page 1-L)

EMPLOYER "SYMPATHETIC"

Mr. Bardo was very sympathetic. He suggested that if union members really wanted to be helpful, they should all write their congressman and protest against the "rank social injustice" of restricting their hours to 36 a week when most industries are allowed to work 40. He pointed out that he had just persuaded the government to increase their hours from 32 to 36; that this amounted to a 12½ per cent increase in income. This was as far as he could go on the wage question.

A strike vote was called and carried without a dissenting voice.

After a week on strike, the union ranks are firmer than ever. Five or six hundred men are on the picket line every morning and evening. Even the police are friendly toward the pickets, while the company, sensing the situation, has

announced that it will make no attempt to run in scabs. However, the strikers are digging in for a long siege if necessary. The relief committee is out every day garnering supplies for the pickets and placing men on the county relief lists. Picket lines are maintained 24 hours a day, both in front of the plant and on the Delaware River in power boats. No loop hole is left for strike breakers.

WORKERS IN THE FOREFRONT

At a huge labor rally staged by the shipworkers in the Camden Convention Hall, fully 5,000 workers turned out to hear Norman Thomas acclaim the strike as the forefront of organized labor's counter attack on company unionism and depressed living standards. In the midst of the meeting, large delegations arrived from the knit goods workers and from the Cannery Industrial Union, which has since gone on strike against the Campbell Soup Co.

Make for War

sired social w prevails would ad- under the those who to ordinary outcome of e establish- Socialist The simple slipping

Work for Peace

on, M.P.

terests, or to imagine he conflict out to en- of arbitra- while its ritable, the n matters not been nments of e did not interests; t measure tion that al dignity er was in t that vic- oring them and well-

I have been convinced by my experience of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva that the peoples of the world are not only ready but are desperately anxious that this new system of real security and real disarmament should be brought into being. They have come to see that only by that system can the next war be averted; and I believe they are ready for the grave new decisions of high policy which are required. I am still not without hope that before it is too late the governments will give to their peoples a new lead in this direction, and thus will spare mankind the appalling tragedy which another world conflict would involve.

When it comes to power once more in Great Britain, the Labor Party will give this lead to mankind.

(See editorial on page 2)

Turn You . . .

you who minted shekels out of blood
broken limbs, who dream again
ke this messy miracle, beware . . .
eely as I crave the flesh of men
reat as is my hunger, yet
no stomach for such rancid meat
ra. First I will broil your odors out,
le will not find you fit to eat.

you who urge the laughing lads to doom
h hallowed words, and dripping hymns of hate,
e yourselves, I warn you, if again
il God's raiment with the slime of State.
me my baneful breath will permeate
estoned temple walls. No studded door
ar my ghastly messenger . . .
ly throat he grips will pray no more.

time I warn you, mothers of the boys,
once again a fear of neighbor's scorn
ends your purposes and you permit
eachery of driv and brazen horn
be the grim exchange of love for pride
elled honor . . . then I must
m my brutal bombs and grind
ento a dull and barren dust . . .

time I warn you all, I lurk and wait,
monster born of man made mad by greed . . .
have fattened monstrously and grown
y shroud. And if you will not heed
at warning, and you call me in
t again, as I have fed before . . .
our God and his innumerable stars
ow how you were all destroyed, by War . . .

developments. While the big-wigs of militarism solemnly decry "sensationalism" and assure us that air attacks cannot do much harm, realists know that they are whistling to keep up their popular following. In London recently all the new defense machines were trotted out to save the city from a sham air raid by night. Out of approximately three hundred planes that went over the town, less than an eighth were even spotted by searchlights, let alone "fired upon." The inability of civilization to protect itself from immolation in modern combat bodes ill for those optimists who imagine that worthy results for subsequent generations can be gained from temporary sacrifice.

Fallacy No. 4: That certain wars are warranted as a last resort. The cry in the days of Hugo Grotius, "father of International Law," was "only those wars which are just"—that meant precisely all of them. Later, the slogan changed to—only those wars which are defensive—which, too, meant precisely all of them. As Sir Norman Angell—who has himself supported war for "peace" both in theory and practice!—recently declared, England supplies a good lesson on defensive war. England—which has fought defensive wars in every corner of the globe but two: Greenland, and England!

Fallacy No. 5: That the issue is vertical, with "wrong" nations arrayed on one side and "right" nations on the other. No one in his senses would fail to concede differences in war guilt or international wrong-doing. But the chief division in the world today is a horizontal demarcation, separating in most nations those who maintain their privileges by the exploitation of workers to safeguard them, from the masses who, however deceived they may be by propaganda, have only one genuine need: to shake off the control of the masters who drive them into battle.

This fallacy is perhaps most dangerous of all today, when the outraged emotions of the world turn against a Hitler or a Dollfuss and tend to stir thoughtless people and tend to stir thoughtless people Germans and the Austrians. The real battle, however, is no less against the imperialists in France, Great Britain, and the United States, who produced economic and political conditions which veritably created Mussolini and his satellites, and which, more directly than generally realized, maintain them where they are. Capitalism, as did certain fighters in the World War, holds up its boogies for rifle fire from the opposing line. But the real enemy is not the terrifying ogres. To attack the puppets does no lasting good; the real job is by Socialist organization and strategy to take the trenches.

Note on Profits

As an Incentive

SKANEATELES, N. Y.—There is no red ink on the books of the village of Skaneateles, according to an A.P. despatch.

Free of municipal taxes since 1931, the village has, in fact, \$98,288 on hand in cash and owns \$48,000 of its own bonds, its total outstanding indebtedness, according to the treasurer's report.

Largely responsible for the showing is the Municipal Electric Light Bureau, which last year, its thirty-fourth year of operation, increased net earnings and began 1934 with \$49,321 in cash on hand, in addition to having a plant, debt free, inventorying at \$109,237.

This plant lights the city streets, maintaining 240 lamps, free of cost to the residents.

Meaning of War to a Young Socialist

By James Maurer Dundore

The writer of this article is a 17-year-old grandson of James H. Maurer, an enthusiastic Yipsel of Reading, Pa.

EVER since the World War ended—the war to end all wars, and to make the world safe for democracy and a decent place to live in—we see the dream for democracy the human family has struggled for for centuries being crushed. We are told that democracy has failed. Now, as a matter of fact, true democracy has never been tried yet. No matter whether the form of government is a monarchy, a dictatorship, a republic, the aristocracy, the exploiters of labor always ruled with but one exception, and that is Russia. Even there true democracy does not exist.

Who would dare to say that the world is as decent a place to live in as it was before 1914? Ever since the international slaughter ended we have heard much about world peace and disarmament.

There have been International Disarmament Conferences—the Kellogg Peace Pact, the World Economic Conference, a League of Nations, and a World Court. Yet the great powers have more war equipment now than before 1914. They talk peace but get ready for another slaughter.

The impossible treaty of Versailles concocted by Clemenceau, Orlando, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson is responsible for the European chaos that gave Germany a Hitler and Austria a Dollfuss.

The World War that settled nothing but took a toll of ten million lives of soldiers, known to be dead, three million others—presumed to be dead, thirteen million dead civilians, twenty million wounded, three million prisoners, ten million refugees, nine million orphans, and five million widows, besides the destruction of three hundred and forty-eight billion of dollars worth of property and production, with an added military expense of one hundred and sixty-five billions of dollars.

And we may ask, what has this frightful war sacrifice brought us, and who was responsible for it? Surely, no one will contend that the great human mass of the warring nations were responsible or had anything to say about making war upon each other. No, those responsible for the awful slaughter and destruction were the same interests that are now setting the stage for another war—the capitalists and their political servants. The same group that looted their nations, impoverished and oppressed the toilers. This group of exploiters and robber barons have been managing the affairs of the world since the beginning of this so-called civilization, and the mess the world is in is their making. For the past few years they have been conniving to embroil Russia and Japan in a war.

Now, what has this frightful war sacrifice brought us? Nothing except sorrow and debt burdens. This means perpetual taxes to the consumers of life's necessities, which naturally means a lower standard of living for the masses. And this debt burden, lying heavily on the shoulders of the people, is to be paid back with interest to the group who were responsible for the war and who profited by it. One thing we should all bear in

(Continued on Page Eight)

The Workers Abroad

An International Review of the Socialist and Labor Movement of the World

By Mark Khmoy

French Socialism Races Fascism

THE more one studies the social and political developments of the last two months in France, the more one is inclined to view them as a race, a desperate race between Socialism and Fascism.

When analyzed realistically, the problem resolves itself into a question which—Socialism or Fascism—will be the first to succeed in mobilizing the revolutionary traditions of the French masses for its particular objective in combatting the industrial crisis; which will be the first to capture the imagination of the largest number of hitherto politically inactive or even hostile masses; which will impress itself on the mind of the multitude as gravitation center of the growing army of the unemployed and unemployables, of the grumbling farmer and bewildered small home owner, of the ruined artisan and disillusioned youth; and, finally, which—Socialism or Fascism—will show the greatest showmanship in exploiting the age-old love of the French people for the theatrical and spectacular in mass movements.

Only in the light of this singular race one is able to understand the political strategy and organizational tactics of our party in France since the spectacular Paris street riots of February 6, have interrupted the normal flow of life there.

And only when keeping this idea in mind are we able to comprehend the aggressive united front tactics of the French section of the Socialist International.

This conception will also be of considerable help in evaluating the "instructions" given to the provincial Federations by the National Council of the party at its special session on March 10th and 11th.

New Instructions

THE "instructions" were adopted almost unanimously. 3,756 credentials were recorded for them and only 75 against.

What the dissident 75 wanted, I may have a chance to state later on. At present, however, it would be more to the point to enumerate, even if in a condensed form, the decisions as adopted.

They are as follows:

"1) Toward the government of the National Bloc, brought to power through the reactionary riots of Feb. 6, the attitude of the party must remain of a determined and permanent hostility.

"2) In view of the political upheaval directed against the will of the voters, the party demands the dissolution of the present Parliament, preceded by a new election law based on integral proportional representation.

"3) The party will continue in all and every direction and in all possible forms the campaign of conquering power it started some time ago.

"The events of Feb. 6, brought a new justification for this demand and make it more pressing than ever.

"For France is approaching the limited choice between Fascist capitalism and Socialism.

"The decay of all political formations of the bourgeoisie do not leave any other solution but a Socialist one.

"The struggle against fascism because it is part of the war against the most cruel effects of the crisis, cannot be conducted otherwise than on the base of Socialist action and in line with the Socialist doctrine.

4) A commission appointed by the C.A.P. (National Executive Committee) will present to the coming convention of the party (called for May 20-25, in Toulouse) a two-edged plan: one that would serve as an instrument of propaganda and mobilization of the masses and the other containing the program of immediate action of the party when it will attempt to conquer power.

"5) The defensive action against the menace of the Fascism and the offensive struggle for the acquisition of power demand:

"a) An intimate coordination of efforts with the industrial organization of the working class;

"b) An action for the mobilization of all the proletarian elements, giving preference to the instinctive urge that pushed on the 'morrow of Feb. 6, the masses of workers and farmers toward unity, and not permitting a deviation from this course even in face of the repeated maneuvers of the Communist Party leaders who oppose this real united course. Party organizations must strive to defeat these maneuvers through evidences of Socialist sincerity.

"The party organizations must whenever possible take the initiative in the united front actions. But the Federations and locals are reminded that the agreements must be of a local character, that they must serve only as a link for the preparation of the mutually agreed demonstrations, that never must they lead to the creation of permanent organizations that may compete with the party, or follow orders which are not in harmony with party principles or decisions.

"c) An effort should be made to unite around the party

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The Workers Abroad

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people of whatever political affiliation if only they are ready to defend the Fascist menace to the republican liberties.

"The effort should be built on the common historic foundation of republican and Socialist foundations in France and the impossibility to defend effectively the civil and political liberties without making them an instrument of social justice. . . ."

It seems from the report, published by the *Populaire*, that the editors of the "Instructions" (Leon Blum, L. O. Frassard, Vincent Auriol and Jean Zyromski) stressed the necessity of local united front agreements only because the national and international leaders of the official Communist Party are strenuously opposed to a real united front . . . and so we have now in France a Socialist "United Front from Below."

But, surprising as this might seem, this strange reversal of tactics works in France. And brings gratifying results.

When the reactionary and fascist conspirators announced, on Feb. 5, their sinister decision to march on the Parliament and overthrow the Republican government the Socialist Party and the Socialist friendly but non-partisan Federation of Labor (C.G.T.) declared a general mobilization of the working class against the reactionary conspirators. Thousands of rank and file Communists answered their call and only very few responded to the order of their party leaders to join the armed Fascist march against the Parliament. This stupid "mistake" of the Stalin leadership in France proved to be a real eyepener for many of their followers.

When, in answer to the Fascist provocation, the French Federation of Labor called for Monday, Feb. 12, a one-day general strike, the Socialist Party immediately endorsed it and called for national mass demonstrations on the same date. The party sent out a ringing appeal for united action on the general strike and demonstrations. Every labor organization accepted it. But not the official leadership of the Communist Party. A Socialist delegation went to the Communist *L'Humanité*, pleading for unity. The answer was "no!", accompanied with a new manifesto, full of the old attacks and abuses. The party press reprinted the "manifesto," and is since then reprinting almost without commentaries all such "compliments," and continues to hammer its unity appeal through action. When the C.P. called a demonstration on Feb. 9, the Socialists joined it and fought arm to arm with the Communists against the brutal police attacks. When the general strike of Feb. 12 came, more than four million wage earners responded to the call. Ignoring the blind opposition of the Communist Political Bureau, all the Left Wing, Opposition and dual unions responded to the call of the Federation of Labor and, what is still more surprising, took part in the Socialist called mass demonstrations. 150,000 workers came to the Court de Vincennes, Paris, demonstration of Socialists and Communists. And many, many more to the innumerable demonstrations the party called simultaneously in all other cities and towns of France.

The Communist Party refused a "united front" for the funeral of six workers who died during the riots of Feb. 9. The Socialist Party ignored the refusal and brought out its leaders and masses

The Duty of the Socialist Party In the Face of War Danger

By Jessie Wallace Hughan

DURING the last few years the fight against war has entered a new and different phase. We Socialists need no longer spend our energies in demonstrating that war is Hell, or even that modern war is rooted and grounded in the economic system.

The problem has narrowed down to this: What methods shall we use to abolish this hoary absurdity before it destroys civilization, and with it the prospect of the cooperative commonwealth?

There are three reasonable roads to the abolition of war; the first

through Parliaments and conferences, by way of peace treaties, courts of arbitration and disarmament pacts, in the hope that war may gradually disappear. Liberal pacifists are strong for these methods. Socialist parties have always given them a general support, but they can never be our main line of attack.

The second is time-honored among Socialists: capitalism is the root of all modern wars; make this connection clear to the working class, and unite to abolish capitalism. War will the automatically disappear, as its roots in the industrial system are destroyed. This anti-war policy was that of the Second International; it is that of the Third International and the Communists. It broke down dis-

astrously in 1914 because it contained no clear plan of resistance in case war should break out before the fall of capitalism. In the absence of such a plan, the Socialists of Europe, like the old style peace societies in the United States, succumbed to the propaganda which always makes every war an exception.

There is real danger of the repetition of this disaster unless Socialism adopts a line of action very speedily, for the next war will find even among so-called radicals the same old quota of exception-makers. Defense of home and country will, of course, be played up once more, and those who still think in terms of nineteenth century warfare will again march trustingly off to protect foreign

investments while air bombs proceed to annihilate their home cities.

Workers must be on their guard, however, against an exception more insidious. If their radicalism is unable to distinguish between the economic and political class struggle and a class war equipped by the armament trust, they will fall as easy a prey to capitalist propaganda as did those fire-eating "revolutionists" Walling and Stokes and Frank Bohn in this country and Hervé in France in the sifting days of the World War. Governments know even better than in 1914 the bait best adapted to the gullible radical, and we may be quite sure that the next whether civil or international, will be served up as a defense of the workers against some form of dictatorship.

Immunity from war propaganda can come only through definite plans for resistance to all war by means of political and direct action.

Political opposition to war lies in the direct line of Socialism, and our American party has a glorious tradition in this respect. We must never fail to nail the Communist misstatement that American Socialism shares the responsibility of the Second International in supporting the World War. On the contrary, our party opposed the war from the outset, with the result that its national officers were indicted, its Congressman and New York legislators expelled, and its leader, 'Gene Debs, thrown into prison. It refused to approve the actions of the Second International or to unite with it, remaining for some time without affiliations.

It cannot be denied, however, that after the splendid campaign of 1920 for the imprisoned 'Gene Debs, the party leaped for some

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talism lasts. Each group of capitalists is willing to gamble that the expense and the risk will be borne by the other fellow. Only the destruction of the capitalism that is war, can prevent war. Only the workers can destroy capitalism. The only peace movement, therefore, that has any validity is the international Socialist movement. The only peace conference that is worth calling is the International Congress of Socialist Republics. The only force that can prevent a war under capitalism is the refusal of the workers to fight.

The Only Way to Fight War

By David P. Berenberg

SOCIALISTS need not be told how wars are made. Wars are not the outgrowth of nationalism, however much inflamed. They are not the result of the machinations of the armament makers, even though these are in large measure the beneficiaries of war. They are not the inevitable product of man's nature, nor are they biologically necessary as nature's way of limiting populations and of eliminating the unfit. All these explanations of the causation of war are advanced by the apologists of that which is, because they serve to hide the true reason for wars.

The truth is that capitalism is war. That which we call war is in fact only a more malignant form of the intra-capitalist struggle that goes on all the time. That which we call peace is the same struggle continued under different forms and with different weapons. Where in war the struggle is waged with battleships, air-planes, guns and gas, in times of peace it is fought out by means of protective tariffs, diplomatic negotiations, propaganda, economic spying, price cutting and in a thousand ways that the innocent bystander never suspects.

War is the natural condition of existence under capitalism. The philosophers of capital glorify competition. They find the theory of

—200,000 people took part in the funeral march of Feb. 17. This was repeated on March 4, during the funeral of another victim, a Right Wing worker Vuillemin, fatally wounded during the mass demonstrations of Feb. 27. Again 200,000 Socialists and Communists marched under the same standards and listened to the same, Socialist and Communist, ovations. . . .

And so it continues. The result of this tactic seems to be an enormous strengthening of the Socialist organizations and Socialist friendly unions.

On the industrial field the gains of the new unity trend are especially noticeable, but on the political and party fronts the results are not less telling. . . .

No wonder the French resident, Leon Trotsky, had to admit in one of the latest issues of his publication that "the split of the Socialist Party did not help the decaying Communist Party a hair's breadth. The Unitary (Communist) Unions declined from half a million to less than 200,000 members," while the reformist C.G.T. unions gained 500,000 in membership. . . .

the struggle for existence a perfect excuse for the savagery of their system, however much they must pervert and misinterpret Darwin's idea. Each entrepreneur attempts to destroy every other who works in his field, even if he must employ thugs to complete the job. When the exigencies of war, open or latent, grow too fierce for him alone he combines with his erstwhile foe, not that he may stop fighting but to face new and greater enemies. The period of single proprietorships gives way to an era of partnerships; partnerships yield to stock companies; corporations combine and become trusts; horizontal trusts develop into vertical trusts. Each step is the outcome of war. Each leads to war on a greater scale.

We have so far reached the stage of "national" combinations. This does not mean that mystical nationalist considerations have stepped in and have called a halt to the onward march of capitalist concentration. It means only that so far as we have gone, the energies of capitalism have been spent largely on the war within the boundaries of the old feudal nations; that so far the struggle has been between small neighboring capitalists, who have tried to achieve the extermination of competition and the consolidation of the victorious forces. This has largely been accomplished, and in recent years the victorious "national" monster combinations, that have been victorious at home, have come face to face with each other in a newer and vaster war. In recent years they have begun to cross the borders of the old feudal states to conquer raw material and markets in other places. In the process the same old war to the death between grocer Smith and grocer Jones for the trade of Main Street is repeated. But now, instead of grocers Smith and Jones we find Dutch Shell facing Standard Oil; German drugs fighting English and American drugs; German steel competing with French steel. And as the competition between grocers Smith and Jones sometimes led to murder and arson, so does the new alignment of forces lead to murder and arson. The violence of Jones and Smith is a mere breach of the peace. That of Oil and Steel is—war.

The inflamed nationalisms are inflamed because German steel is fighting French steel; because Japanese finance, American and Russian, are in conflict in the East; because capitalists in Italy woke up too late and are trying to "muscle in" on a racket that was well established in 1870.

The munitions makers don't

create war. They exist because the perpetual war that is capitalism provides a market for their goods. They are the jackals that haunt the armed camps. They are a fever symptom, not a cause of the disease.

Biological necessity and psychological inevitability—these are the fine cloaks that capitalism drapes over its own greed. A system that stands on avarice and brutality cannot afford to call these things by their right name.

Efforts to deal with war that do not take into account the nature of war are as likely to succeed as Don Quixote in his battle with the windmills Leagues of (Capitalist) Nations cannot prevent war if capitalism is war! Disarmament conferences can only succeed in establishing relative equality in armaments. This will never prevent war. Wars must have been fought in the past with small armaments. Christian brotherhood humanitarian ambitions, beautiful idealism have proved of no avail. Even the theory that war is too expensive and too dangerous will not prevent war as long as capi-



Drawn by David Atkins

Filming "The Lost Patrol" -- -- Thriller at the Rialto

On Location with McLaglen and Karloff During Shooting of "The Lost Patrol"

"Mesopotamia never was like this."

Victor McLaglen lighted a cigarette, pushed his sun helmet back from a sweat-bathed forehead and grinned at Boris Karloff, with whom he had just finished playing a scene in the RKO-Radio thriller, "The Lost Patrol," now at the Rialto Theatre.

They were on location, fifteen miles west of Yuma, Arizona, where the company had arrived at the rag end of the hottest August that sun-scorched region had experienced since 1889. Temperatures of from 115 to 130 degrees were the rule during the heat peak of the day, and as all of the work was done on open sand dunes, the men got the full effect of the stifling heat. The stinging torture of blinding sand lashed in the eyes and whipped against the unprotected face must be felt to be appreciated.

Karloff, mopping at his streaming face and brow, glanced over the heat tortured expanse of the surrounding desert.

"Was Mesopotamia better or worse?" he inquired briefly.

"Better," replied McLaglen, lowering a canteen from his cracked lips. "Bit of brush here and there in Mesopotamia; a touch of color now and then to relieve the glare. Not so much blasted sand. Heat, plenty of it, but no worse than this, if as bad."

Gradually, the air was filled with stinging sand. The sun shone dimly through a gray cloud in the east, and the surface of the dunes was a phantasm of motion.

Tiny figures, their heads bent and their shoulders hunched against the fury of the sandstorm, slogged down from a distant dune, growing larger as they came nearer.

One of them was John Ford, director of the picture based upon the exploits of a patrol of British cavalymen lost on the Mesopotamian desert. With his cameraman,

MATCHLESS "MIKADO"

Gilbert and Sullivan Season at the Majestic.

The good old "Mikado" repeats its thrills this week; next week the doughty "Pirates of Penzance" spread their song and laughter, with S. M. Chartock carrying on the mantle of the late Milton Aborn. John Cherry blossoms as Lord High Executioner in place of Frank Moulan; otherwise the reliable old cast keeps its allure: Herbert Waterous as Pooh-Bah, William Danforth as the Mikado, and Vera Ross, unparalleled Katsisha. A few novelties in setting and costume—that red robe light-centred at the first curtain-fall—keeps expectancy aflutter, as the old delights are spiced with tiny new neat touches. There is one king of comic operetta, and his name is "Gilbert and Sullivan."

"Wonder Bar" Holds Over at Brooklyn Strand

"Wonder Bar" will be held over for a second week at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre.

Al Jolson, who played in the stage version, as the entertainer de luxe, plays the same role in the picture. He sings two catchy songs in English and a Russian gypsy melody, as well as acting as master of ceremonies at the gay Parisian night club where the drama is set.

Kay Francis, Dolores Del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, Dick Powell, are some of the notables in the cast.

he had been out looking for a setup for his next scene.

"Get the cameras over on that dune," he ordered, wiping sand from his eyes. "No sound. Could not get a thing through the microphone in this wind, but we'll get a great silent shot—till the cameras sand up. Get into your tunics, men. Full equipment, rifles, bandoleers, canteens. Make it snappy, before this wind dies down, or the dunes blow away."

Fifteen minutes later, a file of uniformed men trudged along the crest of a high dune. Wind whipped at their pith helmets, sand slapped at their exposed faces and cut their streaming eyes. One man slipped to his knees, struggled to his feet and plodded on. A voice rang above the whine of the wind.

"That's it! Cut! Now get back to your starting place and we'll do it again."

"Mesopotamia," grinned McLaglen, his face a twisted mask, "never was like this."

In MGM Latest Special, "Viva Villa"



Above you see Stuart Erwin, Wallace Beery and Katherine De Mille in a scene from the much discussed "Viva Villa" at the Criterion Theatre

PAAC Concerts with Martha Graham

The Pan-American Association of Composers, founded by Edgar Varese, is this month giving two concerts of modern music. The first, at Town Hall 8:30, Sunday, April 15, will offer music by Harris, Ruggles, Salzedo, Varese, etc., conducted by Slonimsky. The second, at 8:30, Sunday, April 22, will be at the Alvin Theatre. Albert Stoessel will conduct; and Martha Graham and her group will present a series of dances. Judith Litante will be soloist.

"Gambling Lady" at Strand

Barbara Stanwyck's latest starring picture for Warner Bros., "Gambling Lady," in which she is supported by Joel McCrea and Pat O'Brien, is current at the Strand Theatre.

"Gambling Lady" is the story of a girl gambler whose adherence to a "straight" code of ethics gets her into marital and other difficulties.

"Two Alone" Has Premiere Fox Brooklyn—New Stage Show Devised by Oumansky

"Two Alone," RKO Radio's new romantic drama of American rural life, has its first curtain showing at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre today. Jean Parker, Tom Brown, Zasu Pitts, Arthur Byron and Beulah Bondi head the cast.

"The Dance Round-Up" is the name of the stage show at the Bert Frohman, Master of Ceremonies, returns after a six month absence.

Other headline artists are Mary Goss and Charles Barrows, a pair of jesters in "Hic-Ups"; Mooney and Camp dancers; Daisy "A Horse" full of surprises; and the mad, merry Rancherettes in a round-up of fun.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly presents

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—Brooks Atkinson, Times

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WEEK OF APRIL 10

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HENRY HULL in "TOBACCO ROAD"

by JACK KIRKLAND. Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel

48th ST. THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

T. F. CUNO, COMRADE OF MARX AND ENGELS, DIES AT 88

Theodore Frederick Cuno, said to be the last surviving member of the intimate group which included Marx and Engels, founders of the First International, died recently in Llano Colony, New Llano, La. He was 88.

Cuno had lived a cloistered life with the cooperative group for several years, though in the 80's and 90's he was an important and influential figure of the American Socialist and labor movement. He left his mark in the old Socialist Labor Party and the Knights of Labor, serving the latter as research director and statistician.

His career as a labor journalist covered 60 years, including service on the old "New Yorker Volkszeitung," DeLeon's People, the journals of the Knights of Labor, and finally his last editorship, The Workers' Journal. During the World War he was literary editor and book reviewer for The Internationalist.

In late years he had contributed a regular column to The Llano Colonist, entitled "Trying to Hit the Bull's Eye."

Party Branches Launch Drive for New Leader

PLANS for pushing the circulation of The New Leader, making it an even more important agency for building up party membership, and for improving the paper in every way were discussed at an inspiring and successful conference of delegates from Socialist Party branches in New York held late last week.

With S. M. Levitas, business manager of The New Leader, in the chair, the large delegation listened to addresses by Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon and Matthew M. Levy, who discussed The New Leader and its problems and indicated how the paper might be better used for party propaganda.

In the general discussion representatives of the Midwood Branch of Brooklyn reported that The New Leader is being used in door-to-door canvassing for party members and subscribers, with considerable success.

Other delegates contributed suggestions and made constructive recommendations for improving the paper. Editor James Oneal summed up, and the conference concluded by electing a permanent Committee of Sixteen for The New Leader, to promote the paper's circulation and to cooperate in every way.

The committee follows: Louis Epstein, Samuel A. DeWitt, Theodore Shapiro, Mary Hunter, Haim Kantorovitch, Murray Baron, L. M. Morrison, C. Kahn, Charles Dann, Herman Vogel, Mrs. Reifman, C. Shenofsky, Joseph Weil, Bruno Rantano, Harry Kavesh and Max Delson.

Anti-War Meet at Yipsel N.E.C. Meeting

The National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League opens its quarterly meeting in Bridgeport, Conn., with an anti-war rally Friday night, April 6, at Moose Hall, 800 Main St.

The committee will be in session Saturday and Sunday. Special attention will be given to student and industrial departments, educational and cultural committees, and the Falcons. Plans will be made for the Y.P.S.L. summer "jamborees" and for special campaigns against fascism.

Socialist Party and War

(Continued from Page Six)

time into a policy toward war which must be classed as liberal rather than radical. The 1932 platform contained excellent demands for specific reforms in international relations—entrance into the World Court, abolition of conscription, etc. It even added to the proposal for general arms reduction the radical phrase "but if that is not possible by setting the example ourselves." A Republican Senator, however, Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, has three times introduced a resolution more radical than any of our platform demands—that the power of the United States government to make and prepare for war be unconditionally abolished. Opposition to war is the one policy in which we have let ourselves be distanced by non-Socialists.

What is still more serious, we have somehow allowed that stalwart provision to slip from our party practice which once directed that any candidate or elected official who voted for war or war credits should be summarily expelled.

A weapon more immediately powerful than the political, and of great importance in supplementing it, is of course direct action—the refusal of man and woman to enter the trenches or perform the civilian work essential to war operations. The second part of this program is being urged by the Communist and near-Communist groups. With an inconsistency which is hard to reconcile with sincerity, however, they have no scruples against accepting direct military service, trusting to the vague expectation that workers who have deliberately subjected themselves to the goosestep and martial law will decline to shoot their comrades when the order arrives. Even the refusal of civilian work they shift from the revolutionary individual to the revolutionary union; and as such unions are still in a small minority, all actual opposition to war is thus put off to the indefinite future.

Yet it is as individuals that the workers will be drawn into war service, and the power of refusal is in their hands, even though their particular union may happen to be reactionary. Moreover, the central point of resistance must remain that of military service, as

any government could effectively nullify a strike of war industries by setting its enlisted men to work—and to shoot down strikers.

Much was accomplished during the World War by the organized refusal of the British No-Conscription Fellowship, which sprang up with the aid of the I.L.P. after war was declared; far more can be achieved by a steadily growing organization established in peacetime, with its strength well known to the government before propaganda for a specific war is set in motion.

Such an organization has gradually been emerging in the War Resisters' International, with affiliated sections in twenty-eight countries. Its basis of membership is the following declaration:

"War is a crime against humanity. I therefore am determined to give no support to any war, international or civil, and to work for the removal of all causes of war."

It would probably be inadvisable for a Socialist political party to require personal war resistance of its members. Only by encouraging this movement, however, as did the I.L.P. in 1915, can Socialism avoid in the next war a debacle such as that of the Second International, which failed as an organization because it had provided its members with no standard of personal action to be followed in all circumstances without exception.

The fight against fascism and war belongs to Socialism rather than Communism. Upholders of violent dictatorship can attack only the aims of Hitler and Dollfuss and not their methods. Those who stand ready to support a new "war to end war," or to "defend the (Soviet) fatherland," or "to make the world safe for (social) democracy," must be classed not with radical anti-militarists but with liberal advocates of peace; for in their pious hope that war for a good cause may prove something other than defeat and suicide they have laid themselves open to all the assaults of militarist propaganda.

In the issue of war, Socialism, not Communism, stands logically upon the Left. Let us be steadfast in the anti-war radicalism of Gene Debs.

The Party Progresses

Robert Miller Tour

Robert Miller, one of the outstanding leaders of organized farmers in the Northwest, will begin a speaking and organizing tour in North and South Dakota, with his first date in Christine, N. D., April 9. Miller was president of the Minnesota Farmers' Union for a number of years, and recently was chosen by a conference of farm organizations to represent them at the hearings of the AAA on dairy farming. He is a member of the national committee of correspondence and action of the Continental Congress.

His schedule includes: April 9, Christine; 10, Fargo; 11, Mayville and Grand Forks; 12, Larimore or Northwood; 13, Park River or Grafton; 14, Sheyenne or New Rockford; 15 and 16, Jamestown and Valley City; 17, Forman; 18, Aberdeen; 19 and 20, Huron and Mitchell; 21, Yankton, 22 and 23, Sioux Falls; 24, Sisseton. It is planned to return Miller to the same territory in about a month for a follow-up tour.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee. The Socialist Party holds an anti-war mass meeting Friday, April 6th. Speakers will be William Zumach, who as a state senator during the war was indicted for anti-war activity, Al Benson, state secretary, Andrew J. Blemler, Socialist Party educational director, and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Justice of the Peace Carl Hampel will be chairman.

Two full time organizers have been engaged by the party. Paul Boyd, a civil engineer, will work in the tenth senatorial district. Arthur Rowan, former undersheriff of Racine, will organize for the party in Brown, Oconto and Marinette counties. Dates for these organizers may be arranged by addressing Al Benson, state secretary, 536 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee.

West Virginia

The state office is mailing out 10,000 copies of the state platform as a begin-

ning of its campaign for nominating petitions to put its candidates on the ballot.

Definite plans are now made, assuring carrying out of project for a summer labor school.

Idaho

Local Emmett, of which T. J. Conrod, former state secretary, is now organizer, is distributing 300 pamphlets every Saturday evening to CWA workers and farmers.

Michigan

"Direct Credits for Everybody?" is the title of a five-page mimeographed report prepared by Frances King and Leonard Woodcock to meet the growing direct credit movement. Party organizations where this new currency scheme is gaining headway may obtain a copy of the report by sending a stamped (long) envelop to the Socialist Party, 225 E. Forest Ave., Detroit.

Branch 5 of Detroit is distributing a mimeographed newspaper, which reports a weekly Saturday night forum, three weekly classes for workers, and an active YPSL.

At the recent meeting of the S.E.C. plans were made to hold a State Convention for organizers. The committee plans to make an extensive organization campaign throughout the State this year.

Wayne County: Anti-War meeting at Wayne University (City College) Auditorium, Friday, April 6. Joint anti-Fascist meeting with the A.F.O.L. will be held at the Labor Temple, 274 E. Vernor on Sunday, April 8, at 10:30 a.m.

Branch 1: April Shower Party, Saturday, April 7. Dancing and entertainment.

Branch 2: Dance and entertainment March 31 a huge success.

Branch 5: Anti-War Meeting, April 7. W. G. Bergman, chairman.

Clarence Senior will be in Detroit Saturday, April 7, to discuss details of National Convention with Arrangements Committee.

Workmen's Sick & Death-Benefit Fund

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

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For further information apply to the Main Office
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Massachusetts

Boston. Demonstration against War, April 6, 5 p. m., on Tremont Mall, Boston Common. At 8 p. m., Old South Meeting House, Powers Hapgood, principal speaker.

Connecticut

New Haven. Youth rally under auspices of the YPSL Friday evening, April 6, at new headquarters, 53 Orange St. Winston Dancis, National Secretary, Noah Walters, member of the National Executive Committee of the YPSL, will speak.

Plans are being made to hold forum meetings at the new headquarters, 53 Orange St.

West Haven. West Haven Local reports the death of Comrade Mrs. Harrington, over eighty years old. Mrs. Harrington was the mother of Mrs. Charlotte Carroll, who is a charter member of the local.

New Jersey

New Brunswick. Branch is holding a public forum Monday, April 9, at Workmen's Circle, 53 New Street. Subject, "Fascist Menace to American Peace." Speaker, Dr. Frank Kingdon, pastor of Calvary M. E. Church of East Orange, N. J. Chairman, Dr. Milton J. Hoffman of Rutgers Theological Seminary. Proceeds to the United Drive Fund.

Thursday night, April 12, the branch will celebrate 2nd anniversary of the local. Speaker, entertainment, dancing. Newark. The Young Falcons of Newark will stage an anti-war play Saturday evening at county headquarters, 1085 Broad St., following the usual Saturday evening supper to be served by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Berger of the Women's Committee.

The Rand School class at county headquarters Monday evening will hear August Tyler in second of two lectures on "Modern Problems of Socialism." Tuesday evening the Essex County Executive Committee meets at 1085 Broad St. The Branch of the Oranges will hold a business meeting Wednesday evening at home of Mrs. Becker, 351 Halstead St., East Orange.

Thursday evening the Central Branch of Newark will meet at 1085 Broad St. M. Hart Walker, county chairman, will speak on "The Armament Internationale." M. H. Walker, Essex County director for the United Socialist Drive, has extended the drive through April. About 25 per cent of the county's quota has been raised. Central Branch of Newark leads the county with 64 per cent of its quota raised.

New York

State Executive Committee. The special meeting scheduled for April 15 for the purpose of giving a hearing on pending appeals will be deferred until the 29th or later.

State Convention. State Secretary Merrill has sent out the call for the elec-

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Socialist Party of America
549 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

tion of delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held in New York City on Saturday and Sunday, June 30 and July 1. Greater New York will be entitled to 83 delegates altogether, Westchester County to 6 delegates, Buffalo to 3 delegates, Monroe, Nassau and Onondaga counties to 2 delegates each, other locals to one delegate each.

Buffalo. The newly organized North Main branch held its second meeting last week Thursday. The attendance was double that of the first meeting. The branch has contacted every enrolled Socialist voter in its territory. Local Buffalo, according to the State Office, showed an average membership for the first quarter of 1934 nearly 20 per cent greater than its average for the calendar year 1933.

Local Buffalo's anti-war meeting will be held at 8 p. m., April 6, in the Hotel Fillmore, 207 Delaware Ave. The speakers will be John Nevlin Sayre and John Newton Thurber.

Westchester County. Julien Bryan, lecturer, author and traveler, will present his moving picture of "Russia As It Is" at the County Center, White Plains, Friday evening, April 27. Reservations may be made through Mrs. Margaret Coogan, 169 Nepperhan Ave., Yonkers.

Mount Vernon. Algernon Lee was the first speaker at the Rand School Extension course lectures at party headquarters, 23 East First St. Course lectures are given every Wednesday evening at 9 p. m., and will continue for four weeks. On Friday, April 20, William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader, will lecture on the "Road to Power." On the 28th a card party and entertainment will be held.

Rockland County Local. Meeting in Comrade C. P. Svensson's home, Palmer Ave., Nanuet, Thursday, April 12, at 8 p. m. Dance and Card Party at the Whip in Spring Valley, Friday evening, April 13, at 8:30.

New Rochelle. Friday, April 6, Geo. H. Goebel: "War—What For?" Debs Auditorium, 284 North Ave.

Hempstead. The Hempstead forum, conducted by the Socialist local, concluded a highly successful season Tuesday with a lecture on "The Austrian Civil War" by William M. Feigenbaum.

Not a 'Red' Menace . . .

(Continued from Page One)
and exploitation put over the reactionary plot.

He continued: "Let us not fool ourselves about the extent to which the Government must go. The little that has so far been done for the producing class is but a drop in the bucket compared with what must eventually be done! Instead of whining and whimpering about the terrible 'socialistic' and 'communist' tendencies of the 'New Deal,' let us face the basic fact that fearful poverty and suffering still exist throughout the land—even if some mild steps have been taken to reduce them. Let us also recognize that they must be abolished.

"A government that does not protect its citizens from legalized robbery and that does not guarantee them the elementary needs of human beings—food, shelter, clothing, medical care when sick, and an income when old and exhausted—does not deserve to stand. Any government to endure must provide these things.

"Our business here ought to be to speed up the process of feeding, clothing, sheltering and caring for our suffering and agonized millions—not wasting our time in high-sounding dissertations about the Constitution and fine-spun technicalities!"

Then Representative Foulkes paid his respects to Hamilton Fish, who moans about radical tendencies and progressives in the Government service. "After his laughable affair of discovering cabbages and carrots in a Baltimore warehouse where he thought Communists had hidden bombs, he ought to have learned a bit of sense—but I fear he has not," he said.

"We are going to get more radical tendencies and more radical legislation, instead of less," concluded Foulkes. "I have a suspicion that the time is not far distant when the Government must take over the industries and run them, ending exploitation by private interests. If so, this will mean more liberty, not less. The liberty of the nation, to be safe from starvation, is considerably more important than the liberty of a few men to coin profits out of the sweat, blood and tears of the many!"

"RECOVERY" BY WAGE CUTS!

Raising wages is declared a major objective of NRA. Now it is reported that high officials in the organization are seriously planning to put over lower wages in a great basic industry—building.

The scheme has come to light in connection with reports that General Johnson may leave NRA to head a great Government effort for home building and renovizing and slum clearance.

If Johnson quits NRA, W. Averill Harriman, First Assistant Administrator, son of the late E. H. Harriman, notorious railroad stock speculator, is mentioned as his most likely successor. He is supported by the big capitalistic interests and is said to have made an especially favorable impression with big business by his sympathetic attitude toward the ideas of fixed prices for industry and business generally and removing the

Government in the largest possible measure from activity in the NRA brand of "industrial self-government."

Harriman is now understood to be busily at work charting NRA reorganization, a basic feature of which is said to be decentralization of the "self-government" scheme. An outstanding feature of the plan is early revival of the heavy and capital goods industries, with a determined effort to start building and construction.

Coupled with a plan for Government loans to individuals for home building and home renovizing is a proposal for enforced reduction in the price of all building materials, brought about through price fixing throughout the building materials industries.

Of the utmost importance to labor, the plan is said to contemplate a general horizontal reduction in wage rates throughout the building and construction industry, as well as a cut in freight rates on building materials.

The idea of a general wage cut in the building and construction industries is nothing new in NRA; officials have toyed with the idea for months and it was one of the chief stumbling blocks in drawing up of the construction industry code. Building trades unions fought it to a standstill before the code was promulgated but it is again being pushed in NRA inner circles.

A YOUNG SOCIALIST LOOKS AT WAR

(Continued from Page Five)

mind, that is the workers who do the fighting, bleeding and dying.

The working class of the world is slowly but surely beginning to rise in protest, as witnessed in the recent Austrian revolt and events in Paris. The capitalist system the world over—resting upon a foundation of blind and stupid greed—never has, never will, and never can be just, honorable or honest, not even among themselves. The whole system is based upon exploitation, hypocrisy, deceit, robbery, and mass murder called war.

The world over, Russia excepted, we find that the army and police, although supported by the mass of the people, are directly controlled by the malicious minority. It is this group that constitutes a menace not only to the state, but to the whole civilized world. It is this group that promotes wars and fears the onward march of Socialism.

TO THE WORKERS

By Leo Isaacs

YOU who fructify the land—
you the workers,
Whose blood has turned the wheels
of industry,
Whose hands have shaped eternal
monuments,
Arise!

CAN this be subjugation? Do
you cower

In your suppression? You who
know

The dross of life, the savage-
biting pain

Of poverty, are you beaten
That you suffer in blind fatalism?
Arise!

WHAT should be yours shall
be:

The fruits of the earth shall be
your harvest,

The looms will hum the paeon of
labor,

The unborn hope shall quicken
If you but dare your eyes, and see
your servitude,

If you but shape your own salva-
tion,

If you but arise!

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The Terzani Aftermath

THE Terzani case is an example in which we have positive proof of many things we have been saying. We have been saying that the administration of criminal law in America was rotten to the core, that it allowed scores of guilty to escape, especially if they were well connected, while often it sent the innocent to jail.

In the Terzani case only the vigorous defense of an innocent man resulted in his acquittal and in the indictment of the real criminal. The District Attorney of Queens County broke his word to me and to others who called upon him. He never made a proper investigation in the case and circumstantial evidence shows that he only acted in the end against Moffer, who confessed the murder, and Smith, who is now indicted for perjury and who was responsible for false charges against Terzani after the Terzani Defense Committee had forced his hand. It is for this reason that I have written Governor Lehman demanding that District Attorney Colden be superseded by the Attorney-General for the purpose of trying Art Smith. I have also requested that the Governor see that the case should not come before County Judge Downs, who showed his prejudice against Terzani and his witnesses in the trial which resulted in Terzani's acquittal.

But far more important than any particular request to the Governor is the duty of every Socialist, every labor man, every friend of justice, to use the facts of the Terzani case to show specific evidence of the way in which an innocent man can be framed either by direct and diabolical collusion or by the utter carelessness and incompetence of a District Attorney's office and its indifference to easily provable truth.

Camden's Strikes

IT was a great experience to go to Camden, New Jersey, the other night and speak to the orderly and enthusiastic crowd of strikers from the ship-



Norman Thomas

building yards. They are out one hundred per cent. At their meeting was a large delegation from the Campbell Soup plant and from the knit goods workers on strike in Philadelphia. Here in this city auditorium, one felt, was a demonstration of the potential power of the workers when they wake up and act together. We need that sort of demonstration after the bad setback for legitimate labor unionism in the automobile settlement. More power, then, to the Camden workers, whether in the shipyards or in the Campbell Soup factory! Their cause is just. They are depending upon themselves rather than upon some political pull or friendship in Washington. They deserve to win.

Things Before Us Now

THE time has clearly come when it is the business of Socialists to get Socialism and not bother with reform. There are some things, however, important enough to be worth working for if for no other reason than to show our loyalty to labor's cause.

One of these is unemployment insurance. None of the bills now under consideration with a chance of passage in any state legislature is adequate by Socialist standards. In endorsing unemployment insurance or unemployment indemnity, we endorse the principle and in every case should urge amendments to make the amount provided adequate and to make sure that the burden of this indemnity falls upon employers and upon the state.

Another thing that we should unqualifiedly and wholeheartedly work for is the ratification of the child labor amendment. It is a crime that it is necessary to have a constitutional amendment to deal with child labor. But since we are on the way to getting the amendment, let's push it through and have the job done. The opposition to the amendment is either trivial, selfish or hopelessly clerical.

A Notable Book

MORRIS HILLQUIT'S "Loose Leaves From a Busy Life" is a peculiarly appropriate and charming memorial to a leader and comrade to whom American Socialism owes a very great debt. It is good to see the appreciation it has met from the book reviewers of the Times and Tribune. It is a book Socialists will want to buy.

ALREADY the Socialist Drive has put on two new organizers where they are desperately needed. What are you doing to put it over the top?

Mein Weg zu Hitler

von Carl Severing, Minister a. D.

Wir sind durch einen glücklichen Zufall bereits heute in der Lage, einen Auszug aus der Einleitung des neuen Buches von Carl Severing „Mein Weg zu Hitler“ der internationalen Arbeiteröffentlichkeit zu übermitteln.
Redaktion der DVZ.
Das unsinnige Gerede von Kommunisten, die ich schon immer als politische Kinder bezeichnet habe, ich sei zu Hitler übergetreten, was ein Beweis mehr dafür sei, daß meine Partei die soziale Hauptstütze der Bourgeoisie „Ar kann nur auf diejenigen Eindruck machen, die meine Lebensgeschichte nicht kennen.

Abkommen so gründlich hereingefallen waren. Ich wollte aus jann mitwirken, wenn die Gewähr gegeben werden konnte, daß der Einmarsch der Truppen mit derart überlegenen Kräften ausgeführt würde, daß ein Widerstand auch den Führern von vornherein als nutzlos erscheinen mußte.

Noch in demselben Jahre, am 3. Dezember 1920 erklärte ich dem späteren kommunistischen Abgeordneten Oelsner gegenüber, daß es unter den deutschen Nationalen Herren sehr viel festere Stützen der Republik gibt als in seinen engeren Kreisen. Der von ihm genannte deutsche Nationalen Regierungspräsident von Gersdorff in Merseburg ist ein so loyaler Mitarbeiter, daß, wenn ich die Wahl hätte, Herr Oelsner vor mir her zu hocke!

Seit 1906
Volks-Zeitung
Original-Beitrag
Einziges unabhängiges Wochenblatt aller Werktätigen
Berlin-Zürich-Saarbrücken-Prag-Paris-Amsterdam-Kopenhagen
Nr. 5 15. März 1934 1. Jahrgang

Antworten der Redaktion

— Severing in der DVZ: Der in der vorliegenden Ausgabe von uns abgedruckte angebliche Auszug aus dem neuen Buch Carl Severings ist in unserer Redaktion entstanden. Mit Ausnahme der Einleitung, die Reichshäute und einigen unverständlichen Zitate im Gesamttext besteht dieser Artikel aus wörtlichen Zitaten Severings, entnommen einem Buch „Im Wetter und Watterwinkel“, dem „Vorwörter“ und den Landtagsprotokollen.
— „Welt-Fress“ (Herausgeber: Herr Barbois): Ihr entlarvter ist sehr schön, ausgezeichnete Ausgabe des überparteilichen Reichs. Ihr schreibt: „Derselbe Reichling baut jetzt im französischen-berühmten Hagendungen (Hagendungen) ein riesiges Hotel-Resort. Bitten, Wirtschaftswissenschaftler, der

THE above is a photographic reproduction of a scandalous charge made by Communists here and abroad that Carl Severing, once Socialist Minister of the Interior of Prussia, had published a pamphlet, "My Road to Hitler," in which he was alleged to have joined the German Nazis. A story to this effect appeared in the New York Times last Sunday. The origin of this story has been traced by the Neue Volkszeitung to a Communist paper, the Deutsche Volkszeitung, published in Saarbrücken, in the Saar Basin ruled by a commission of the League of Nations. What is even more important is the fact that this Communist publication, in order to avoid prosecution for publishing false information, published a

statement in small agate type in the same issue in which it accused Severing admitting that its story was a forgery!

This admission of forgery was printed in another section of the paper. The title given to the alleged Severing pamphlet was the title of the Communist article accusing Severing! The article itself consisted of detached sentences from Severing's writings, running back before Hitler came to power. The Communist forgery was picked up by the German Nazi press, which rejoiced in the new "conversion" Severing himself has made a flat denial of the "conversion" attributed to him.

Here is a translation of the admission of the Saar Communist paper that the story is a forgery: "Severing in the D.V.Z.? The

alleged abstract from Carl Severing's new book appearing in this issue was originated in our office.

With the exception of the introduction, the conclusion and some unimportant additions in the text, this article consists of direct citations from Severing's book, "Im Wetter und Watterwinkel," the Vorwörter and minutes of the Prussian Landtag sessions."

At the top in the above illustration is the original story. At the bottom (left) is the most head of the Communist journal. At the bottom (right) is the admission of the forgery.

This incident reveals a depth of depravity that is shocking. We are content to present the facts and let our readers make their own comment.

"An Appeal to the Membership of the Socialist Party"

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WEVD New Leader Speaker

William M. Feigenbaum, Associate Editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1300 Kc.) Friday, April 13th, from 5 to 5:15 p.m.
Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor of The New Leader, speaks Friday, April 6th, at the same hour.