

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Three Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Detroit Convention

Delegates Adopt
Declaration of
Principles

Members of Party
Will Vote on Much-
Debated Document

By William M. Feigenbaum

DETROIT.—The national convention of the Socialist Party, after three days of exciting, often turbulent sessions, adopted a Declaration of Principles containing sections that evoked the most heated discussion of its seven sessions, all characterized by the most animated deliberations.

The convention voted to change the name of the party from Socialist Party of America to Socialist Party of the United States. The convention also voted, amidst much cheering, to restore recognition of the class struggle to the application blank for party membership.

Important Notice

SINCE one resolution of the Detroit convention of the Socialist Party will be sent to a referendum of the party membership, next week The New Leader will open its columns for a discussion of the resolution by party members. A reasonable amount of space will be devoted to the discussion. The editor will reserve the right to cut out any personalities and will endeavor to have the discussion confined to the issues and differences of opinions. Members should make their communications short so that as many as possible may be printed.

The Declaration of Principles printed elsewhere in this issue in the form in which it reached the (convention) will, however, be submitted to a referendum of the party membership before it becomes the official stand of the party. At the same time, the new National Executive Committee, at its meeting immediately after the adjournment of the convention, referred the Declaration to a committee of Socialist lawyers to study in connection with objective conditions in certain states.

The Declaration of Principles and the debate upon it was the high spot of a turbulent convention. On many issues and in the section of committees and party officials, lines were drawn sharply between so-called "old guard" and "militant" groups.

In some of the most important sections of the convention, however, there was substantial agreement among the great majority of delegates; in most of these cases the convention agreed with the position taken by the majority resolution. (Continued on Page Three)

A View of the Declaration of Principles Adopted at Detroit

By James Oneal

THE writer had intended to present a general view of the work of the national convention of the Socialist Party. But there are occasions when some action of an organization is so vital that all other matters become insignificant in the view of the members. Before passing on to this matter, which is causing much debate, it may be well to observe that the Detroit convention was the most confused in the party's history. It was difficult for the chairman to keep order; and there were more groups with special views than in any other convention. At Milwaukee, two years ago, there were three groups. In the Detroit convention one might easily trace six. In other words, instead of more stabilization of thought there has been much less in the last two years. This is not an encouraging fact, but it is necessary to recognize it.

On the other hand it is interesting that the NRA resolution which took the New York minority resolution as a basis carried certain changes that correlate with certain criticism the writer made of it in meetings in New York. The convention also struck out the bitter reference to the trade unions that the original contained. The trade union resolution carries two sections of the writer's proposals at Milwaukee and as a whole follows the New York majority resolution except for one amendment. The resolution of the minority at the Paris Congress of the L. S. I. was also defeated on a roll call vote.

The above decisions represented a trend of thought that appeared to be dominant by a safe majority. Then came the debate on and adoption of the Declaration of Principles by a larger majority than was recorded for the resolutions mentioned above. The debate was heated and the adoption of the resolution was immediately followed by circulation of a petition to send it to a referendum of the members. In the parliamentary jam it became impossible to vote on the document by sections. A motion was made to vote on it by sections. Some wanted this procedure and others did not. It was considered as

a whole and carried and will be voted upon by the members as a whole either for or against.

The situation facing each member will then be this: If a member likes the document as a whole but objects to some paragraphs he cannot cast an intelligent vote. If he votes for the whole document the latter will carry paragraphs he dislikes; if he votes against it he is recorded against a document the main trend of which he favors. This is unfortunate but cannot now be rectified.

Now for the Declaration of Principles. It is not a declaration of principles. Such a document would be devoted to a short historical survey of the origin and development of the capitalist system, of the creation of the modern working class, of the class antagonism, of the exploitation of the workers, the concentration of capital, the production of surplus commodities and capital for export, the rise of the imperialist era, imperialist war, economic crises and their causes, the organization of the proletariat and its mission to abolish capitalism and class rule. Some elements of such a document are in this one, but it is mainly concerned with the Socialist attitude toward fascism and war. We have yet to adopt a declaration of principles.

The last Declaration of Principles we adopted was approved in 1924. Those who are acquainted with it and who compare it with the Detroit document will observe that it departs in many phases from the declaration of 1924. The Detroit document is an attempt to formulate a program of action should fascism or war face us. The St. Louis document was adopted at an Emergency Convention when war actually faced us and it was designed to meet the emergency that confronted us. It was in no sense ever considered as a declaration of principles.

The Detroit document is not designed to meet an emergency that now confronts us. It is an attempt to forecast what should be done in the event of such an emergency. Next week we will print the St. (Continued on Page Eight)

Party Defines
Stand on Big
Issues

Stirring Debates on
Many Issues at Con-
vention

By Sidney Hertzberg

DETROIT.—A sense of impending crisis and a realization of the responsibilities of the Socialist movement at such a time pervaded the National Convention of the Socialist Party here and guided its decisions on declarations of policy.

The delegates heard three debates on questions of primary importance. On Friday night, the report of the resolutions committee recommending the adoption of the report of the American delegates to the L. S. I. Conference in Paris last summer was discussed and defeated.

On Saturday afternoon a resolution on the NRA and Socialism was debated and, after being amended, passed. The high spot of the convention came the following afternoon with the debate and final adoption of the new Declaration of Principles.

Atmosphere Tense

For two and one-half hours the delegates listened intently while leaders of the party from all sections of the country alternately denounced and defended the new Declaration of Principles. The hall was hot and the atmosphere tense. The debate itself, although lacking nothing in vigor and frankness of statement, was on a comparatively high plane and altogether free from personal recrimination.

Louis Waldman of New York, leading the opposition, opened the debate with the warning that its adoption would mean "the end of the Socialist Party." To the accompaniment of boos, he branded the declaration as "a provocative, anarchistic, illegal and communist doctrine."

"I am not opposing the traditional Socialist position against war," Comrade Waldman declared. "It is a position which will get us a hearing with the workers. I am opposing a doctrine which will bind and fetter us in our efforts to build up a strong anti-war sentiment—a doctrine which will rouse tremendous prejudice against us and handicap rather than help us in fighting war. This is a wild, irresponsible declaration."

Possible Interpretation

Singling out the statement which pledges the party, in the event of war, to support all comrades "who for anti-war activities or refusal to perform war service, come in conflict with public opinion make law," he declared that this would be interpreted as a threat to the party to support the might dynamite bridges and alterate. (Continued on Page Two)

Behind the Scenes in Washington

The Workers Get a Promissory Note Payable Next Year—Maybe

By Benjamin Meiman

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON.—Procrastination may be the thief of time, but is very often darned good practical politics.

When the sovereign voter begins to demand reforms, real or

Observer in Labor Section

Observer's article from Washington will be found this week in the Labor Section. Look for it!

imaginary, and the demand grows to such proportions that even the politicians become aware of it; when it reaches a stage that it's dangerous to deny and disagreeable to grant; then—up jumps the devil! The good old method of procrastination is resorted to. A promissory note is given for some future date.

This method of procrastination is now being applied by the administration to combat the congressional demand for social legislation. Word is being quietly passed around among advocates of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, etc., that soon the President is going to send to Congress a special message of Social Legislation. The President will recommend that the entire question of such legislation be submitted to a congressional committee for investigation and recommendation to the next session of Congress. That means at

least another year will pass before any social legislation can possibly be enacted.

The worst thing about the entire matter is that the bill for a 30-hour week, the six-day week for railroad employees, the McLeod bank pay-off bill and some others are being shunted into that old deal of delay. The workers will get a promissory note to become due next year.

According to people who know what's going on behind the scenes, this promissory note for action at the next session is given by the Roosevelt administration under duress. The story goes that Joe Byrns, Democratic floor leader, had run down to the White House reporting that the House is getting out of control; that some of these measures might be brought up for consideration over objection

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Samuel H. Friedman, labor editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1390 Kc.) Friday, June 15th, from 4.30 to 4.45 p. m. William M. Feigenbaum, Associate Editor of The New Leader, speaks Friday, June 8th, at the same hour.

(Continued on Page Two)

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FEIGENBAUM and S. H. FRIEDMAN, Associates

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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SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1934

ARMS DIPLOMACY

WRITING of the arms parley in Geneva, a New York Times correspondent refers to it as the "cat, monkey and parrot imbroglio" and that is what it seems to be. What is happening is that the representatives of the powers do not want war but each is afraid that any scaling down of weapons will give some one of the others an advantage in a world of imperialist thieves. One paragraph summarizes the situation this week.

Behind the Scenes in Washington

(Continued from Page One)

of the leaders, and might be enacted against the advice of the administration. As a counteracting flank movement came the President's announcement about a message to submit the question of social legislation to a special congressional committee.

I wonder if one may be permitted to recall that almost two decades ago a Socialist congressman, Meyer London, introduced a bill for old age pensions, sick and unemployment insurance—just such as is now being promised by the administration for the next Congress. Of course, London's proposals were damned as too sacrilegious even to be suggested in Congress.

Even Samuel Gompers appeared against it. At an open Congressional hearing Gompers denounced London's demand for old age pensions and unemployment insurance as "paternalism," that would weaken the self-reliance of the workers, the confidence in their own power which their unions give them. Now, the A. F. of L. convention demands it and the Roosevelt administration promises it.

The heresy of yesterday is the religion of today!

THE powerful Wall Street publicity machine, as well as Dr. Wirt and all his backers, have vainly done everything possible to keep the "young liberals" from influencing the Congressional Committee working on the market bill and securities act.

of the "young liberals" moved into the private room to superintend the it is well done. Tom Ben Cohen never

missed a conference committee meeting, and whenever the securities act amendments were considered you were sure to see Jim Landis at the private conference.

It is customary for a congressman to explain the results of each conference to the press. That job was performed each day for the stockmarket conference by Ben Cohen, who explained everything much better than most congressmen do. President Roosevelt did not allow himself to be scared off. He gave free reign to those serious able "young liberals," labeled "the Frankfurter boys (after Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard), to fight it out with the Wall Street lobbyists.

The Congressmen were glad enough to have them do it. Indeed, they invited the trio in. There is nothing particularly wrong about that, if the advice given is good. Government experts usually consult in private with congressional committees and sit in on executive sessions. All these three are government employees.

Corcoran and Cohen wrote the stock regulation bill and Landis wrote most of the securities act. No one knows more about them. The Wall Streeters charge they are prejudiced, but they insist they are working for the people.

The best phase of the trio's work was on modification of the securities act. The original changes included one providing that a man who losses his money in stocks cannot sue for damages unless he proves that he relied on an untruthful statement of a corporation official in buying the stock. Lawyers can see what that would do to securities regulation; new stock buyers would never be able to establish such proof. The puni-

"The issue is continuance of the conference on the lines on which it may be possible to go on," says the correspondent, "because at present new deadlocks constantly supersede the old whenever these are solved or sidetracked. Behind and below them all is the question of security as superseding that of disarmament, which the conference was called to achieve. And at present security is in the foreground and disarmament far in the rear." He adds that "No one wants the conference to fail, because the results of failure may be only too disastrous for the world at large. On the other hand, nobody seems to know how to proceed at present with any prospect of success. But no delegation cares to take the responsibility of throwing up the sponge entirely."

Rarely has there been such an example of paralysis of the will. The delegates are like a group of men drifting in a boat in the rapids, each trying to get out and no one daring to move because he fears to upset the boat. This is "diplomacy" in a world resting on a volcano.

IMPERIAL STEEL

BY the time this issue is on the press there may be some action by President Roosevelt in the struggle of the steel workers who have threatened a strike on June 16. The organized workers are fighting for recognition of a union they control and the corporation for its company union. By way of doing this it seeks something like the auto settlement "which lugged in company unions to cut the throat of honest unions," a statement of the union leaders declares.

Early last February the union leaders applied for an election in one big plant of the U. S. Steel Corporation and presented a petition with 1,500 names to the National Labor Board on March 20. The days passed into weeks and the weeks into months and yet the board has not arranged an election. Why? From the statement quoting a vice-chairman of the board the Steel Corporation "won't have" a straight election and if the union men will "just bow to the company union" and try to capture it all will be hunky-dory for the steel masters.

In other words, the corporation is law and law so powerful that it paralyzes the Labor Board. It is the Imperial Council of the steel code and the workers now call the NRA the "National Run Around." It isn't often that we have seen a huge corporation so

cooly exercise a veto power over federal legislation. We commend this situation to the wise men who boo the class struggle out of their consideration.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN

WE are uncertain of the merits or defects of the Wheeler-Howard bill now pending in the House Indian Affairs Committee but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs charges that certain mining interests in Arizona that seek "virtual confiscation of the mineral wealth of certain Indian tribes" are opposing the bill. This is probably true as it is only another phase of a long history of spoliation to which the Indians have been subjected.

During this long period of robbery by the white man the Indian could not be a citizen in the land of his fathers till the year 1924, when this was granted because of his services in the imperialist war. Now that he is a citizen, he is still the victim of robber corporations that seek to deprive him of what remains of the cream of natural resources still in his hands.

The Indians bear the same relation to the government that colonial peoples bear to the imperialist governments that control and exploit them. A Socialist regime would make restitution for the wrongs done them, insure them the enjoyment of their tribal customs, and at the same time give them all the advantages that will come with collective mastery of industry, machines and natural resources.

Yea, brighten the corner where you are but don't let the enemy corner you by any folly of your own.

Great Britain has decided not to pay anything on its debts to the United States on June 15, and declares that it is not repudiation. Tell the landlord you are not going to pay the rent but you won't repudiate it.

The national committee of the Republican Party has adopted a statement of principles that insure no return of the depression. If the committee will inform us of the time that the depression departed we will be glad to report this important news.

The G. O. P. has a deficit of \$206,000 from the last campaign. They might arrange a few chicken-in-the-pot dinners and balance the books.

Socialist Party Policy on the Trade Unions

Submitted by the Organization Committee and Adopted at Detroit, June 2, 1934

THE relationship of the Socialist Party to the party and to the labor movement. This convention therefore declares, and calls upon all Socialists to unify their forces in the trade union movement for the purpose:

1. All Socialist Party members shall belong to the labor union in their industry.

2. Considering the technical improvement and development of mass production in all large industries which tend to undermine all trade skills and reduce the workers to a common level of efficiency, that the Socialists within the trade union movement actively propagate for the more effective form of organization along broad industrial lines, instead of the present craft form, and for independent political action along Socialist lines.

3. That Socialists should observe the highest form of ethics in the trade union movement and consider it a duty to work for democratization of their organizations wherever undemocratic practices may exist, and should oppose all forms of racial discrimination. They shall work for a fairer form of representation at A. F. of L. conventions, including just representation to federal locals.

4. Socialists should assist in organizing the unorganized and encourage the formation of unions in such industries. Party members who do organization work apart from the A. F. of L. should recommend that the unions so formed

should apply for membership in the A. F. of L. Where all efforts at affiliation have been exhausted, our members may recommend that the unions so formed remain independent.

5. That the National Executive Committee shall call upon the state and local organizations of the party to arrange for cooperation between them and the trade unions for a campaign against fascism, and other forms of suppression of civil liberties, as well as all forms of discrimination against the Negro in the labor movement.

6. The Labor Committee of the National Executive Committee should become more effective, and stimulate state organizations of the party to form labor committees in locals of the Socialist Party, particularly in industrial centers, for the purpose of unifying the forces, coordinating the action of Socialists in the trade unions, in order to carry out the policies of the Socialist Party. As far as finances permit, it shall employ field organizers and shall set up such agencies as are necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of this resolution. It shall also set up permanent machinery for the collection and distribution of strike relief.

New Pamphlet by Panken

The Rand School Press announces the publication of a sixteen-page pamphlet, "Socialism for America," by Comrade Jacob Panken. The price is 5c with the usual reduction on bundle orders for sale or distribution by branches and locals.

This pamphlet will be reviewed in The New Leader at an early date.

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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Stirring Debates at Convention

Commonwealth Plan Is Rejected by Delegates

By William M. Feigenbaum

(Continued from Page One)

ns adopted by the New York central committee in the period prior to the election of convention delegates.

At the outset, after the convention had been organized, elected committees and heard opening speeches, the first action taken up was a resolution on the international relations of the party. The motion called for endorsement of the position taken by the minority at the Paris conference of Labor and Socialist International last summer, which was the first of four out of six of the American delegates there. After a long discussion the resolution, believed to have been submitted as a test of the strength of the "ultra-left" group, was defeated by a vote of 8,344 to 7,831.

It was noted that the major part of the vote for the resolution came from the localities with little Socialist organization, while the strongly organized states containing the bulk of Socialist strength voted almost solidly against it. It was also noted that those delegates objected to in the Paris minority report that caused its defeat appear in different form but were identical in substance in the Declaration of Principles that was adopted, large number of delegates who voted against the first supporting the latter.

Resolutions and programs on the side unions, a farmers' program and other decisions of the convention followed closely the line of the New York majority resolutions, except on the NRA. The New York minority NRA resolution was used as the basis of a statement and was materially altered in committee before being taken up by the convention.

Strictures upon the A. F. of L. embodied in the NRA resolution were struck out after a debate in which the lines were drawn clearly between the two points of view. The resolution on international Communist unity, denouncing Communist disruption and intrigue and calling for united action only by agreement between the Communist International and the Labor and Socialist International, and representing substantially the so-called "guard" point of view, was adopted by the Resolutions Committee. It was, however, never reached in the press of other business.

The Commonwealth Plan, proposed by Paul Porter and widely regarded as a party platform, appeared as a recommendation by the Platform Committee, but not as a platform. Reporting for the committee, Andrew J. Biemiller proposed that the Commonwealth Plan be adopted as a basis for propaganda pamphlet, after changes had been made. And after spirited debate the motion was rejected.

The convention was in many ways a colorful gathering. Many old-time Socialists, returning to the national arena after long absence, sat side by side with the newer elements that appeared in large force for the first time two years ago at the Milwaukee convention, and with even newer elements in sections organized only within the last two years. Lena Morris of California, for example, was attending her first national convention since Pittsburgh in 1926, and she expressed feeling of sadness that it was the first time she had been to a convention in which Mor-

Pass Lundeen Bill Is Demand of Bridgeport

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT.—The Board of Aldermen Monday night unanimously passed the resolution introduced by the Socialist administration demanding the passage of the Lundeen Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598. The resolution was introduced by Socialist Alderman John M. Taft. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Connecticut senators and representatives in Congress, and to President Roosevelt.

Mayor McLevy has issued a defi to the Board of Apportionment and Taxation on its refusal to grant his demand for a \$15,000 appropriation for Bridgeport's share in a rate fight to be conducted by several communities in this vicinity served by two Bridgeport utilities, the United Illuminating Co., and the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. In his first annual message to the Board of Aldermen delivered Monday night, Mayor McLevy urged that the aldermen, who authorized the rate fight, insist on its rights as the elected representative body of the city to go through with the rate fight and with other plans the state-created Board of Apportionment is obstructing. McLevy demanded the revision of the city charter and elimination of special boards and commissions vested by the state legislature with extraordinary powers over the city government. These boards and commissions have been the foremost obstruction to the Socialist administration's program.

As the result of an audit of the books of the Board of Education ordered by Mayor McLevy, John B. Wynkoop, business manager of

Intense Interest Over Declaration of Principles

By Sidney Hertzberg

(Continued from Page One)

municipal plants. He interpreted the phrase, "government under the workers' rule," as meaning dictatorship of the proletariat and insisted that this was a policy which no lawful and peaceful party could ever adhere to.

Charles Solomon then rose on a point of procedure and moved that the declaration be voted on as a whole and without amendment. He announced that the document could not possibly be amended to suit him. His motion carried. Although repeated efforts were made by Matthew M. Levy and others to put amendments, Chairman, B. Charney Vladeck of New York, postponed a ruling until the discussion ended and then ruled that no amendments would be allowed. On an appeal by Comrade Levy, the chair was upheld.

Joseph Sharts of Ohio continued the debate in a wistful vein. He declared that he loved America above all else and that he would not be bound by "red international-

the board and an old party appointee, has been forced to resign his post. Mayor McLevy has demanded that the state's attorney take legal action against Wynkoop on the basis of the auditor's evidence. Further investigation into the conduct of this department and other departments is being pressed by the administration.

Another move of the Board of Apportionment that is being opposed by McLevy is the attempt to hand the operation of the garbage plant over to a private concern. Mayor McLevy is opposed to the private operation of any governmental function, and is vigorously opposing the Apportionment Board's move.

ists," but would stand by his country whenever he saw fit. Sharts too was booed.

Resolution Upheld

Devere Allen started the argument for the proponents of the resolution. The question of whether or not the party's activities in time of war or fascist crisis will be illegal will not be determined by the party but by its enemies, he said. For the party to remain legal in the event of war would, he submitted, bring the Socialist movement to the brink of shame.

To the objection that the party is weak and in no position to call general strikes, he replied that while this might be so, it did not absolve the party from the responsibility of putting forward "central principles of indispensable importance." The party need not worry about the provocativeness of the declaration, he assured the convention, in view of the provocation that is being prepared by the warmakers.

"As a pacifist," Comrade Allen stated, "I do not believe that violence can be reduced in a time of crisis by weakness and indecision but only by resolute and detailed preparation."

George R. Kirkpatrick of California carried on for the opposition by warning that the party was giving the government a blackjack with which to beat it down. The declaration is full of dynamite; sheriffs and chambers of commerce will welcome it, he said.

Powers Hapgood of Indiana declared that his criticism of the declaration would be that it is not far enough to the left. He quoted the St. Louis resolution of 1917 and said that the declaration merely reaffirmed it. In time of war it will be impossible to educate those whom we fail to educate now, he warned.

Not a Declaration of Principles

"Mass resistance to war will not come by the passage of resolutions," Algernon Lee of New York argued. "We will not have a general strike until there are millions of organized workers who have been educated by us and who will follow the Socialist conscience."

To adopt the resolution, he declared, would put a conclusive argument against us in the hands of every district attorney. The resolution was not really a declaration of principles, he said, because it does not state the fundamental principles of Socialism.

Leo Krzycki of Wisconsin, National Chairman of the party, declared himself for the resolution. It was, he said, a reaffirmation of the party's St. Louis stand and was

(Continued on Page Six)

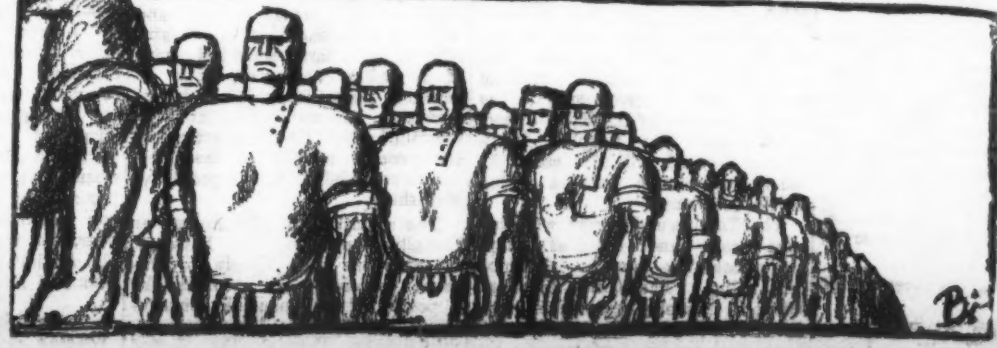
The Roster of Delegates

The roster of delegates to the Detroit convention, including alternates, is listed by states as follows:

Alabama: Edward L. Johnson.
Arizona: C. A. Preston.
Arkansas: H. L. Mitchell; alternate, Ward H. Rogers.
California: George K. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Florence Kirkpatrick, John Packard, Mrs. John Packard, Milen Demster, A. Alan Clark, Lena Morrow Lewis, Stanley Rogers, E. E. Porter. Alternates were: Seldon Osbourne and Herbert Elstein.
Colorado: E. McCormick.
Connecticut: Devere Allen, Jasper McLevy, Arnold Freese, Martin Plunkett, Walter E. Davis, Carl Rhodin. Alternates were: J. J. Kennedy, A. Perlstein, K. Liskofsky, J. Bergen, and R. Farber.
Delaware: Fred W. Whiteside.
District of Columbia: Harlan E. Glazier.
Florida: M. E. Edson and Andrew Lindgren. Alternate, J. N. Carver.
Illinois: Maynard Krueger, Roy Burt, Arthur McDowell, Donald Lorrach, Douglas Anderson, Charles Bartiliani, Ed Morgan, and Harry Ashby. Alternates: Meyer Halushka, John Fisher, E. C. Howe.
Indiana: Forrest Wallace, Emma Henry, Powers Hapgood and W. F.

Santisteban.
Iowa: H. H. Sprinkle, E. O. Welk. Alternate, A. W. Thielbert.
Kansas: Ida Beloff and W. L. Baldrige.
Kentucky: George Gibson.
Louisiana: Mrs. Louise Jessen.
Maine: Norman Dolloff and W. C. Holt.
Maryland: Morris Polin and Elisabeth Gilman. Alternates, Dr. Joel Seidman and Hyman Schechter.
Massachusetts: George E. Roewer, Thomas McGinnis, Enoch H. Doble, William N. Relvo, George Makela, Glen Trimble, William A. King, Marguerite E. Bicknell, and Sam Shaer.
Michigan: Harry Riseman, Joseph Bernstein, George Campbell, Peter Fagen, Guy Lockwood. Alternates: Walter Bergman, Richard Naysmith, William Rubideau, John Monarch, and Chester Graham.
Minnesota: Robert Miller, W. W. Norris.
Mississippi: Charles C. Evans.
Missouri: Walter Meyer, Edward J. Flynn, Eugene V. Henschel, J. T. Phillips. Alternates: Martin Lechner, Myra Ansdan, Joseph A. Rogers, Paul Preisler.
Montana: James D. Graham, Sam Rivin.
New Hampshire: Charles H. Hill and Eli Bourden.
New Jersey: Herman F. Nlessner, John S. Martin, Eric Ross, Andrew P. Wittel, Morris Stempa, Morris Rosencranz, and G. H. Goebel.
New Mexico: W. C. Tharp, C. Frank Powell. Alternate, Leon Cousins.
New York: Norman Thomas, Frank Crosswaith, Samuel Orr, Matthew Levy, Haim Kantorowitch, Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman, B. C. Vladeck, Algernon Lee, Julius Gerber, Simon Berlin, Jacob Panken, Louis Hendin, Anna Bercoff, Carl O. Parsons, Sofus W. Christensen, Lewi Tonks, Monroe Sweetland, and Robert Hoffman. Alternates: Mrs. Theresa Wiley, Mrs. Esther Friedman, Aaron Levenstein, Alfred Belkaskin, Sarah Volovick, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Emil Bromberg, Alexander Kahn, Jack Altman, August Claessens, Morris Berman, G. August Gerber, Wilho Hedman, Max Delson, A. C. Weinfield, Leonard Bright, Augustus Batten, Herbert Merrill, John VandenBosch, Herman J. Hahn.
James O'Neal, member of the executive of the L. S. I., with a voice but no vote.
North Carolina: Alton Lawrence and George Streator. Alternates, E. E. Ericson and John Hall.
North Dakota: D. W. N. Sallume.
Ohio: Joseph W. Sharts, Karl E. Pauli, Joseph Martinek, Sidney Yellen, Wm. Bessemer and Louis Zorko. Alternates: Robert Dullea, Max Wohl, Elmer E. Ledford, Paul Jones and Meyer Weintraub.
Oklahoma: Dr. M. Shadid, Siegfried Ameringer.
Pennsylvania: David H. H. Felix,

AND STILL WE MARCH FORWARD!



Simon Libros, Lilith Wilson, Darlington Hoopes, Ralph Bigony, Larry Rogin, Raymond Hofses, Charles Sands, Mark Seltzer, George Rhodes, Jane Taft, Anton Zornik, Sidney Stark, Sarah Z. Linbach, William J. Van Essen, Robert Lieberman.
Rhode Island: Joseph Coldwell.
South Carolina: Alice Norwood.
Tennessee: Howard Kester.
Texas: George Clifton Edwards.
Vermont: J. Goodall Hutton. Alternate, Brishane Palmer.
Virginia: J. Luther Kibler. Alternate, David George.
Washington: John F. McKay, Earl Broyles, and A. R. Klein. Alternate, Arthur Zwicker.
West Virginia: W. E. Annon, J. H. Snider. Alternate, H. W. Glasgow.
Wisconsin: Daniel W. Hoan, M. V. Baxter, Al Benson, Carl Munkley, Andrew J. Biemiller, Max Raskin, Leo Krzycki, Jack Harvey, Paul Boyd, E. L. Vernon, Jesse Winters, Herbert Dumke, Otto Hauser, George Hample. Alternates: William Zumaach, Robert Buesch, Milton Peters, Walter Palm, Heinrich Bartel, Frank B. Metcalfe, Elmer Bauman, August Strehlow, Harry Miller, Alfred Nabor, Charles Emmrich, Arnold Zander.
Wyoming: Joseph Lunn. Alternate, W. W. Wolfe.

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

Socialists and "Neos" Meet in France

FRENCH Socialists have just passed through two very exciting weeks. First, there was the anti-fascist mass demonstrations, that continued for seven days, in every industrial and commercial center of France and wound up on May 20th, with a monster meeting at Bois de Vincennes, Paris, where the Socialist Party was the uninvited and unwelcome guest at a rally originally called by Communists. It was accompanied by conventions of the 92 Socialist Federation, where the most important items on the agenda of the party congress were discussed, and was followed by the congress itself, or rather two congresses of the two Socialist parties in France—the S.P. proper and the party of "Neo-Socialists" or "militants of the right" that left the party six months ago and masquerades since then as the "French Socialist Party—Union of Jean Jaurès."

Before we take up the two congresses, let me state that the anti-fascist demonstrations were all called by the local Socialist Federation as manifestations of working class unity in the face of the growing fascist danger. All political organizations of workers responded splendidly to the Socialist unity call—all, but the official, Stalin, leadership of the Communist Party. The latter seems to be very much amazed by the persistence of the Socialist leadership to win over the 1,100,000 Communist voters through loyal and honest cooperation in the struggle against the common enemy. This annoyance manifested itself in a number of incidents in the negotiation preparatory to the anti-fascist demonstration at Bois de Vincennes and, more so, in the pourparlers about the annual march to the cemetery wall where the martyrs of the Paris Commune were shot and buried in May 1871.

Simultaneously with the Vincennes demonstration there took place in Paris an anti-fascist and anti-war congress, called by the Amsterdam (Communist) Center. Warned by last year's experience, the Socialist Party did not cooperate in this affair. That this course was justified was shown at this year's congress, where one of its leaders, Marcel Cachin, editor of the Communist *L'Humanité*, shouted in his address: "Those who differ from us cannot have their place in this (anti-war and anti-fascist) congress..."

This was said in answer to a motion by the Vigilant Committee of Saint-Denis, formulated by its leader, mayor of the city and Communist deputy Doriot, who moved to call a national congress of all anti-fascist forces of France in cooperation with the Socialist Party and the Trade Union Centers.

At this writing, Doriot is still a member of the C.P. But *L'Humanité* has announced that Moscow "gave already permission" to expel the former Communist leader and his followers from the French C.P.

"Planists" and "Anti-Planists" in Toulouse

THREE hundred and six delegates from 92 federations, representing 3,907 "credentials," took part in the national congress of the Socialist Party of France, which met for four days, May 20th-23rd, in the 100% Socialist city of Toulouse. Both the debates and the decisions of the gathering are of extreme interest to the International Socialist movement, and I may have to return to them in our next issue. For the present, however, I may say that in its hunt for such a tactical and strategical policy that would help to unite all the working masses of the city and village around a Socialist program, the congress had the choice of three "Action Plans," prepared by different party groups and modelled more or less on the Belgian Labor Action Plan of Henri de Man.

The principal struggle was not, however, between the partisans of the different "Plans" but between the "Planists" and those opposed to the very idea of a detailed socialization plan prior to the conquest of power. Lebas, leader of the most industrial region where 30% of the party membership is located, was the principal spokesman of the "anti-planists." He was opposed to the idea of tying up the party with a definite "Plan" that might be out of date at the time it may be ready to take over the government...

As a result of a prolonged discussion the congress adopted a compromise resolution, prepared by the three leaders of the tendencies in the party—Lebas ("right"), Blum ("center"), and Zyromski ("left"). This resolution was adopted by the enormous majority of 3,600 "credentials" against 237. The 237 votes were recorded for the "extreme left" resolution of the delegate Just, which demanded the immediate launching of a revolutionary insurrection, the taking over of the state by a provisional government with the subsequent proclamation of martial law and the abolition of civil liberties!

The resolution as adopted by the congress stresses the following four points:

a) Merciless struggle against fascism, b) Dissolution of the present chamber of deputies, c) Unmitigated war against any increase in military expenditures and against

any attempt to extend the term of obligatory military service, and d) The Socialist Party, being the only political force capable of establishing social order which would eliminate industrial and financial crisis, directed its activity toward the immediate conquest of power.

The congress also adopted a unanimous resolution indorsing the present "united front" tactics of the administration committee of the French party and gave her the authority to propose again to the Communist International a plan of common struggle against fascism. An amendment to send to Moscow an official delegation with this proposal was voted down by a majority of 2,324 against 1,301.

"Neos" Campaign Against "Marxism" and Class Struggle

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the Socialist congress in Toulouse there assembled in Paris the second convention of the New (Neo-) Socialists. The first was impressive, colorful, vigorous and militant, reflecting a fast growing movement (the circulation of the *Populaire* doubled in the last two months!); the second was dull, dry and absolutely colorless. It met in the same hall as its first convention, six months ago. And the change is astounding, complains Jexas, a pro-"neos" correspondent of the *Brussels People*. Thousands of spectators filled the large hall at the first convention and not a soul came to the second. The great revolutionary and reactionary waves that were sweeping France during the last three months left the new "splinter" party of Neo-Socialists completely isolated from the working class. The second congress contributed a great deal to the further isolation of the "Neos" from the working class...

Thanks to its leader Marquet, the mayor of Bordeaux and minister of labor in the present "national" government, the congress declared war against *Marxian Socialism* and the ideas of *class struggle*. It indorsed at the same time collaboration with the present nationalist government, and adopted as its bible the reactionary and demagogic slogan of a fight for "Nation, Order and Authority."

Renaudel, Paul Marion and a few other Socialists who are still part of this outfit of renegades, fought against the "militant" trend of Marquet, Déat and Montagnon—and lost. They also lost in their opposition to Marquet's plans of preaching and organizing violence in the struggle against "political enemies of the republic."

We should not be surprised if Renaudel, a tried and true veteran of French Socialism, should in the near future leave his new home and return to the movement where his name is still a synonym for honesty, integrity, service and ability.

Camp Tamiment Gets Off To Good Season Start

Camp Tamiment got away to a good start with the Decoration Day opening. The summer program opened with a special dramatic program presented by a professional group and a topical revue based on the workings of NRA.

The usual outings for the month of June are being arranged. The mornings of week-end of June 22nd to 24th, will be given over to the closing sessions of the Rand School conference. The People's Institute of Newark will also make the same week-end a reunion outing for its members.

The Tamiment Players will present new and original plays throughout the summer, the next one being, "The Gull" by Jane Hinton, formerly associated with Gilbert Miller. "The Gull" will have its premier performance the week-end of July 4th.

Convention's Dec

Submitted by the Platform Committee and Adopted by a Vote of 10,822 to 6,512

(To be voted upon by the party membership upon referendum)

THE Socialist Party is the party of the workers, regardless of race, color, creed. In mill and mine, shop and farm, office and school, the workers can assert their united power, and through the Socialist Party establish a cooperative commonwealth forever free from human exploitation and class rule.

If the workers delay and drift, they will prolong the period of their enslavement to a decadent capitalism. This uncreative, wasteful and brutally oppressive social system takes jobs away and turns millions of would-be producers into the streets with no assurance that ever again they may become employed—financiers, for their own selfish gain, control markets and prices and autocratically regulate the extension or withdrawal of credit. Those who utilize the profit motive for arbitrary advantage, restrict the workers' standard of living save where labor has aggressively organized and struggled energetically for its rights—and even then deny to the working class the abundance which the modern productive process is technically capable of bestowing upon those willing to labor for the common good. Capitalism invades the peace of farming areas with the all-pervasive danger of insecurity and in many regions with bitter destitution. Throughout the land it attacks the American home and brands countless children with the pinch of want.

The privileged minority who benefit from exploitation of the multitude are not content with owning the mechanisms of production and distribution, which perpetuates their property power; they control the press, radio, and motion picture; they starve and poison the educational system; they dominate our courts, our municipalities, our state legislative assemblies, and our national government; for the extension of their economic domain they expose to the appalling menace of new imperialism wars the innocent youth in our own and other countries, on whom they will lay the ruthless clutch of conscription and send to fight those wars. To confuse the voting masses and retain their authority, they maintain great political parties whose appeal fluctuates between frank reaction and fictitious liberalism, neither of which offers to the workers any substantial or enduring program for the acquisition of their birth-right.

Only those who labor with hand and brain in their concerted might can overthrow this monstrous system and replace it with a Socialist order. Whenever they will, they can transfer to the people the ownership of industry, land, finance, and natural resources, including water power, and operate these possessions of the Socialist commonwealth for the material and cultural enrichment of all—beginning with the large-scale industries of a public character, such as banking, insurance, mining, transportation, communication, and the trustified industries, and extending the process rapidly to the point where rent, interest, and profit are abolished.

The socialization of industry as Socialists conceive it, however, means more than simple government ownership—it involves the opposite of irresponsible bureaucracy, and includes democratic administration through the elected and responsible representatives of

Document Adopted After Referred to Member for Ref

the workers in the respective industries and of the workers as a whole.

The Socialist Party advocates the establishment of a system of cooperative and publicly owned and managed warehouses, markets and credits, to promote direct dealing between farmers and city consumers at the cost of the service in their mutual interests, thus reducing the cost of living, assuring farmers a just compensation for their labor, and enabling them to escape from the twin curses of tenantry and mortgaged serfdom.

Workers of town and country must be strongly organized on economic as well as on political lines.

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By Delegate Wumpf

DETROIT.—Is there a law that conventions must be accompanied by torrid weather? The last time the party held a national convention in this usually moderately cool city—that was in 1921—the weather was broiling. This year we have had high temperatures busting all records in the local weather bureau. The result is that the delegates broke out in a rash of white pants, gaudy suspenders and wilted collars, not to mention frayed feelings.

In many years of convention-going this inveterate delegate can hardly recall a single party convocation unaccompanied by ghastly weather. In New York one year we voted to meet far up-state to escape the heat—and the heat followed us there!

Ah, well; there's a job for the party theoreticians to figure out; what is the relation between conventions and the thermometer and the resolutions that emerge?

Mike Arcone arrived at the convention with a delegate's badge. Take it from the badge, Mike represents the Arbeiter Club of Tudor City.

Joe Coldwell, who did time in Atlanta with 'Gene Debs—and for the same "crime"—has been trying to organize a Twenty-five Year Club, composed of delegates with at least Twenty-five Years' Consecutive Membership in the Party. The plan fell through because only a few of the oldtimers cared to confess for fear of being damned as old fogies. George Goebel, Jasper McLevy and a few others refused to admit twenty-five years. And so Joe's ambitious plan died.

BEN GITLOW, once a Socialist Assemblyman in New York, later a big shot Communist and candidate for Vice-President a couple of times, was around looking very glum. He was variously suspected of getting ready to rejoin the party if it took a stand that suited him, and of being a scout for one of the numerous Communist partylets. However, Ben was glad to find that his old Socialist friends remembered him and still like him personally.

Albert Sprague Coolidge was reading proof on an article on higher mathematics while a de-

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LABOR SECTION

3,500 Meat Workers Out On Strike

OVER 3,500 meat workers in New York City are out on strike following the call of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of America, AFOA affiliate. Effective peaceful picketing is being conducted by the union in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn.

The Regional Labor Board is attempting to intervene, and has asked the union to confer. Representatives of the big packing houses like Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson, as well as independent meat wholesalers, are also invited.

G. W. Sheppard, international union organizer, reports that 30 big wholesale plants, 40 wholesale independents and 150 independent dealers are tied up. Some of the latter have already signed up.

Union demands include union recognition, closed shop, a 40-hour week and a living wage scale. Workers in flour houses serving the packers are also being urged to strike. Among the markets involved are the Fort Lee, the Westchester (Bronx), the West Washington, and the Fort Green (Brooklyn).

The union is conducting a vigorous demonstration against the struck concerns, and the meat men are already sending in hurry calls for police "protection."

With so many butchers and meat plant employees on strike, the delivery of meat supplies to retailers, hotels and restaurants is being crippled and business has been feeling the effects keenly. Strikers call attention to the fact that employees average only \$18 a week, with wages of the Big Four packers much lower than the independents. Demands include \$40 a week for boxmen, \$36 to \$38 for cutters, \$35 for drivers, and \$28 for loaders.

A thousand packing plant and stockyard workers are on strike in Oklahoma City, forcing a virtual standstill of activity in the "Packingtown" yards. The Wilson and Armour companies and the Oklahoma National Stockyards Company are affected by the walkout. (Continued on Page Two)

Socialist Leagues Weigh Activities; Map Out Program

AN enthusiastic delegation representing eight Socialist Leagues in New York City met recently to evaluate their accomplishments and to plan for the future. Jack Altman, secretary of the labor committee of the party, reported on some of its major activities during the past four months under the chairmanship of Dr. Louis Hendin. Comrade Altman pointed out that in this time a new policy regarding Socialist activity in the unions had been followed, resulting in the following achievements: helping win a victory for the progressive forces in the dressmakers' union; helping eliminate racketeers and gangsters in a Brooklyn painter's local; leading the fight against a former enchanter of the bosses who tried to recapture leadership in the pocketbook workers' union; and settling numerous internal disputes of other unions.

The labor committee had also issued valuable aid to the taxi-

Strike Threat Wins Gain For Textile Workers; Oil Labor Gets Concessions

By Observer

Our Washington Correspondent

ORGANIZED workers in two great industries—oil and cotton textiles—won concessions this week without striking, though in the case of textiles a strike was threatened. There was no strike threat in the oil industry beyond the potential strike which looms whenever "Brother Capital" and "Brother Labor" sit down to negotiate.

Concessions won by the textile workers are of the most importance, as they affect an entire industry. Last week a nation-wide strike loomed, called by the United Textile Workers of America in protest against a 25 per cent curtailment of machine hours in the cotton textile mills. The textile workers asked a straight 30-hour week, instead of the 40-hour week set by the code, with no reduction in pay. Only this, they contended, would prevent widespread suffering among the textile workers during the twelve weeks the curtailment program will be in effect.

To Get Greater Voice

As a result of a series of conferences between the textile workers and General Johnson and other NRA officials, Johnson agreed to give employees of the textile industry more of a voice in code operation and administration. Furthermore, he agreed to investigate hour and wage conditions in the industry, with a view to correcting evils of which the workers complain.

In return, the United Textile Workers called off the strike, scheduled for June 4.

Textile labor's larger voice in code matters is to be given by appointment of a representative of employees on the Labor Advisory Board by the Secretary of Labor. One representative of the employees is also to be appointed labor adviser to Government members on the Cotton Textile Code Authority, the governing body of the code. In addition, membership of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board is to be increased by one representative of employers and one representative of employees.

Not much of an increase in labor representation, the carpers will say. But it marks progress, the textile workers believe—and they ought to know more about it than their armchair critics.

To Probe Conditions

The investigation of labor conditions will be made by the NRA Division of Planning and Research, in conjunction with the revised Industrial Relations Board. The investigation will include:

What productive machine hours are necessary to meet normal needs? This to be investigated and reported on within 10 days.

What increase, if any, in wage rates is possible? This investigation and report, of outstanding importance to the textile workers, is to be made within 14 days.

President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers and other officers hailed the agreement as marking the "be-

ginning of a new day for the cotton textile workers."

"It will similarly result," they said, "in the exposure of the evils in the industry and create the machinery for an unbiased investigation of conditions, including wages, hours, machine load and code violations."

What Price Strike?

President McMahon naturally put the best face on the agreement. Drawing room revolutionists who love to advise the workers struggling for a living in the shops, factories and mills, will say the workers should have gone on strike. It is difficult to see what more they could have gained by a strike, at this time, if indeed they had gained as much. Textile experts here say a strike would have worked right in with the production curtailment plans of the textile industry, which has a large surplus of goods unsold. As a matter of fact, many textile mills would have actually welcomed a strike as an excuse to shut down altogether. If it had been the beginning of a busy season, a strike would have been another matter and might have meant big gains

for the workers, if backed by a strong organization and efficiently conducted.

Chief gains from a strike at this time would probably have been an exposure of labor evils in the textile mills, union leaders say. Now this exposure is to be made without the losses and suffering of a strike, it is pointed out.

In the oil industry, concessions won by the workers affect only the 15,000 employees of the Sinclair companies, but they mark the first agreement on a national scale between employers and independently organized workers in the industry and may be the entering wedge to many similar agreements. Heretofore, the company union has been dominant in the industry.

The agreement, between the Consolidated Oil Corporation, holding concern for the Sinclair companies, and the revived International Association of Oil Fields, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, sets up machinery for the adjustment of disputes without strikes. A system of conference is established, with provisions for arbitration, if needed, at the end of negotiations on a basis to be determined by the chief executive of the oil corporation and the head of the American Federation of Labor.

Is Green Too Optimistic?

President Green of the A. F. of L. hailed the agreement as a "treaty of industrial peace" and said it provides machinery for the settlement of disputes in such a manner as to secure justice for the workers without compelling them to resort to strikes.

Mr. Green may be unduly optimistic. The oil workers may find they cannot obtain justice without strikes, in which case undoubtedly they will stop work. In the meantime, they have made gains without striking and are given an opportunity to extend and strengthen their organization against a time when it may become necessary to do more than negotiate.

The same thing applies to the textile workers. If they find the agreement made with Gen. Johnson does not redress their grievances, they can take strike action, when the time seems most propitious and success is most likely.

It is of interest in connection with oil workers' agreement that R. H. Stickel, representing the union, said that "labor in the oil industry can feel for the first time that it has gained the objective for which it has been striving. This objective is the assurance of its right to be heard and of a fair decision on its demands. These are the main things for which labor everywhere has been fighting. We are particularly fortunate in gaining our ends without a fight."

The chances are that Mr. Stickel is right. Despite the militancy shown in recent strikes, they have been purely and solely to gain the right of collective bargaining, the right to have a "say" in hours, wages and working conditions. There is no indication that they have even remotely savored of a revolutionary aim. What winning of the undisputed and unqualified right to collective bargaining may lead to in the end is another story.

Many General Strikes Ok'd By ILGWU

(By Special Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, having listened to a full measure of speeches of every kind, got down to business in its second week. The union has a herculean job on its hand when this convention ends, but the spirit of the delegates seems to be so mighty that no task assigned can frighten them. Your columns aren't big enough and broad enough to give anything like a detailed story of what has been happening here unless you get out a special supplement on the convention, but you must take note of the following highlights:

Organization drives and general strikes were ordered or sanctioned in half a dozen industries and industrial centers. Campaigns were mapped out among workers of various nationalities covering diverse angles of the women's garment industry in a far-flung determination to bring as many toilers on women's apparel under the union's jurisdiction as possible.

Summarized, the decisions were: To call a general strike in the cotton dress industry for a 35-hour week and other conditions, the date to be left to the discretion of the incoming general executive board.

To call a general strike in the knitted outerwear industry in New York when contracts expire July 15, with non-union groups both there and in Philadelphia to be affected.

To call a general strike in the corset and brassiere industry, and in the house dress trade.

To call a general strike in the blouse industry, in the Chicago white goods industry, the Baltimore, Montreal and Toronto cloak industries, the Fifth Avenue specialty shops.

To organize Chinese dressmakers in San Francisco, Mexican and Japanese garment workers on the Coast, and native needle workers in Porto Rico.

One victory the delegates have already won without leaving the Windy City—although not exactly (Continued on Page Three)

Hat Union Board Cites Outstanding Membership Gains

CHICAGO.—The membership of the Cap and Millinery Union is double what it was in its most prosperous period, and four times as large as it was during the worst period of the depression, President Max Zaritsky informed the general executive board in session last week in this city. Fourteen members of the board, representing all the major millinery centers, attended the sessions, which began on Monday and concluded on Thursday.

In April of this year the paid-up membership approached the 30,000 mark for just the cap and millinery departments. The growth of the membership, the board was told, was accompanied by the unionization of every one of the large millinery markets. In some cases, the degree of unionization is 100 per cent, while in no center is it less than 80 per cent.

Reviewing the phenomenal ad-

(Continued on Page Two)

HAT UNION BOARD CITES OUTSTANDING MEMBERSHIP GAINS

(Continued from Page One)

vance of the organization, the control it now exerts in all millinery markets, the numerous struggles that had to be waged to establish union conditions and recognition, President Zaritsky declared that the goal of a completely unionized industry is now in sight, with the workers enjoying benefits that had been their aim ever since the founding of the organization 30 years ago.

To Fight on All Fronts

The establishment of a single international union in the headgear industry, as a result of the amalgamation of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union with the United Hatters of North America, has made it possible to wage a fight on all fronts.

By a decision of the international executive board, the organization of all workers in the men's hat industry and in the cap industry will be undertaken in the near future, while drives are being mapped to complete the millinery workers' organization by unionizing the smaller millinery markets.

The first two days of the board meeting were occupied with the receipts of reports from members coming from the various centers. N. Spector and Max Goldman, representing Millinery Locals 24 and 42, and S. Herszkowitz, representing Cap Makers Local 1, New York City; Carolyn Wolfe of Los Angeles, J. Uchitel of Cleveland, George Baer of St. Louis, J. Roberts and S. Winn of Chicago, and M. Bergstein of Toronto reported for their respective cities, while reports were received from locals at Montreal, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Atlanta, Ga., and St. Paul, Minn.

Report after report showed the spirit of loyalty which enabled the union to overcome every obstacle. Numerous strikes had to be waged, some prolonged and bitterly contested, but all resulting in victory for the union.

Locals Growing

Los Angeles and Milwaukee are the newest organizations, while the growth of the Chicago locals since the general strike of last summer reflected in the attendance at a mass meeting held in honor of the board. More than 4,000 people jammed Masonic Temple to welcome the union leaders.

Announcement was made that under the new code for the millinery industry, final action on which will be taken next week in Washington, the 35-hour week will be made effective. It will affect the few smaller markets, since the union itself has established the reduction in hours by collective and individual agreements with the employers.

The situation in the cap industry received special treatment, and plans were made for the launching of a nation-wide campaign to unionize the industry and improve the conditions of the workers.

On Thursday evening the entire board went to Milwaukee to be the guests at a mass meeting of the new local there, and on Friday night the members went to Cleveland, where a mass meeting and a banquet was arranged in honor of the delegation.

UMBRELLA UNION DANCE

A dance will be run this Friday night (June 8) by the United Umbrella Workers' Union (Local 19-164 AFofL) to raise funds to continue the union's successful organization drive. Entertainment will be offered by a good band, juvenile performers and the Rebel Arts Players. Every umbrella worker is urged to attend the affair in Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., which building also houses the headquarters of the union.

WILL HE SWALLOW—OR FIGHT?



(See story on Page One, Labor Section)

Federated Press Cartoon by Jerger

Pre-Convention Conference Plans Socialist Union Work

DETROIT.—A pre-convention conference on Socialist organization, including about 100 of the delegates, was an important feature of the work of the Socialists gathered here. The entire day was spent in a discussion of Socialist work within the unions and in union campaigns.

Reports were received from all sections of the country which showed vigorous participation of Socialists in organization campaigns among all types of workers and a rapid spread of Socialist ideas among union members.

National Chairman Leo Krzycki described the recent organization campaigns of the Amalgamated at the morning session and in the afternoon made a speech giving suggestions for Socialist work in the unions.

Al Benson, state secretary of the Wisconsin Socialist Party, gave a vivid account of recent strikes in Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities.

One of the most interesting reports was that on the Toledo strike given by Elmer E. Ledford, state chairman of the Ohio Socialists. Ledford is one of the committee of 23 handling the strike and was particularly active in lining up the support of other unions for the Auto-Lite strikers. In his report, Ledford stated that several of the national guardsmen had handed in their guns and refused to take the offensive against the picket lines.

Sarah Limbach, state secretary of the Pennsylvania Socialists, gave a graphic account of conditions in the general steel strike scheduled for June 16.

The conference listened with great interest to an account of conditions in the Detroit automobile industry by Matthew Smith, Socialist Party member who is general secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society which has

waged several successful strikes in Michigan auto factories.

Labor work by Socialists in New York was described by Jack Altman, secretary of the New York Labor Committee, and Amicus Most. Other Socialists who gave reports included Arthur McDowell for Chicago, Douglas Anderson for southern Illinois, and Robert Hoffman for Buffalo.

Powers Hapgood, member of the N.E.C. and formerly secretary of the national labor committee of the party, presided at the sessions. John S. Martin of New Jersey, international organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, acted as secretary.

RADIO WORKERS WIN SIX-MONTH FIGHT

A decision ordering the reinstatement of strikers at the Cornell-Dubillier Condenser Corporation, Bronx, N. Y., discharge of the scabs and holding of an election to determine representation in collective bargaining has been won by the Radio Factory Workers Union from the Regional Labor Board. The union, which is a federal local of the AFofL, has been waging the fight for six months.

William Beedie, leader of the strike and organizer for the union, points out that the decision more than justifies the walkout. The union is ready to end the strike, which at one time threatened to turn into a general strike that would have tied up the entire radio factory industry in New York, numbering about 15,000 workers.

The union celebrated the chartering of its local as an AFofL affiliate with an entertainment and dance Saturday at Rebel Arts. Profits of the affair went to the organizing fund of the union.

THE story of the debate on the important labor resolution adopted at the Socialist Party national convention in Detroit appears in the running story on the proceedings of the convention, starting on Page One of the national section.

SOCIALIST LEAGUES WEIGH ACTIVITIES; MAP OUT PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

drivers, the grocery clerks and many other unions in strikes and organization campaigns by supplying speakers, pickets, and organizers. Much of this program of activity was due to the organization of the Socialists in their various unions in the form of Socialist Leagues. The new labor policy which brought about increased activity of party members in their unions also brought many new members into the party.

In view of these results, the executives of the labor leagues, meeting in conference, passed the following resolutions:

(1) That the present fruitful policy of organizing the Socialists in their respective unions for the coordination of all efforts to build democratic and militant unions be continued by the new labor committee.

(2) That in view of the fact that this policy had been effectively carried out by Comrade Hendin as chairman and Comrade Altman as secretary, these comrades should be reappointed.

(3) That in order to make the labor committee more effective, each Socialist League be represented on the committee by at least one representative from each league.

(4) That a committee of seven from the league appear before the executive committee of Local New York to present these resolutions. The following committee was

3,500 MEAT WORKERS BATTLE "BIG FOUR" AND INDEPENDENTS

(Continued from Page One)

The strikers demand higher wages, guaranteed hours of work and union recognition.

Pickets at the entrance of the yards stopped all approaching cars. Only executives and "white collar" workers were allowed to enter.

By E. H. Kaempf

The 300 employees of the New York meat packing firm of Fink & Sons are out 100% and are showing wonderful solidarity and excellent morale in their strike against starvation wages, the speed system and unsanitary working conditions at one of the most notorious sweat shops in the vicinity. This company is a unit of the nationally known High Grade Food Products Co., against which New York workers are also striking.

The conditions against which the workers are striking are among the worst the writer has ever encountered. Skilled butchers, working for 45c per hour under intolerable conditions, average no more than 30 hours work per week seven of the twelve months of the year. The work is of such a nature that it is dangerous to health at all times due to the handling of pigs that may be diseased, etc. The speed system, a new modern method of gyping the workers, is practiced in all its splendor in Fink's.

It was bad enough before, when a gang of three men had to handle an average of 350 pigs per hour, but now it is worse, with the gang reduced to two men handling 50 pigs an hour. When working under such conditions, it is customary to smoke, but not in Fink's, where the penalty for smoking is dismissal. The dressing room is unsanitary and the building, of old and poor construction, is overrunning with mice and insects, which make eating one's lunch not so pleasant.

A new scheme attempted by the company to evade the blanket provisions of the NRA is to put some under the head of executives, thus making it possible to work the any number of hours, which usually means 60 or more hours.

Strikebreakers are being imported from New York and elsewhere and are transported to work from New York by bus under the protection of Newark police. The management claims to have obtained an injunction of some sort but the workers ignore it and continue to picket.

Victory is in sight for the strikers, due to their solidarity and militant action and picketing, and out of this strike a strong union will result. The writer has assisted on picket lines and other work, and while they are a bunch of proletarians they know something of the class struggle and are not easily fooled by boss propaganda. The 100% walkout evidence enough of their intention.

Newark Trunk Makers Push Two-Month Strike

Despite injunctions and police violence, the two-month strike of 60 trunk makers led by the Socialist Union in Newark is being vigorously pressed. A blanket injunction against the strikers was issued, but the union lawyer got a temporary amendment permitting the right picketing, thus virtually nullifying the original order.

A final hearing on the injunction was held recently before Chancellor Stein and a decision is expected soon. All Essex County labor unions are following the case with great interest.

-elected: Isidore Polstein, painter; Edward P. Gottlieb, teachers; Hulb, dressmakers; David M. pocketbook makers; H. clothing workers; Joseph C. cutters, and H. Taubenschlag, makers; Gottlieb, secretary.

The New Leader

New York City Section

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Sec. 3

Charter Commission Begins Work

Thomas Moves for Proportional Representation

AN opening advantage for the Socialist positions on the Charter Revision Committee was scored last week when Norman Thomas forced through a resolution calling upon the sub-committee on Plan and Scope to study the broadening and extension of the economic powers of the municipal government.

The resolution, which was passed at the second meeting of the committee last Tuesday, looks forward to the definite inclusion in the charter of such important economic questions as municipal housing, public relief, and ownership and operation of public utilities and services, laying down the power of the government in these fields. Whether the sub-committee will include these proposals in the charter is not certain.

"Broadening and defining the economic powers of the city is a much more important matter than proportional representation," Thomas asserted, "as far as the future progress of the party is concerned though the achievements of proportional representation is very important."

Thomas was named as head of the sub-committee on Proportional Representation, where it is expected that his proposals will be of considerable weight. However, he pointed out, much of his fight will be devoted to achieving approval of the idea of proportional representation. Several of the old party members of his committee, it was pointed out, are opposed to it.

This difficulty is not insurmountable, as the Fusion reformists are committed to proportional representation, and a number of liberal Democrats are included on the committee of 28.

Although the Have proportional representation system is opposed by Socialists on the ground that it attempts to eliminate parties and party principles from municipal elections, Thomas pointed out that with an important modification this plan might be acceptable to Socialists.

This would be the inclusion of a plank allowing party affiliations to be noted opposite the names of candidates, thus permitting voters to cast their ballots for principles rather than persons. Socialists hold that there is more to city government than efficient administration, maintaining that municipal affairs are closely bound to state and national policies and parties.

The plan advanced by Norman Thomas and the Socialists offers voting on the party list system, similar to that used in German elections prior to Hitler. Under it, the ballot is cast for a complete citywide slate and the number of candidates elected is determined by the proportion of the total votes cast throughout the city.

"Too much importance should not be placed on proportional representation," Thomas warned in an

interview. "Though it has a place in our government its chief value is as a builder of the Socialist Party. The charter we have today isn't such a bad one. The present charter would not be so very bad if the Socialists were governing. The reformers think that the trouble with the government is that the city has an old charter,

and if the charter is fixed the government will be good. Socialists know better. They know that substantially the same conditions will continue to exist as long as capitalism does.

"Emphasis should be placed on the proposals for broadening the economic powers of the city. This is something fundamental in na-

ture, much more important than proportional representation."

Meetings of the Charter Revision Committee will be held weekly from now until August 1, when the task of writing the new charter is expected to be completed. Hearings of the sub-committees will be held at more frequent intervals and will be open to the public.

A City of Dreadful Heat

By W. M. F.

DURING the past week of torrid weather millions of New Yorkers have begun their annual spell of extreme suffering of the heat. For New York can be a very devil of a place when it gets hot and the humidity goes up.

New York is a beautiful city—in spots. It is also a terrible city under certain conditions. It is a beautiful city and a delightful one even in the most torrid summer weather—but you have to have means to enjoy its beauties.

Most really wealthy people are away in the summer, in the mountains or abroad, at the seashore or at sea; but with means one can enjoy the comforts and the beauties of the metropolis.

But one must be free of slavery to the transit lines with their steaming crowds; one must not be victim of the crowded, airless and too often insanitary tenements that house so large a portion of our population. One must have means.

A motor car—or cars—will help to get away in a hurry from the streets of shimmering heat to the breezes of the sea or hills. The seashore itself is a fine thing—but Coney Island and Rockaway merely duplicate crowded slum conditions, with hordes swarming over beaches and going home at night irritated and cross, with squalling babies and petulant children.

There are plenty of homes with air conditioning, in which one need not suffer the torture of the damned; but to have cool and delightful air conditioning one needs money.

The Long Island Park System has shown something of the benefits of planned recreation in such resorts as the beautiful playground at Jones Beach. But to get to Jones Beach one must have a car; and that means parking fees; and

on top of that the not-so-low costs there, which means that to enjoy the wonderful socialized playground one must give up a full day and be at least a cut above the level of a wage worker, for a wage worker cannot afford those fine pleasures at their present costs.

The same Robert Moses whose fine vision gave us Jones Beach and the rest of the Long Island Park system is now Park Commissioner of New York. He is a man of vision, but it appears to be limited by the fact that he is a wealthy man. It may be unavoidable that Jones Beach—as well as Heckscher Park, Hither Hills and the other fine state parks on Long Island—are rather expensive for ordinary New Yorkers, geography being what it is. But it will be noted that one of Mr. Moses' first acts was to evict a lot of squatters from Pelham Bay Park without caring what happened to them or where

they could find habitations. And not so long afterward the same Moses imposed a twenty-five cent tax for parkers in the public parks.

He has such vision that he is able to indicate the fact that we have the material things needed to make life endurable and wholly enjoyable even in the summer. But by the very fact of his class, his wealth and his political affiliations he indicates that it has not penetrated that those who need relief and succor from the agonies of a torrid summer are just those who cannot afford to pay...

The city is a hell for those who cannot afford those things easily at the disposal of those who have means. The city can be a paradise even in the summer for all. It is all a matter of means. It is all a matter of economics. It is all a matter of who runs the city—and for whom.

JEWISH WORKERS DENOUNCE BLOODY POGROMS IN POLAND

THE Jewish Labor Committee through B. C. Vladeck, chairman; David Dubinsky, treasurer; Joseph Baskin, secretary, and Benj. A. Gebiner, executive secretary, has sent a letter to Stanislaus Patek, Polish Ambassador at Washington, protesting against anti-Semitic activity in some of the larger cities of Poland. The letter charges that an organization called the "Nara" has been formed for the express purpose of making pogroms in the principal cities of Poland.

The letter follows: "A special Polish organization called 'The Nara' (Narodowa

Robotnicza Organizacja) was formed, with the slogan: 'Beat and insult the Jews.' Their membership counts many thousands, most of whom are anti-Semitic youths. The attacks on the Jewish population began in the larger cities—Warsaw, Lodz, Lemberg, Wilno, Bialystok, and spread to the provinces. In many of the smaller cities the Jews do not dare to show themselves in the streets, or to open and conduct their business.

"Although the Polish government is not officially a part of the anti-Semitic attack, it nevertheless must be held responsible for these violent outbreaks of anti-Semitism. The government lacks no means to suppress these attacks, if determined to stop them.

"At every anti-Semitic outbreak the police appears after the attack has been well started, and arrests, in many cases, all who dare to oppose the hoodlums.

"There are two Polish daily newspapers published in Warsaw entirely devoted to anti-Semitic propaganda. Practically every day they publish appeals to organize attacks on the Jewish population. The government takes no steps to stop them. On the other hand, the government censors do not permit the Jewish press, especially the Jewish labor press, to publish full reports of these anti-Semitic outbreaks. Even ordinary informative items about these outbreaks are confiscated.

"The Jewish Labor Committee, which represents the organized Jewish labor masses of the United

Meeting June 14 To Discuss Convention

A GENERAL membership meeting of the Socialist Party of Local New York will take place on Thursday evening, June 14, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St.

The purpose of the meeting is to listen to reports of delegates from New York on the proceedings of the Detroit convention. Socialists from the Bronx, Manhattan, Kings and other boroughs are invited to attend this meeting and to be ready to present their membership cards in order to enjoy admission.

The meeting promises to be one of the most significant gatherings of our local movement and a large attendance is expected. The limited size of the Auditorium will make it necessary to close the doors at a comparatively early hour; members are therefore urged to come as early in the evening as possible. It is expected that the meeting will be opened at 8 p. m. sharp.

No one, however, will be admitted without showing paid-up membership cards in the party.

Committee Formed to Train Speakers in Italian

Comrades or branches that are in a position to appeal to Italian workers but are handicapped because of a lack of Italian speakers, organizers, etc., will be glad to hear of the formation of the *Comitato Socialista Metropolitano* (Metropolitan Socialist Committee).

This committee was formed for the purpose of supplying branches that need them speakers and lecturers in Italian, and Italian comrades to help in organization drives in Italian neighborhoods.

Branches interested in securing speakers are asked to communicate with the secretary, Comrade Bruno Zamparo, 52-56 Stagg St., Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST GUARDS

Baseball team meets Sunday, June 10, at 10 A. M., at Macombs Dam Park, 161st Street and Jerome Ave (Yankee Stadium).

Wednesday, June 13th, 7:30 P. M., 22 East 22nd Street—Indoor Drill.

Sunday, June 17th—Hold open for full-day affair—Guardsmen wait for further instructions.

Attendance at all Socialist Guard meeting compulsory!

States, strongly protests against the attacks directed against the Jewish population in Poland. The Jewish Labor Committee protests against the passive attitude of the Polish government, and demands that the Polish government shall immediately take all the necessary steps to stop the anti-Semitic outbreaks and attacks upon the Jewish masses."

Promotion Department Notes of Local N. Y.

By Henry Fruchter
UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE

NOW that the national convention is over, I want to urge all branches to make a last effort to bring the Drive to a close by collecting their quotas as promptly as possible. Up to date only six branches have fully met their quotas, fifteen have brought in substantial portions thereof, and more than half of the branches have done very little toward meeting their responsibility.

It need hardly be emphasized that all loyal members of the party will respond to the call for financial assistance and will return their subscription lists as quickly as possible. Branch officers are urged to make immediate returns of all money in their possession.

LOCAL NEW YORK PICNIC

The annual picnic of the party will take place at Ulmer Park on July 28. Comrade Abraham Weinberg is in charge of its arrangements, and all branches have been circularized in that regard. This yearly picnic has become an important institution in our party and serves the financial and social needs of our membership.

Every branch should accept a substantial allotment of tickets. Efforts are being made to make this the grandest affair of its kind, and visitors will enjoy the finest program of entertainment.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST RELIEF

It is gratifying to report that the branches of the Workmen's Circle throughout the country are responding splendidly to the Austrian relief appeal. A small number of Austrian stamp books are being returned by branches who have made direct donations before, but the majority of the branches are sending in relief checks. Socialist Party branches and members in possession of these stamp books are urged to settle for them with the least possible delay.

In connection with the Austrian relief drive, it is noted with satisfaction that the tour of Comrade Max Winter of Austria will receive the cooperation of the National Executive Committee. A resolution which received the unanimous approval of the national convention in Detroit reads, in part, as follows: "... The incoming N.E.C. will consider the question of the best plan for utilizing Comrade Winter's personality and services in the cause of Austrian relief," and the Executive Secretary is requested "to get in communication with the 'Winter Committee' in New York for this purpose."

STATE CONVENTION DINNER

The state convention will be held in New York June 30th and July 1st, and a dinner for the delegates and friends has been arranged, to be held at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. The price per plate

will be \$1. It is anticipated that the dinner will be well attended and that an interesting program will be arranged.

CAMP EDEN

The official camp opening will take place the week-end of June 23rd. A special program of music and entertainment is being arranged, as well as a discussion of problems affecting the Socialist Party. Prominent leaders of the movement are expected to lead the discussion.

The camp will be under the management of H. Feldman, who for many years has had experience in conducting hotels in the Catskill Mountains and Lakewood. The rates for camp accommodations are as follows: \$16 per week for adults; children with parents, \$10 a week; week-ends, \$3.50 per day. Reservations should be made in advance to insure best accommodations. Further inquiries may be addressed to the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street.

Camp Eden is easily accessible to New York, not more than an hour and a quarter from Grand Central Depot. A special Children's Colony is an important feature of the camp, for children 7 to 14 years. With competent counselors, excellent food and other accommodations, the camp offers very attractive rates for children without the attendance of parents.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

The second city-wide League hike will be held Sunday, June 24, to Silver Lake, Staten Island. New York and Bronx Yipsels will meet to hike over this new territory at South Ferry at 10 a. m. Brooklyn and Queens Yipsels will meet either at South Ferry or at the 39th Street Ferry at 10 a. m., as they wish. Directions to the Brooklyn ferry: Church Ave. street car to last stop or the Sea Beach or West End Subway to 36th St. and then walk three blocks east.

Plans for building up the athletic phase of the Young Socialist movement are being pushed under the leadership of Athletic Director Irving W. Cohen. Baseball practice for Brooklyn Yipsels will be held this Sunday, June 10, at 11 a. m. Those interested will meet in front of the Y.M.C.A. at Jamaica Ave. and Logan St., one block from Highland Park A. gym class will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 14, at 8 p. m., and every following Thursday following that. A boxing class will be held along with the class under the direction of professional boxing instructors. Plans for the future include a city-wide track meet to be held September 9 at Rice Stadium in Pelham Bay Park, and also activities in other sports.

A meeting of all unemployed Yipsels will be held at the Rand School this Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Instructions and assignments for activity will be given them at that time.

Activities for the summer months are being pushed under the direction of the new activities committee consisting of Bob Parker, Will Chasman, Sam Tolmach, Jerry Coleman, Hal Draper, Alex Retzkin, Phil Heller and R. G. Oxford.

After the unity-splitting role of the Young Communist League played in the attempts to arrange a united Youth Demonstration against war and fascism on May 30 in New York, news of their tactics in San Francisco are particularly interesting, showing once again their lack of sincerity in appeals for "United Fronts."

The Y.C.L.'s appeal to the Y.P.S.L. of San Francisco for a united parade on May 30 was answered in the affirmative and by an appeal to non-Stalinist Communist youth groups, church youth groups and student organizations to join the parade committee. The Young Communists lost their enthusiasm when it appeared that they were in a minority and could not control the committee. After their maneuver of attempting to bring in enough non-youth Communist groups to gain control, they left the committee and held their own demonstration. The other youth groups continued in the committee and paraded with the Y.P.S.L.

The representatives of the Y.C.L. who withdrew from the united front were Dave Lyons and Oleta O'Connor, renegade Socialists who left the Y.P.S.L. because the Socialist Party refused to join a united front with the Communists.

Further news of May 30 demonstrations comes from New Brunswick, N. J., where four students, one from Rutgers College and three from the New Jersey College for Women, were ejected from a Memorial Day parade because the cars in which they were riding bore, in addition to eight American flags, two signs reading: "We Students Want Peace." "We did not want any peace propaganda in our parade," said the head of the parade committee, despite his previous permission for the group to participate.

Meeting of Manhattan and Brooklyn Industrial Directors at the Rand School, June 9, at 3 p. m.

Meeting of Manhattan Borough Council at the Rand School, June 9, at 2 p. m.

Meeting of Circle Organizers, June 16, at the Rand School.

Circle 14, Sr. Bronx, will hold a dance on June 9th at 3451 Giles Place in the auditorium of the Shalom Aleichim House. Admission 15 cents. Free refreshments and entertainment.

Circle 1, Sr. Bronx, the oldest circle in the Bronx, will celebrate ten years of Socialist activity with a tenth anniversary dance on Saturday, June 30, at the Bronx Labor Center, 908 Westchester Ave., Bronx. A "ten-star" celebration is promised at the cost of 2½ cents a star, or 25 cents altogether.

Circle 15, Sr. Brooklyn, will likewise hold a celebration dance, although it is younger than its Bronx sister. Their first anniversary dance will be held at 844 Utica Ave., near Church Ave., on Saturday, June 23, at 8:30 p. m. Admission will be 25 cents.

Party Notes

NEW YORK CITY

City Executive Committee meeting on Monday, June 11, 8:30 p. m., at the Party Office, 7 East 15th St.

City Central Committee meeting on Wednesday, June 13, 8:30 p. m., in the Rand School, 7 East 15th St.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D. (95 Ave. B).—Branch meeting Monday, June 11, 8:30 p. m. Voting for delegates to the state convention and on majority and minority reports will take place. There will also be nominations for branch officers. G. August Gerber will report on the national convention.

8th A. D. (226 East 10th St.).—Friday, June 22, no meeting. All out for the anti-Nazi street meeting at Ave. A. and 7th St. Do not forget garden party and dance Saturday, June 16, for the rent.

Village (201 Sullivan St.).—Saturday, June 9, red strawberry festival, 8:30 p. m. Sunday, June 10, Matteotti memorial meeting, commemorating tenth anniversary of Matteotti's assassination; 3:30 p. m. Speakers: Prof. Nicotri and Jacob Panken. Monday, June 11, regular branch meeting, voting for delegates to the state convention.

17th-18th-20th A. D.—Ben Shagaloff has been chosen contact man in the unemployed union in our district. Branch meetings are held on the first and third Mondays at 54 East 105th St. Women's Section.—A meeting will be held in the home of Colia Soman, 14 East 108th St., on Friday, June 8, at 8:30 p. m. Comrade Soman will lead a discussion on a topic of vital interest to women.

BRONX

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, June 12, voting on national referendum and delegates to the state convention.

6th A. D. (683 Allerton Ave.).—Branch meeting Monday, June 11, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters. Herman Saltzman will be the speaker.

Lower 6th A. D. (1437 Ward Ave.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, June 12, at 8:30 p. m., at headquarters.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsire Place).—Regular meeting Tuesday, June 12, at 8:30 p. m. Final settlement on all outstanding tickets. Very important. All members urged to attend. Voting on referendum and for delegates to the state convention will take place.

BROOKLYN

Midwood (1401 Kings Highway, Room 54).—Business meeting Monday, June 11, 8:30 p. m. sharp. Voting for delegates to state convention, Tuesday, June 12, discussion of national convention by William M. Feigenbaum and others.

Brighton Beach Branch (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.).—Branch will have a "Supperette" on Saturday evening, June 16, at which May Day parade movie will be shown, and Bess Kaye, well-known singer, will render several solos.

Downtown (157 Montague St.).—Thursday, June 14, 8:30 p. m. sharp, short business meeting to be followed by discussion on the resolutions of the national convention submitted for referendum. Ballots to be on hand, also ballots for election of delegates and alternates to the coming state convention. Thursday, June 21, 8:30 p. m. short business meeting. Debate. Thursday, June 28, 8:30 p. m. business meeting. Report of canvassers. Branch executive committee meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at headquarters. Dance to be held at Saturday evening, June 9, at 121 Pierrepont St. Admission 35 cents. Purpose to raise balance of United Socialist Drive quota.

5th-17th A. D. (310 Summer Ave.).—Enrolled voters' meeting will be held on Monday, June 18, 8:30 p. m., in the new branch headquarters at the above address. Sam Friedman will be chairman, and another well-known speaker will be present. The branch meets every Monday evening in its new headquarters.

11th A. D.—Beginning Monday, June 11, branch will meet every other week at Girls' Commercial High School, Clarkson Ave. and President St.

16th A. D. (6618 Bay Parkway).—A special meeting will be held Tuesday, June 12, at which Comrade Bromberg, delegate to the convention, will report. For members only. Tuesday, June 19, James Oneal will lecture. Tuesday, June 26, Sidney Hertzberg will lecture on "Socialism in Scandinavia"; also moving pictures will be shown of the May Day and No More War parades.

Empire Day Now Peace Day in Socialist London

LONDON. — When the Labor

Party controls the London County Council patriotic holidays are used for peace talks rather than for imperialist propaganda. "Empire Day," an annual holiday for the glorification of the might of the Empire, was celebrated in London County Council schools this year as "Commonwealth Day." School children, formerly encouraged to wave flags and sing "Rule Britannia," were told to make it a day of rest and encouraged to spend the day with their families.

The Labor Party, with its Socialist idealism, made a point of substituting the word "Commonwealth" which suggests the welfare of all for the former and more nationalistic name of the day. "The very word Empire," says the Rev. A. G. Prichard who was on the committee which proposed the change, "denotes militarism. For it was a desire to enlarge the British Empire that caused the building in the nineteenth century of the British Navy."

Plans for the celebration of the new "Commonwealth Day" were

listed in a circular sent out from County Hall. School teachers were requested not to introduce any jingoism into their celebrations. They were told to regard their conduct for the day as a family affair, and not as an opportunity to give vent to feelings of racial superiority.

And that's another thought for New Yorkers, especially with a riverful of warships in their backyard.

Julia Primoff Named For the Assembly

Mrs. Julia Primoff, active worker in the Bensonhurst branch of the party and chairman of the Unemployed Union of Bensonhurst, was named for Assembly by the 16th A. D. Brooklyn at a large and enthusiastic meeting Monday night.

Comrade Primoff, who is a fine speaker, is a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of the League of Women Voters and of other forward looking organizations.

Three candidates were named, Mrs. Primoff, Harold Siegel and Sarah Frank. Receiving a majority vote, Mrs. Primoff's nomination was made unanimous.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 8

Gertrude W. Klein: "Problems of Union Organization"—8th A. D. Branch, 226 East 10th Street.

Jacob Bernstein: "A Critical Analysis of Capitalism"—East Flatbush Branch, 539 East 95th Street, Brooklyn.

Herbert M. Merrill—Enrolled voters' meeting—12th A. D. Branch, Ethical Culture Society, 500 First St., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10

Matteotti Memorial Meeting—Jacob Panken and Prof. Nicotri—3:30 p. m.—Village Branch, 201 Sullivan Street.

MONDAY, JUNE 11

Herman Saltzman: Topic to be announced—6th A. D. Branch, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

Jacob Bernstein: "A Glimpse at the Union of South Africa"—Flushing Branch, Room 221, Terminal Building, Roosevelt Ave., near Main St., Flushing.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

Herman Saltzman: "Lessons to Be Learned From the European Situation"—8th A. D. Branch, 226 East 10th Street.

Sheepshead Bay (2661 Ave. X).—A series of open-air lectures is being held every Thursday evening at the corner of East 22nd St. and Ave. X. This series will continue until July 5.

18th A. D. Branch 1 (269 Utica Ave.).—Regular branch meeting Tuesday, June 12, at 8:30 p. m. Final balloting on delegates to the state convention. Discussion on the Darrow report on the NRA. Bridge party at headquarters on Wednesday, June 27.

12th A. D.—An enrolled voters' meeting will be held this Friday evening, June 8, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Ethical Culture Society Building, 500 First St. Herbert M. Merrill, State Secretary of New York, will be the principal speaker. The enrolled voters in the district have been canvassed and a large turn-out is expected.

BEN GITLOW

will speak on

The Socialist Party After the Detroit Convention

THURSDAY, JUNE 14th, 8:00 P. M.
at IRVING PLAZA HALL,
Irving Place & 15th St.

Auspices: Org. Comm. for a Rev. Workers Party

SUMMER CONFERENCE LEAGUE FOR INDUS- TRIAL DEMOCRACY

Subject:

"Fascism and War"

Place: Northover Camp, Bound Brook, N. J.—Time: June 21-24.

Speakers include: NORMAN THOMAS, REINHOLD NIEBUHR, JAY LOVESTONE, RABBI ISRAEL.

There will be full Round Table Discussions

For reservations write to L. I. D., 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

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N.Y. Party Branches! Act on the Picnic this Week!

"Little Man, What Now?" Opens at Palace and Albee

Banquet Opens Rand School Institute --- Party Members Invited To Attend, June 17

THE Rand School Institute, June 17-24, inclusive, will begin with a banquet on Sunday, June 17, at 6 p. m., in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School. The subject is a timely and vital one: "Socialism and the American Working Class." The speakers include some of the outstanding men in our movement: Algernon Lee (toastmaster), Frank Crosswaith, Louis Waldman, and Harry W. Laidler.

All members of the party and Yipsels and Young Circle League are invited to listen to a lively discussion and participate in the welcoming of the fifty-odd out-of-town students who are coming to the Institute. The cost is only 75 cents per plate, and those wishing to make reservations are urged to do so at once to the Rand School Institute, 7 East 15th St., New York City. And every one who is coming is expected to be ready to start at 6 p. m. Let's be early and leave at a reasonable hour!

Just as the Institute is to open with what is hoped will be a stimulating banquet, it will close with a few days of recreation and instruction at a conference at beautiful Camp Tamiment, Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24. All the scholarship students will be provided for without cost to them; those paying their own way to the Institute will get a reduced rate, but there may be those who wish to spend this week-end at Camp Tamiment, June 22-24, and this, of course, includes anybody who desires to come. They pay the regular rate. There will be an interesting program, with morning sessions each day on the question: "Labor—One Year After the NRA." Among those who are expected to lead in the discussions are: Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers, Andrew J. Kennedy of the Amalgamated Lithographers, Julius Hochman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, John P. Burke of the Paper Mill Workers, and Charles Solomon of the Socialist Party. In addition, the camp itself will supply evening entertainments Friday and Saturday consisting of brilliant satirical sketches, songs, and a concert by the Madison String Trio.

Starting on Monday, June 18, at 9:30, three classes will be begun and continue through Friday, June 22. The class hours will be from 9:30 to 10:30, 10:45 to 11:45, and from 12 to 1 p. m. These classes will cover the subjects of (1) Our Message to the American People, with discussion leaders: Algernon Lee, William E. Bohn and Nathan Fine; (2) Problems of Propaganda, discussion leaders: August Claessens and Larry Davidow; (3) Problems of Organization, discussion leaders: Julius Gerber and Marx Lewis. To all these classes there will be an opportunity for New York City party members and Yipsels to attend, provided they pay \$5 and \$2.50 tuition, respectively. For those who do this and also wish to come to Camp Tamiment for the week-end of June 22-24, there will be a special reduced rate for the latter.

Afternoon arrangements are being completed to visit the interesting spots of the city and the New York labor movement, which will be outlined to the out-of-town students after they arrive. Through the assistance of Mary Fox, tickets have been secured to see "Steve-dore" at the Theatre Union Playhouse.

Monday to Thursday evening, inclusive, will be taken by a series of events: Monday night, a survey of the library and reception by the Women's Committee of the Rand

School. The following night, Tuesday, June 19, will be devoted to a symposium on "Youth and Socialism." Wednesday evening, June 20, will be in the hands of Rebel Arts, to do their stuff for the benefit of the visitors. And Thursday night, June 21, will be graduation exercises for the Rand School students. Comrade Jesse Holmes, the candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, will be the orator of the occasion.

Half-a-dozen or more members of the Young Circle League outside of New York are coming, their tuition supplied free by the Rand School, their maintenance by the national Y.C.L. body. Another six or more Yipsels are on their way, with their lodging and board supplied by New York members of that youth organization. At least twenty party members are expected to receive scholarships from the Rand School. They come from the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. Some others are paying their own way, and altogether there will be between 40 and 50 at the Institute.

Anti-Nazi Conference

A strong anti-Nazi committee is being formed to combat the Nazi menace in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn. The first meeting will be held Tuesday, June 12, at 8:30 p. m., in the Amalgamated Temple at 11-27 Arion Place, Brooklyn.

Socialists and sympathetic organizations located in Ridgewood and nearby districts are requested to send delegates to this conference. Organizers are urged to attend if their branches do not meet before that date.

Laidler Speaks for 12th A.D. Friday Night

An enrolled Socialist voters' meeting will be held Friday, June 8th, at the Ethical Culture Society Bldg., 500—1st St., Brooklyn. Dr. Harry Laidler and other prominent speakers will speak.

The meeting is to organize a new 12th A.D. branch.

Brighton Celebrates

All branch financial secretaries know the sinking feeling that assails them when the summer months come along and rents must be paid. Having had this occurrence last year, the Brighton Branch is planning a gala occasion, at which it is hoped enough money will be made to pay for the rent of the headquarters throughout the summer.

The occasion is a "Supperette" to be held Saturday evening, June 16, at the Brighton Beach headquarters, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., with a well-known wit acting as toastmaster. Motion pictures of the May Day parade will be shown, followed by two Rebel Art skits and dancing. There will also be an excellent musical program.

A cake is being made by the branch chef, with one red candle, signifying one year of excellent Socialist progress at Brighton.

All comrades are asked to keep June 16th open, and pay a visit to the Brighton Branch to help the Brighton comrades celebrate their anniversary, and have a jolly time, too.

Red Falcons to Have Summer Camp at Beautiful Eden

THIS summer, for the first time in America, a Red Falcon camp will be held—in connection with Camp Eden. This means that our Red Falcons will



have an opportunity to spend several glorious summer weeks in a real Socialist environment, that they will have an opportunity really to experience what cooperative effort and comradeship can accomplish. It also means that in the children's movement the Red Falcons must have the cooperation of every adult comrade. The final arrangements for the camp have been made. We are to have a part of Camp Eden. The difficulty with which we were faced when we were making plans for our own camp in the Bear Mountain district no longer faces us. Both boys and girls will be able to go to the Falcon camp this summer, so the girls can take out their handkerchiefs and dry their tears.

The camp is situated in the heart of the Storm King Mountain range, overlooking the Hudson River valley. It covers an area of 145 acres. At one side of the camp grounds is a large clear lake for the exclusive use of the children in the camp. Swimming and rowing are part of every day's program and from time to time others sports like racing and water polo are added. At Camp Eden we will be lodged in up-to-date bungalows with electric lighting. The older Falcons will be permitted to room in tents and on nights when the weather permits many will sleep in the open. Once or twice during the season the campers will go on overnight hikes and sleep under the stars.

The days and evenings will be well filled with athletics and sport of all kinds. There will be swimming, boating and hiking. On another evening of the week there will be movies. Then individual bunks will have camp fires as often as the counsellors see fit. (As often as the campers can make them to it, probably.) On some evenings there will be social affairs in the casino; there is a library being built where Falcons will find books to amuse themselves with if they want to.

Above all, many of the counsellors will be our own Falcon Guides, and the Falcons in the same age divisions will be grouped together. Every Falcon who goes to the camp will undoubtedly have a good time.

FALCON NOTES

EXTRA! EXTRA!! EXTRA!!!
The Three Arrows Award Requirements have been definitely drawn up. Mimeographed copies are available. It is a good idea to post these on your wall newspaper or bulletin board, so that you can check off each requirement as it is passed.

Remember the following dates:
1. Flight Leaders' Council, Saturday, June 9, 3 p. m., at 22 East 22nd St. Be sure that your Flight leader is down or sends a substitute.

2. Guides' Course meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at the Rand School.

3. Guides' week-end hike June 8-9, and training seminar. Only those who register in advance may attend.

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

Sunday, June 10—11 a. m., Forward Hour—music and sketches; 8:15 p. m., Hippodrome Grand Opera; 10, Symposium; 10:45, Bill Bowers, Negro baritone.

Monday, June 11—3:45 p. m., Nicholas Salsky, baritone, with string ensemble; 4:30, Actors' Dinner Club, direction of Doris Hardy; 4:45, Helen Webber, soprano; 5:30, Conrad and Tremont, two-piano duo; 5:45, "The Virginians," made quartet.

Tuesday, June 12—5:30 p. m., C.C.N.Y. Dramatic group; 8:15, "Paris in New York," music, talk; 10:15, Dr. J. Howard, "Religion and Our Changing Times"; 10:30, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Wednesday, June 13—4:45 p. m., Harriet Ayes, songs; 8, Symposium; 8:30, "The Five Aristocrats"—vocal and instrumental ensemble; 8:45, The Dance and Our Changing Times, talks by outstanding dancers; 10, North Queens in "The Heart of New York"—poetry, music and talk.

Thursday, June 14—8:15 p. m., "Old-Time Favorites"—Helen Bishop (soprano), Helene Lanvin (contralto), Eugene Byron Morgan (baritone).

Friday, June 15—4:30 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman, The New Leader Review; 8, Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:15, "My Boy"—sketch, starring Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30, Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"—poetry, music, talk; 10:15, "The Union Assembly."

Saturday, June 16—8:05 a. m., Psychology Clinic of the Air—Dr. Jacob List; 8 p. m., Music Hall Program—Conrad and Tremont (piano duo), Harriet Ayes (soprano), Steven Barry (songs), "The Three Cheers (harmony)"; 10, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 8:30, "Half-Hours with Shakespeare"—Eduard Dolze and Associate Players.

"Mother," Russian Film at the Acme, Finely Acted and Directed

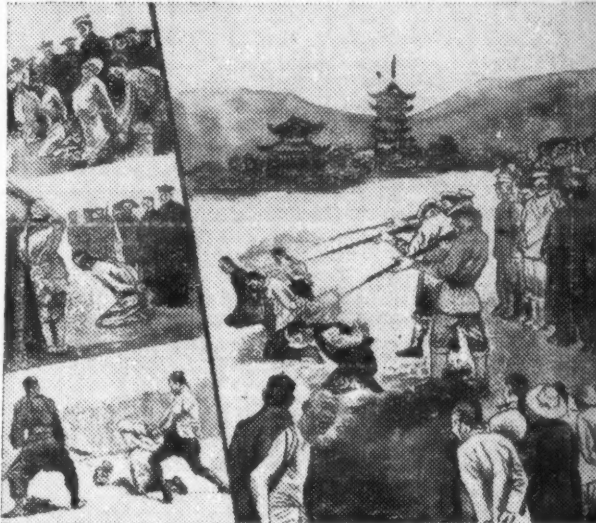
Worthy of comparison with the best Russian films of a few years ago is the film adaptation of Maxim Gorky's novel, "Mother," now being shown at the Acme Theater. Vivid is the portrayal of the tragic existence of the peasants and workers under the czars: unremitting toil, drunkenness, degradation, hopelessness.

The drama opens with the preparations for strike in the year 1905. Believing the promises that mercy would be shown her son, a strike leader, the mother reveals the hiding place of the weapons the strikers had secreted. It is then that the rising of 1905 blazes forth and the seeds sown in that struggle prepare the soil for the overthrow of czarism. The escape from prison of the strike leader, the battle between the workers and the military, the awakening of the masses, symbolized by the mother taking her place in the ranks of the revolutionists, has a tense, dramatic power seldom witnessed on the screen. The moving story of "Mother" is presented by a cast that is flawless.

B. B.

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

Scenes from "The World in Revolt" at the Rialto Theatre



A compilation of official motion pictures from fourteen governments is said to show "The World in Revolt," which opens today at Arthur Mayer's Rialto Theatre.

"The Love Captive" in World Premiere at Fox Brooklyn

"The Love Captive," the story of a rascally physician who wields his hypnotic powers over beautiful women patients, has its world premiere at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre starting today.

The leads are portrayed by Nils Asther as the doctor and Gloria Stuart, who plays a helpless nurse whom he lures away from her sweetheart and makes a victim of his hypnotic powers.

Others in the cast are Paul Kelly, Alan Dinehart, Renee Gadd, Fay Wray, Russ Brown and Robert Greig.

Latest Buster Keaton Comedy Added to Roxy Bill

Buster Keaton's newest comedy, "Allez Oppe," produced by Educational, has been selected as the extra screen attraction of the new program which begins today at the Roxy Theatre. The featured film is the new Warner Baxter starring picture, "Such Women Are Dangerous," with Rochelle Hudson, Rosemary Ames and Mona Barrie.

Hans Fallada's Novel Abridged Brought to Screen by Frank Borzage with Big Cast

The improvidence of youth and the struggle of a young couple against dire poverty, form the basis for the story of "Little Man, What Next?" which opens today at both the Palace and Albee Theatres, starring Margaret Sullivan and Douglas Montgomery.

The story, adapted from Hans Fallada's best selling novel by the noted playwright William Anthony McGuire and directed by Frank Borzage, depicts a year in the life of a young couple, desperately poor and continually struggling for a bare existence, but still happy in their love for each other—two unsophisticated young people who maintain their interest in life through the undaunted hopefulness of youth.

Appearing in support of Miss Sullivan and Montgomery are many such popular players as Alan Hale, Hedda Hopper, George Meeker, Mae Marsh, De Witt Jennings, Sarah Padden, Fred Kohler and Muriel Kirkland.

On Albee Stage

Radio's newest hit combination, the Eton Boys and Do-Re-Mi, seven harmonious voices; Russian Revels with Colonel Fedor Maybohm, Garner, Wolf and Hawkins with Joseph Egan and Rose Marie, Allen and Kent, and Jari, Renee and Vic give the Albee a stage show, a variety of comedy, color, youth and melody.

Tamiment Players Open Season with New Comedy

TAMIMENT, Pa.—Inaugurating their first season in the lakeside Tamiment Theatre, the Tamiment Players last Sunday evening presented the first performance of Tom Prideaux's comedy, "Another Man's Poison." Directed by Ronald Hammond, the cast included Miriam Stuart and Sam Wren in the leading roles, with Emily Earle, George Tobias, Alice Brooks, Ann Lubowe and Morris Klein among the supporting players.

Among the plays which the Tamiment Players will offer in previews during the balance of the summer are "The Gull" by Jane Hinton, formerly associated with Gilbert Miller as adaptor and translator; "Hope Haven" by Philip Dunning.

"Kykunkor" at the Little

Because of its great success, "Kykunkor," the native African dance-drama now playing at the Chanin Auditorium, atop the Chanin Building, will move to Broadway, to the Little Theatre, beginning with a special Sunday night performance on the evening of June 10 and continuing there for an indefinite engagement.

"The World in Revolt" Stirring Film at the Rialto

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Better Waken

"WHILE PARENTS SLEEP."
By Anthony Kimmins. At the Playhouse.

The adventures, overseas, of plays that in their own land were hits, continue to demonstrate that a sense of humor is thicker than water. "She Loves Me Not" somehow seems less than hilarious to London; and to American theatre-goers there is no tremendous curtain-line in the words "damn lousy!" "While Parents Sleep" has been running for two years in London; but the tradition of sending the sons into the army and the navy, the practice of permitting them to bring their "ladies" home to sleep, the exercise of pseudo-Wildean verbal play—"Abstinence makes the heart grow fonder; immorality breeds contempt"—are somehow less firmly entrenched in America. Ilka Chase seems not especially to like her role; but she'll probably have another quite soon.

In "Mother" at the Acme



Vera Baramouskaya has an important role in Maxim Gorki's "Mother," the new Russian film which continues indefinitely at the Acme Theatre.

New Compilation of News Reels Opens at Rialto Today; Narration by McNamee

The camera doesn't lie! "The World in Revolt," stirring audiences at the Rialto, is no picture product of a fertile and imaginative brain. It is fact—stark, startling fact, set before the interested onlooker in a film record narrated by Graham McNamee.

The earth teems with unrest! Not alone America—but countries of the two continents—demand a new deal! They struggle for peace and prosperity!

Here is Cuba: Revolution on top of revolution, caught by the camera in grim action. Havana's wrath against General Gerardo Machado; unemployment widespread; Machado's resignation demanded; war strike; political deception; the escape of Machado; rejoicing; more unrest under Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes; many killed; new outbreak against President Grau San Martin; a new leader—Carlos Mendiata. Peace for a while—then strikes, again! And now what?

And Austria: Gay nation, transformed by revolt! Vienna in revolt! Armored cars! Socialists in parade. Breadlines grow. Peaceful old streets are transformed into battlefields. Martial law is proclaimed. Socialists order general strike. Vienna's municipal apartment houses are targets of artillery fire. Women in kitchens, babes in cradles bombed. Dead everywhere—2,000 lives lost. What next?

And China—land of many revolutions! China decimated by floods, starvation, civil war and invasion. Military gangsterism rampant; thousands of regions with their own little tyrants. National government fighting against the rebels. Planes dropping blazing death on huts inhabited by men, women and

children. China in revolt!

And India, the land of super-millionaire maharajahs and millions of beggars. India in revolt against her past!

Then there are Germany and France, in the throes of torment and trouble. Their wars are vividly pictured in the dramatic "Revolt of the World."

Stalin of Russia, Dollfuss of Austria, Mendiata of Cuba, Mussolini of Italy, de Valera of Ireland, Ghandi of India, Hitler of Germany, Doumergue of France, Roosevelt of America—the fate of a world plays in the hands of these men—a "World in Revolt." J. T.

"Are We Civilized?", Due on Wednesday at the Rivoli, Strong Plea for Peace

Edwin Carewe's new motion picture production "Are We Civilized?" will have its world premiere at the Rivoli Theatre on Wednesday, June 13. This new work is said to be a new effort to create something different for motion picture audiences. It is announced as a powerful message for eternal peace and the freedom of the press. "Are We Civilized?" brings back to the screen an old favorite, William Farnum. Anita Louise and a large cast support Mr. Farnum in this Edwin Carewe talkie.

Detroit Convention in News Reels at Trans Lux Theatres

News pictures of the Detroit meeting with Norman Thomas speaking will be shown at the Trans Lux Theatres for one week beginning Saturday. The shots are said to show Leo Krzycki introducing Thomas and the delegates singing the International and cheering wildly.

RIALTO

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NOW PLAYING

See History Written With the Blood of Mankind



World Premiere and Only New York Engagement

25¢ ALL SEATS TO 1 P.M. 25¢

• MAX GORDON'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES •
WALTER HUSTON in **"DODSWORTH"**
Dramatized by **SIDNEY HOWARD**
SHUBERT Theatre, 44th Street West of Broadway LAST 4 WEEKS
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"ROBERTA"
A New Musical Comedy
by **JEROME KERN** and **OTTO HARBACH**
Adapted from Alice Duer Miller's novel "Gowns by Roberta"
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:1-3. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 50c, \$2.50, plus tax.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with Margalo GILLMORE - Stanly RIDGES - Helen MENKEN
ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way
Eves., 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:20
JIG SAW
A comedy by **DAWN POWELL**
with **ERNEST TRUOX** and **SPRING BYINGTON**
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way
Eves., 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

AN EVENING OF UNQUENCHABLE EXCITEMENT AWAITS YOU AT
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"A HELL OF A GOOD SHOW"—Benchley, New Yorker
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE 14th St. & 6th Ave. Evs. 8:45 Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:45
PRICES: 30c, 45c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 (NO TAX)
For information on benefits TELEPHONE WAT. 9-2451

"The azure of Mr. Hull's characterization of Jetter Lester is as perfect a feat of acting as I have seen in forty years of playgoing."—Percy Hammond, Herald Trib.
HENRY HULL
"TOBACCO ROAD"
By JACK KIRKLAND Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel
48TH ST. THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Bryant 9-0178. Evs. 8:40

WORLD PREMIERE! **The LOVE CAPTIVE**
with **NILS ASTHER**, **GLORIA STUART**
ON THE STAGE **KARYL NORMAN** 25¢
FLATBUSH at **HEVINS JEAN LLOYD** — **CLARK & EATON** 10:55 P.M.
COOL! Bert Erichman Varieties with Beauty Ballet & Music Masters 5 DAYS

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly present
SHE LOVES ME NOT
Dramatists' Guild Prize Comedy for 1934
By **HOWARD LINDSAY**
Adapted from Edward Hope's novel.
"Full of merriment... It is spontaneous, guileless and tumultuous. It is pure comedy."
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way L.A. 4-1219
Evs. 8:1 to 2:50 Mats. Wed. 50c to \$2.8:40 & Sat., 2:40

SAM H. HARRIS presents
Marilyn Miller - Clifton Webb
Heien Broderick
in a new musical revue
"As Thousands Cheer"
by Irving Berlin and Moss Hart
with Ethel Waters
250 front balcony seats now \$3.30 and best orchestra seats now available at box office.
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St. West of B'way.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

HIPPODROME OPERA
PASQUALE AMATO, Director
SAT. EVE. June 9th... **CARMEN**
Castagna, Garrotto, Radelli, Albano
SUN. EVE.... **RIGOLETTO**
NO PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVE.
Tues. Eve., 8:15... **MIGNON**
Wed. Eve. **LA GIOCONDA**
Thursday **MANON LESCAUT**
Friday **MASKED BALL**
Sat. Eve.... **CAVALLERIA & Pagliacci**
Seats now for all week on sale at Box Office
25c 35c 55c 83c 99c incl. tax
HIPPODROME, 6 Ave., 43 St. VAN. 3-6266

WARNER BAXTER
"Such WOMEN Are DANGEROUS"
with **ROCHELLE HUDSON**
On Stage 'Commencement Week Revue'
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BAND 50 COLLEGIATE MUSICIANS
FIVE MAXELLOS - Frank CONVILLE
GAE FOSTER GIRLS
SUNNY DALE - Others
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION
at the **COOL** Week days 25c to 2 P. M. 35c to 6 P. M. 55c to Close
ROXY 17th Ave. & 50th St. Children 15c

"A definite masterpiece of the screen"—Tribune
Now Passed by Censors Without Any Eliminations!
2nd BIG WEEK!
MAXIM GORKI'S "MOTHER" { RELEASED IN THIS COUNTRY AS "1905" }
directed by **PUDOVKIN** (creator of "End of St. Petersburg") featuring **BATALOV** (of "Road to Life")
ACME Theatre 14th Street & Union Square
Midnite Show Saturday
20c to 1 P. M. daily Sat., Sun. & Hols., 25c to 1 P. M.

CLARK GABLE
MYRNA LOY in
"Men in White"
An M-G-M Picture from the ★★ ★★ Star Hit!
— IN PERSON —
ABE LYMAN AND HIS ORCH.
VILMA & BUDDY EBSEN
And Other Headliners
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St

"Little Man, What Now?"
starring
MARGARET SULLAVAN
from **HANS FALLADA'S** famous novel
— **RKO Vaudeville** —
ETON BOYS - DO-RE-MI
Others
ALBEE Alber Square BROOKLYN

LAST TWO WEEKS
★★★★—Daily News
GEORGE ARLISS in
THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
A Darryl F. Zanuck Production
Presented by **JOSEPH M. SCHENCK**
ASTOR BROADWAY at 45th Street
Twice daily 2:50; 8:50—4 times Sat. 2:50; 5:50; 8:50; 11:50—3 times Sun. & Hols. 2:50; 5:50; 8:50—Mats. (except Sat. & Hols.) 50c to \$1. Evenings 50c to \$2.

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

Peace Pact Ends Strife in Toledo

TOLEDO.—Following the threat of a general strike in Toledo that had engaged the attention of labor throughout the country, peace came to this battle-scarred city when strikers at the Electric Auto-Lite Company's plant approved the agreement arrived at with the company. The strike at this plant had been the storm center of the Toledo industrial war which set this city on its ears as workers in all fields joined in the move for a general strike. A strike of Toledo Edison Co. employees, which had also threatened, was averted when the company capitulated.

The struggle in this city had aroused militant workers in every industrial center of the country and messages of cheer and encouragement to the strikers had kept pouring in. Victory followed a vote for a general sympathy strike taken in the majority of A. F. of L. unions in the city, and after tens of thousands of union men and women paraded through the streets Friday night in the biggest demonstration Toledo ever saw.

Terms of the agreement include: a five per cent wage increase and a guarantee of a minimum of 35 cents an hour to all employees, with virtual recognition of the union, although the agreement is made between the company and the union negotiation committee. A contract for six months, ending December 1, then to continue indefinitely with thirty days' notice by either side required for abrogation. Provision for arbitration of disputes arising during the life of the contract and for arbitration of wage demands following expiration of the agreement, if both sides are willing.

Socialists at the Detroit convention, sixty miles away, had been following the Toledo strike situation closely, eager to be of help,

as was the Toledo local of the party.

Absorbing as were the convention proceedings, the possibility of a general strike, the militant participation of over 90 unions in the struggle of the Auto-Lite workers, made the events in Toledo of more significance than any resolutions.

When news came during the afternoon that Friday night was to see a massing of all organized labor in a giant torch-light parade, a bus load of party members and Yipsels was got together for the trip to Toledo.

They accompanied Leo Krzycki, as vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Al Benson, ex-Sheriff of Milwaukee, the official representatives of the convention to Toledo.

The parade had just begun when the Socialist group arrived. As they hurried along to their place in the parade, Socialists were encouraged to see the outpouring of men and women, Negro and white alike—the mass expression of sympathy for the Auto-Lite and electric workers. The suppressed excitement, the cheerful singing, the great shouting of slogans by workers who found strength in their common achievement brought to the participating Socialists a renewed understanding of working-class solidarity in the Middle West.

While the march was on, newsboys came running with extras, shouting the news that the electric workers had won a complete victory. The parade became a victory march. The mere threat of general strike had won a partial victory. By Sunday, the Auto-Lite workers had cracked through with victory on their own account.

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

Hosiery Union Plans 30-Hour-Week Fight

READING, Pa.—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, fighting union in convention here, voted to go to bat for a reduction in working hours from 40 to 30 per week, with a boost in wage rates to offset any loss to workers and with a 50% increase in minimum wage rates under the hosiery code. Rumor has it that the manufacturers may consent to a 35-hour week and a five per cent pay boost, leaving the hosiery workers nine per cent in the hole.

The delegates will discuss the introduction of an alternating shift in 80-hour mills, to remedy inequality of working hours between regular and extra shifts.

Only a drastic curb on output will cure the sick hosiery industry, Dr. George Taylor, code arbitrator, told union delegates, since the mills now turn out more goods in a 40-

hour week than they used to in a 54-hour week, thanks to double turns. The original code idea had been to cut output in order to reduce overproduction, that cancer in the capitalist system of production.

Emil Rieve, president of the union, charged Nazi influence in the councils of the Association of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers in his address to the union. Arno P. Mowitz, counsel for the manufacturers' association, "the leading spirit and guide of the forces fighting unionism," is also German Consul General at Philadelphia, he pointed out. "You must realize the importance of that fact," Rieve said. "Our fight is against Hitlerism in America as well as for the union."

Old Officials Ousted in New Jersey Building Trades

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The New Jersey State Building Trades Council, representing 100,000 building trade workers, is under new control as the result of an insurgent drive that ousted all the old officers at the annual convention and replaced them by a complete new slate. The "revolution" removed the last remnant of the control of Czar Theodore M. Brandle.

JACOB L. WINES

Jacob L. Wines, general organizer of the United Garment Workers and more recently its general secretary-treasurer, died last week at his home in Elmhurst, Long Island, of pneumonia. He was 49. Wines was associate editor of the Garment Worker, official weekly periodical of the union.

COMRADES are urged to send stories of union activities, strikes, organization campaigns, etc., and suggestions for improving the service of this section to the Editor, Labor Section, The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street. We are especially anxious to get up-to-the-minute accounts of labor activities.

Striker Wounded In Remington-Rand Walkout

CINCINNATI.—A shot from a car driven by a foreman in the Remington-Rand plant wounded a striker here, with the result that an irate crowd of strike sympathizers overturned the machine and set fire to it. The occupants escaped. The plant, which had been operated by scabs, was again shut down tight by the 1,100 striking machinists.

The walkout continues also at the Iliac plant of the Remington-Rand firm, with 2,000 strikers refusing to return though the company holds its gates open for them. Since May 10, 1,150 workers have been on strike at the Norwood plant, and workers also are out at plants in Middletown, Conn., and Syracuse.

The strike was called when Remington-Rand officials refused to accede to a demand that the word "union" be inserted in a contract in three places, guaranteeing a closed shop.

Messengers' Union Fights Discharge

The Telegraph Messengers Union has filed a complaint with the Regional Labor Board, accusing the Western Union Telegraph Company of having discharged its president, David Newman, for activities in connection with the union. Newman, who has a record of three years' satisfactory employment with the company as a messenger, was discharged, according to his attorney, David I. Ashe, who carried the case to the board, after Newman had appeared twice at code hearings in Washington, D. C., to present the case of the employees at such hearings. Although he had followed the company's rules and given notice to his office manager each time that he was going to be absent, Newman was summarily discharged on the return from his second trip to Washington on May 7, Comrade Ashe states. The only excuse given for the discharge was "chronic absence."

Newman is the fourth person to be discharged by the company for activity in connection with the Telegraph Messengers Union. Abe Dubroff, the first president of the organization, was discharged in January, almost as soon as the organization was formed and became active. In April, Julius Fleishman, a member of the strike committee, was discharged on the pretext that he had failed to deliver a telegram, and the Regional Labor Board has refused to order his reinstatement. Louis Zucker, another leading member of the organization, was discharged on May 2, but was subsequently reinstated after he had filed charges against the company.

Newman's discharge is obviously a case of discrimination against him for his union activity, it was pointed out by Comrade Ashe.

MINE WAGES CUT

WASHINGTON.—Effective June 11, wages under the coal code will be reduced in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma by order of General Johnson.

The reduction will be from the level established in an order of April 22 which fixed wage rates by agreements in most districts and by administrative action in the remainder.

Would Ban Use of Labor Injunction

A letter to Governor Lehman urging the submittal to the special session of the Legislature of measures to eliminate the abuses of the injunction in labor disputes has been sent by Jacob Panken, of Panken & Levy, counsel to the bakery workers in N. Y. C. Comrade Panken pointed out that the injunction order issued by Judge Faber violates constitutional rights.

According to Judge Panken, Faber's injunction is a departure from what the Court of Appeals has laid down as the right of the workers. Panken shows that the use of the injunction is not to prevent irreparable damage to employers, but to visit injury and damage upon the workers.

"One problem concerning the administration of justice that requires immediate attention is the granting of so-called temporary injunctions on affidavits alone in labor disputes," Panken's letter states. "That problem, in view of recent injunctions, should receive serious consideration at the special session next month. Remedial legislation is imperative."

Rights Nullified

"The granting of drastic injunctions on affidavits, without trial, nullifies often the rights guaranteed to our people under the constitution and the Bill of Rights. Sometimes after an injunction has served its purpose, it is found upon the trial that the injunction should never have been issued, and sometimes on appeal to the higher courts, determinations by the lower courts are upset. Injunctions are sometimes issued in violation of the precedent established by the higher courts."

"An appeal from so-called injunctions pendente lite are rarely, if ever, effective. They have served their purpose by the time the appeal comes up for argument. Moreover, stays pending appeals are

exceedingly scarce. The Appellate Courts look with disfavor upon intermediate appeals.

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Leander B. Faber in the Brooklyn Supreme Court granted an injunction against the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Local No. 505, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor without a trial, merely upon affidavits."

"I enclose a copy of the injunction order. . . . You will note that item No. 1 enjoins the union from directly or indirectly continuing or conducting the strike, by picketing or otherwise, whatever that may mean. . . . Under No. 12 the court enjoins the union and any one else who may desire to aid the union, from making known to the public in any manner, the fact that the plaintiff in that case had obtained an injunction from the court or that the plaintiff was unfair to organized labor—clearly in my judgment a violation of the constitutional rights of free speech and free press."

"The use of injunctions in labor disputes should, once for all, be eliminated. The penal code provides for the punishment of those who are guilty of infractions. That is sufficient to protect persons and property."

"The theory upon which the right to injunctive relief developed is to prevent irreparable damage. Injunctive relief has been and still is used to visit irreparable damage upon workers. Moreover, it violates as in the Faber injunction, the constitutional rights of our people, for, as in the Faber case, it is not only directed against those affected by the strike, but others who might be sympathetic and want to aid the workers."

(See picture on Page Four, Labor Section, of Socialists who defied injunction.)

Another Striker Dies, But Frisco Stevedores Carry On

SAN FRANCISCO.—Another death punctured the fifth week of the longshoremen's strike on the Coast when John Knudsen, 50 years old, died in Los Angeles from wounds sustained when strikers were attacked May 15. Twelve hundred stevedores are on strike.

Frisco business men estimate their losses at three million dollars in the strike so far, with the workers digging in for further resistance. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, rejected for the workers the state mediator's proposal that separate agreements be arranged for each port or each company.

BUFFALO.—A general strike of tugmen holds the Great Lakes area in its grip. Over 2,000 tugmen, including captains, linesmen and deck hands, quit in nearly all of the Great Lakes ports in protest against a decision handed down by H. Gilbert Franks, a federal mediator, in Cleveland arbitration proceedings.

STRIKERS' HOMES FIRED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The whole Alabama ore mine area is aflame as attacks on strikers continue and scabs are protected by mine police and the national guard. Now the homes of striking miners are being set fire to in an endeavor to quell labor militancy.

The home of Ed Sludge, Negro secretary of the United Mine Workers' local, was among those fired.

MILWAUKEE.—Tugboat service in the Milwaukee and Port Washington harbors was at a standstill following a strike by dredge operators in sympathy with affiliated unions in other Great Lakes ports.

Tugs of the Milwaukee Tugboat Line, an independent company, were tied up at their pier.

Tugs and dredge boats of the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. and a tug operated by the E. E. Gillen Co. suspended service when crews complied with a strike order issued by Joseph Noonan of Cleveland, president of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association.

MEXICAN GENERAL STRIKE AVERTED

Following threats of all the component unions in the National Labor Chamber of Mexico in sympathy with the 3,000 workers of the Eagle Oil Co., on strike for three weeks, it was agreed to allow President Rodriguez to be arbitrator. A speedy settlement is now expected. An extraordinary meeting had been called to consider action and final assistance had been planned.

More than 100 unions, including electrical workers and railway men, had voted sympathy strikes, which would have meant the first general strike in the country. The strike was scheduled to start in three days.

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

MANY GENERAL STRIKES OK'd BY ILGWU

(Continued from Page One)

in the needle field. When the Medinah Michigan Avenue Club, housing the sessions, refused to admit Negro delegates (most of them from Local 22, New York), the delegates, led by that local, first forced the hotel to admit their Negro comrades and then moved out bag and baggage to the Hotel Morrison, where no such Jim-Crowism was practiced.

Save lots of space in next week's issue for a real summary of what this 22nd biennial convention decided. Because you'll need it and it's worth the space.

Socialists, Defying Anti-Union Injunction, Arrested



Six Socialists—five members of the Young People's Socialist League and one old-timer—agreed with The New Leader Labor Section that Judge Faber's notorious anti-everything injunction in the bakers' strike was so much spinach and t'h'll with it. So they held a meeting in protest in front of the Standard Baking Co.'s plant in Brooklyn. Naturally, when the boss said "Disperse, ye rebels," they wouldn't go; so he called the police and had them arrested for violating the learned judge's order not to breathe a word about the strike or about the injunction.

The above comrades—defenders of civil liberties and workers' rights—are: Harold Luxemburg, Albert Herling, W. S. Farrell, Henry Fruchter (he's the veteran, and he's arrested for speaking; the others for holding placards), Morris Solkind and Irving Mitchell. Magistrate Sabbatino held them in \$500 bail each. Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon and the Socialist Lawyer's Association will defend them.

Big Mass Meeting Precedes Party Convention

DETROIT.—The convention proceedings were informally begun Thursday night at a mass meeting at the Cass Technical High School. Over twenty-five hundred workers, Socialists, and plain Detroit citizens heard speeches by James S. Woodworth, M. D., of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation of Canada, Max Winter, Martin Plettl, Daniel W. Hoan, Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party, Al Benson and Norman Thomas. The emphasis on the international aspects of the Socialist and labor movement was accompanied by a consideration of the importance of the psychology of national groupings in establishing a powerful working class movement. The labor movements in various countries, Woodworth maintained, have great lessons to teach but the task of building a movement in America is the problem of workers in this country.

"In my country and I dare say in yours," declared Comrade Woodworth, "the middle class is rapidly becoming a proletarian class. What we thought was quite impossible to do or say five years ago and win a sympathetic hearing, is entirely possible today. The pace and temper of Canadian workers and farmers have been quickened by the facts of hunger and unemployment and the prevailing insecurity of a capitalism which has failed to function."

One additional feature of interest to Socialists was a movie shown of Eugene Victor Debs in various periods of his life, as agitator, as campaigner, as prisoner of the United States government for opposing the war, and finally of the glorious speaking tour which wound up his active Socialist life.

The convention banquet Sunday night was attended by eight or nine hundred people with many standing in the large entrance and the spacious hall leading to it. B. Charney Vladeck was toastmaster and due to his earnest plea over \$700 was contributed by the diners. Detroit comrades did a fine job in every phase of the arrangements.

Norman Thomas and Chairman Krzycki were the leading speakers who were heard on a national radio hookup. Other speakers were Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor Jasper McLevy, Frank Crosswaith, Lilith Wilson, James D. Graham and James Oneal.

Teachers' Union Rally to Protest School Autocracy

In defense of academic freedom for teachers and their rights as citizens, and in protest against autocratic control of the schools, teachers, parents and citizens will rally at a mass meeting called by the Teachers' Union for Friday evening, June 8, at the Central School of Business and Arts (P. S. 27), 214 East 42nd St. Speakers will be Norman Thomas and Arthur Garfield Hays.

Joseph Jablonower, chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee, under whose auspices this meeting is held, will be chairman. Two union members, Ben Davidson and Mrs. William Burroughs, will cite cases of infringement of academic freedom and time will be allowed for discussion from the floor. Resolutions will be presented.

This meeting will also mark the publication of a pamphlet entitled "You May Be Next," which is a study of teachers' rights as citizens, and a program of action which the union will follow.

"Events of the past year on every campus and utterances of officials and administrators point clearly to a drawing of the issue

between those who docilely conform and those who wish actively to share the responsibility with other workers for planning the new economic order," says Henry Linville, president of the union.

"The mass meeting will discuss how teachers have been treated by supervisors who would regiment teachers' and the union's program for achieving for teachers the recognition of their status as citizens and as constructive forces in the most important civil work of the state—education."

The New York Women's Trade Union League has passed three resolutions advocating the restoration of former standards in teaching staff and funds to the public schools. The first resolution urged the restoration of full school activity by enactment of the Porter-Hewitt Bill, which provides for the full grant of state aid. In addition, a comprehensive reorganization and extension of vocational education facilities are urged. The league also opposed all efforts at false economy in the schools of the city and state.

Make Sure Showmen Are Union Actors!

Labor Editor:

We want to bring to the attention of your readers the plight of the professional actor. Although not generally known, the actor appearing in vaudeville, cafes or in outdoor shows has suffered intensely the last few years. Work has become scarcer than ever and the average for salaries has decreased steadily, despite the misleading publicity on four-figure salaries for a few stars. NRA codes have not helped.

Our organization, affiliated with the AF of L, has been struggling to make badly needed reforms, to set up a death benefit fund, to drive out chiseling agents and to persuade the government to grant relief. The government is not helping us.

WE APPEAL TO YOUR READERS TO SUPPORT US BY INSISTING THAT ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS USE A. F. A. UNION ACTORS WHEN STAGING A SHOW.

American Federation of Actors,
Ralph Whitehead,
Executive Secretary.

CLASS STRUGGLE MURALS ON IWW WALLS

By John Nicholas Beffel

Vivid murals symbolizing the class struggle now stretch across 45 feet of wall space in the new enlarged IWW headquarters at 94 Fifth Ave. They were painted in a single evening by six volunteer artists. And three sculptors subsequently added a large square bas-relief portrayal of iron-helmeted skeletons of dead soldiers thumbing their noses at Mammon, the War-Maker.

Aroused workers press forward beneath crimson banners in the murals, with smoking factories in the background. Beneath their feet is the fallen Czar; a lumber worker picks up and carries Wesley Everest, IWW logger who was lynched in Centralia, Wash.; at their head is a huge proletarian, sledgehammer in hand, typifying the One Big Union. A giant Negro in a blue sweater indicates the solidarity of the races achieved through industrial unionism.

All the faces are tense. In the rear ranks is a girl in red, recalling barricades in Parisian streets. She and others are singing Joe Hill's song, "You'll get pie in the sky when you die."

The front-like marchers face

Mussolini, Hitler, and their ilk, who are flanked by soldiers with drawn bayonets. And farther on, at Nassau and Wall Streets, frock-coated bankers are using the Statue of Liberty as a stock-ticker.

I.W.W. PICNIC

The joint branches of the I.W.W. in New York City will hold their first picnic of the season at Edenwald Park, the Bronx, on Sunday. A program of entertainment is being arranged.

To reach Edenwald Park, take the I.R.T. subway to East 180th Street, change to local train of New York, Westchester and Boston Railway. Get off at Dyre Ave. station (7 cents fare).

Bee Line Promises to Reinstate Strikers

The Bee Line Bus Company, Jamaica, L. I., facing action for renewal of its franchise before the Board of Estimate, finally declared that it would comply with the National Labor Board decision that it reinstate its striking employees "except those guilty of violence."

The Socialist Party in Queens was active in supporting the striking drivers.

TUBIZE STRIKE LIKELY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case brought before the National Labor Board by the United Textile Workers regarding the Tubize Chatillon Corporation at Hopwell, Va., has been "taken under advisement," and a strike looms as a not unlikely prospect as the result of the firm's coercive tactics in laying off active unionists. Thirty such workers were discharged in two months. In the past two weeks, 410 were laid off, 90% of them union men.

William F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, told the board that "these wholesale layoffs are simply a part of the determined effort of the company to destroy the union."

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66. I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-5658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon H. Hah, Manager; L. A. Barkins, Sec'y-Treas.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 3. 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; I. Biegel, Chairman.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2. International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 945 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5106. 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.; Phillip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10. I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wls. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr. Sec'y; Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

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

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

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

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11018. A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7042. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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 Tompkins 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. T., 290-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 73 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

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

-By James O'Neal.

The Socialist Party is opposed

More Documents Next Week

A Mistaken View

COMRADE KRZYCKI is mistaken. In Germany, at least, probably as many of the city proletariat followed Hitler as of the other groups, especially the slum and criminal elements. We may also add that these parties did not neglect the peasantry either before the World War or after it. For at least thirty years the European Socialist parties have been vitally concerned with the problem of reaching the rural areas with the Socialist message and many of them worked out programs for this purpose. In fact, a literature came out of the Socialist movement abroad which was devoted to the agrarian problem.

Agriculture is an especially difficult problem abroad as it is at home because its economic basis in all countries differs from that of urban industry. It produces economic groups and classes that, with a few exceptions, do not parallel the classes that are typical of industry. It is this which complicates the agrarian problem for the Socialists in each country. In this country we have produced no literature at all on the agrarian problem except Simons' "The American Farmer" which, on its historical side, is still an excellent study down to the period it was written.

The Austrian Program

ANOTHER mistaken view relates to the Austrian movement. Darlington Hoopes expresses it in the current issue of the *Socialist Quarterly*. Writing of the Austrian Socialists and their attitude toward this problem, he says: "If they had made as strong an appeal to the farmers as to the city workers, Dollfuss could not have crushed their movement." This implies neglect of the farming population and that view is erroneous.

The Austrian movement had also studied the agrarian problem and in Austria it is especially complicated by the fact that most of the peasants are Catholics. A peasant population in an individualist environment and of this religious character is especially difficult to reach and yet the Austrian movement did not ignore the task.

The Linz congress of the Austrian party in 1926 gave special attention not only to this problem but to the problems involved in the possible attempt of reaction to destroy the organizations of the workers and to establish a dictatorship. The party realized that it was necessary to either win the soul of the peasants or to make them as neutral as possible in the event of a conflict with the ruling classes. Propaganda was carried on in the rural sections but it is obvious that little headway was made in this work.

Preparing for Conflict

THE Linz congress is also important for other reasons. Some comrades interpret the history of the Austrian movement in terms of neglecting to prepare for this conflict. This is also a mistaken view. At this congress the Austrian Socialists realized that they would likely face a final struggle with the clerical, capitalist and landed reaction and they decided to carry propaganda to the soldiers because the Minister of War was replacing Socialists by non-Socialist workers and peasants. They also made another important decision. They looked forward to two possible events. The reaction might attempt to destroy the workers' organizations before coming to power or attempt a counter-revolution after achieving power. In either event, the party decided the workers should use their economic and armed power and, if successful, establish a "workers' dictatorship" till the reaction had been thoroughly crushed. That is, nearly eight years before the February fight of this year the Austrian comrades had anticipated and prepared for what happened. Their new program is now concerned with action and policy in a period of defeat by fascism. This history is important if we are to avoid mistakes in interpreting the Austrian movement.

Delegates Debate New Declaration

Waldman and Thomas Clash on Floor

By Sidney Hertzberg

(Continued from Page Three)

line with the principles of revolutionary Socialism. The objection which Charles Solomon of New York had to the declaration was epitomized, he said, in a sentence in the congressional platform which the convention adopted and which read: "Without that power which comes from organization, the workers can do nothing."

If, he pleaded, the convention wanted to reaffirm the St. Louis resolution, then it should do so and not involve itself "in ropes of rhetoric which can be as dangerous as ropes of hemp." He objected to the declaration "not because it is radical but because it is reckless."

Thomas Calls for Fight on War Norman Thomas then took the floor and congratulated the party on having the opportunity to adopt the new declaration. He decried the assumption of defeatists that will be called to war without being able to do anything about it and so must protect ourselves in advance.

"War will be prevented," he submitted, "if the rulers of the world know that the sentiments we express are increasingly the sentiments of the masses. If there is anything that will halt the plans of the war-makers, it is the knowledge that the people are uncompromisingly opposed to war."

"The resistance to war which we must supply, even though it end in defeat, will water the seed from which will spring the final and successful resistance to war. This resistance we must hold dearer than the processes of a mechanical democracy."

"We are not seeking violence, but to maintain peace by opposing war," Comrade Thomas insisted. "We are not denying but affirming democracy when we state what we will do in the event that the present ruling classes will defy a democratic verdict against it or in the event that the whole apparatus of government and economic life collapses in ruin."

Forrest Wallace of Indiana repeated the warning that the declaration would be interpreted as treason in every capitalist court, he said.

At this point James O'Neal of New York asked if it would be in order to present the St. Louis resolution brought up to date. Chairman Vladeck ruled that it would not be in order.

Mayor Hoan resumed the argument with great vigor. In Milwaukee, he revealed, the Socialist administration avoided conflict with the Ku Klux Klan when it served notice in advance that the

party would fight back by giving two titts for every one of the Klan's. He has always been opposed to blueprints, he said, but here was a situation in which the party must look ahead.

"And if it is treason to tell the workers what to do when the two most damnable curses on earth, war and fascism, come—if that be treason, then let them make the most of it," he cried.

Louis Waldman, speaking a second time against the declaration, denied that it was a reaffirmation of the St. Louis resolution. The support of all anti-war activities, the general strike for revolutionary purposes, the words "mass resistance," and the dictatorship of the proletariat—none of these, he said, was in the St. Louis resolution.

Joseph M. Coldwell of Rhode Island, a prison-mate of Debs, declared that if the time had come when the Socialist Party is afraid to say what it means, then it was time to take down the red flag.

"I have asked that the St. Louis resolution be buried with me," Comrade Coldwell said, "and now I want this one buried with me too. The devil's hirelings aren't going to be carrying many of these things around."

The formulators of the declaration feel that the working class is on the march and it is on that feeling that the declaration is based, Andrew Biemiller of Wisconsin declared. The principles involved have always been the principles of revolutionary Socialism, he insisted.

Jacob Panken of New York said that the issue was clearly drawn in his own mind. It was democracy versus violence. The declaration is based on the theory that the working class is ready for illegal means, he said. With this theory he disagreed.

"I know as a simple Socialist worker that these laws our party lawyers are concerned with are made by our masters to whom legality means nothing," Frank Crosswaith said in concluding the debate. He agreed that minor changes in phraseology might be made but he supported the declaration as a whole.

The debate on the resolution on the NRA and Socialism revolved around a paragraph attacking the ideology, the organizational structure and the leadership of the AFOL. The paragraph was ultimately eliminated by a vote of 76 to 59.

How Reach the Workers?

In general, the opposition to the paragraph was based on the feeling that it was tactless for the party to criticize the AFOL unnecessarily. On the other side, delegates maintained that the paragraph did not offend the workers but the leadership and setup of the AFOL with which the workers were disgusted anyway.

"Do we want to reach workers who are waiting for our appeal or do we want to educate their backward leader?" Allen Benson of Wisconsin asked.

The leadership of organized labor reflects pretty accurately the mentality of the rank and file, James O'Neal countered. The party will never win over organized labor by a policy of left sectarianism, he warned.

Comrade Vladeck repeated his oft-stated point that what the labor movement wants is not advice but service. In many unions, he avowed, the rank and file is more conservative than the leaders. The party must understand once and for all, he declared, that it is in the same boat with the AFOL.

Pros and Cons

The attack on the paragraph was heavy. Jacob Panken, James D. Graham, Jasper McLevy, Samuel Orr and Leo Krzycki added their warnings that organized labor would be alienated by its adoption. Andrew Biemiller, Haim Kantorovich, Glen Trimble and Maynard Kreuger insisted that its effect would be wholesome and bring respect to the party from the ranks of the labor unions.

The resolution on economic action and Socialist policy in the trade unions (printed elsewhere) was adopted after revision of paragraph four with comparatively little discussion. The resolution was amended by Frank Crosswaith so as to repeat the party's time-

tested pledge to fight against discrimination in unions on grounds of race or color.

A resolution on Pan-American Socialist relations was passed in which a survey of the Socialist and labor movement of Pan-America was proposed to lay the basis for the establishment of a permanent organization of Pan-American Socialist parties. The resolution also embodied fraternal greetings to the Socialist Party of Argentina.

Farmers' Measures Pushed

The report of the platform committee on agriculture embodied six measures of immediate relief which were arrived at after extensive conferences with representatives of farmers' organizations.

They included the shifting of the tax burden from farms and homes to incomes, inheritances and excess profits; assumption by the Federal government of all debts on farms operated by working owners; government financing of farmers' and consumers' cooperatives to take over the processing and distribution of farm products; the stabilization of farm prices "in proportion to the products of industry"; insurance against pestilences of nature, and the formation of land utilization boards to prepare the way for agricultural planning on a national and ultimately on a world scale.

The agricultural platform recognized that the woes of the farmer stem from the same capitalist system which exploits industrial workers. The platform proposed use as the sole title to land and favored taking over plantations worked by share-croppers and day laborers by the government for farming by individuals who have use leases or by cooperatives of working farmers.

The agricultural platform was enthusiastically supported by Norman Thomas, who declared that it was the first time the party has put forward an adequate Socialist program for farmers. As finally passed, the platform is a revision of the form in which it was originally presented to the convention. The only serious objections had been the wording of certain statements.

Jos. Schlossberg Calls for a Labor Party

By William M. Feigenbaum

(Continued from Page Three)

of the Italian Socialist Federation; W. M. Reivo, Finnish Socialist Federation. The Austrian Social Democratic Party was represented by Max Winter; Winston Dancis appeared for the Young People's Socialist League, and Ruth Oxman and Nat Weinberg took part in behalf of the Red Falcons of America. The New Leader Association was represented by Sol Levitas.

National Chairman Krzycki was elected chairman for the day, with Devere Allen as Vice-Chairman. The rules proposed by the N.E.C. were adopted with some slight changes, the delegates voting against the unit rule for states. Another change was lowering the number of delegates needed for a rollcall vote from 50 to 25.

Frank R. Crosswaith was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms; Fred G. Strickland, Reading Clerk; and William M. Feigenbaum, Lena Morrow Lewis and E. L. Vernon, Publicity Committee.

Jacob Panken introduced a resolution on the death of Morris Hillquit, which was moved by Norman Thomas and passed by a rising vote. Fraternal greetings were sent by the convention to Mabel H. Barnes, John M. Collins, Paul Porter and James H. Maurer, who are ill.

The first test of the strength of various groups in the convention was the election of committees. The following were elected with their roll-call vote:

RESOLUTIONS—M. V. Baxter, 16,379 votes; A. G. McDowell, 12,299; Alton Lawrence, North Carolina, 9,500; Haim Kantorovich, 9,214; David Felix, Pennsylvania, 9,181; W. A. King, Massachusetts, 9,104; C. A. Preston, Arizona, 8,721.

Those who failed of election were B. C. Vladeck, 6,770; Jacob Panken, 8,305; Arnold Fresse, Connecticut, 1,679; Joseph Martinek, Ohio, 6,403; W. C. Tharp, New Mexico, 4,264; John McKay, Washington, 4,224; Simon Libross, Pennsylvania, 3,565.

CONSTITUTION—Daniel W. Hoan, 17,569; Darlington Hoopes, 13,542; Harry W. Laidler, 12,122; W. N. Reivo, 11,097; Emma Henry, 10,074; John S. Martin, 9,642; Julius Gerber, 9,242.

Those who failed of election were Jasper McLevy, Sidney Yellen, J. T. Phillips (Missouri), Walter E. Davis (Connecticut), Harry Riseman (Michigan).

PLATFORM—Andrew J. Biemiller, 16,070; Raymond S. Hofses, 14,923; Norman Thomas, 14,206; George R. Kirkpatrick, 11,274; Devere Allen, 11,247; Siegfried A. Meringer, 10,300; Douglas Anderson, Illinois, 9,559.

Those not elected were Ida Beloff, Kansas, 1,242; Algernon Lee, 8,409; Eric Ross, New Jersey, 7,431; Robert Miller, Minnesota, 5,202; Edward Flynn, Missouri, 487; Jos. W. Sharts, 2,526; Sam Rivin, Montana, 3,714; Peter Fagan, Michigan, 4,826.

ORGANIZATION—Al Benson, Wisconsin, 17,241; Sarah Limbach, Pennsylvania, 16,331; William Zumach, Wisconsin, 12,995; George Streator, North Carolina, 12,370; Powers Hapgood, 11,264; Maynard Kreuger, 11,049; Louis Waldman, 10,226; Howard Kester, Tennessee, 9,646; James D. Graham, 9,508; John C. Packard, 9,297.

Those who failed of election were Karl Pauli, Ohio, 8,171; Martin Plunkett, Connecticut, 1,992; Glen Trimble, Massachusetts, 7,943; Louis Hendin, New York, 4,893; Forrest Wallace, Indiana, 2,093; Anna Berowitz, New York, 8,261; Milen Dempster, California, 7,940; Meyer, Missouri, 7,904; J. Clifton Edwards, 3,422; Morris Minnesota, 3,309.

Greetings were read by the reading clerk from many Socialist and labor organizations and individuals, including Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner in Congress from Puerto Rico and a founder of the Socialist Party; the Polish Bund, the Palestine Executive Labor Federation, Tom Mooney, the Latvian Socialist Party, the Workers' Gymnastic and Sport Alliance, former National Secretary John M. Work, the Cooperative League, and party locals in Atlanta and New Orleans. The latter urged the convention to adhere to the

(Continued on Page Seven)

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The New N.E.C.

(Continued from Page Five)

Socialist International, and a member of the N.E.C. for most of the time during the last fifteen years.

In the election for members of the N.E.C. votes representing a membership of 18,413 were cast, and election was by majority vote. Krzycki received 12,209 votes, with some scattering votes for Norman Thomas and a few blanks.

The candidates for N.E.C. received the following vote, the first figure representing the number of delegates and the second the votes they cast:

Maynard Krueger	91	10,339
Sarah Limbach	67	8,802
Lilith M. Wilson	48	6,190
James D. Graham	121	14,528
Darlington Hoopes	93	10,435
John Panzer	49	6,427
Jasper McLevy	69	9,103
Franz Daniel	82	9,206
Albert S. Coolidge	80	8,773
Daniel W. Hoan	128	15,351
Norman Thomas	109	12,550
Dr. M. Shadid	96	10,556
Powers Hapgood	92	10,420
James O'Neal	74	10,088
Louis Waldman	48	6,340
Devere Allen	80	8,442
Frank R. Crosswaith	50	5,977
John C. Puckard	42	8,402
Forrest Wallace	68	8,266

McLevy ran tenth, but was a few votes short of the necessary majority, and a further ballot was taken between him and Albert Sprague Coolidge, who was eleventh. On the run-off Coolidge won the place by a vote of 9,646 to 8,621.

Frank Crosswaith of New York and Devere Allen of Connecticut were elected alternates to the N.E.C. They were the only candidates out of a list of eleven to poll a majority vote. The votes cast represented 15,497 members, with 7,749 necessary to elect. The three following, Murray Baron of New York, Glen Trimble of Massachusetts, and Herman F. Niessner of New Jersey, were declared alternates as well by the N.E.C. at its meeting on Monday. The vote for all candidates follows, with number of delegates and votes represented in parallel columns:

Frank R. Crosswaith	81	8,741
Devere Allen	79	8,201
Murray Baron	69	7,681
Glen Trimble	68	7,567
Herman Niessner	64	7,461
George R. Kirkpatrick	54	6,964
Emma Henry	45	5,958
Al Benson	41	4,646
John Panzer	30	3,671
John McKay	30	3,453
E. O. Weik	5	384

Party Notes

California

Local San Francisco will hold a "welcome home" banquet for delegates to the national convention from that area Thursday, June 14, at 6:30, at party headquarters, Golden Gate and Steiner Streets. Delegates who will be guests of honor are: Milen Dempster, candidate for Governor; A. Alan Clark, member of the state executive committee, and E. E. Porter, head of the party's literature and speakers' bureaus. They will report on the deliberations of the convention. B. Charney Vlodeck, who will be in the state at the time, has been invited to speak "Sam White, manager of the Cloakmakers' Local of San Francisco and member of the state executive committee, will act as chairman.

The annual picnic of the Bay District Conference will be held Sunday, June 17, in Alvarado Park, Richmond, Cal. There will be no admission nor parking charge. Dancing will be free.

The picnic will mark the kick-off of the state-wide tour of Milen Dempster, candidate for Governor, who will be the principal speaker. An invitation to speak has been extended to B. Charney Vlodeck. Other speakers will be Jesse Outwolk, of Stockton, candidate for lieutenant-Governor, and

The Convention Debates

By William M. Feigenbaum

(Continued from Page Six)

policies of the Revolutionary Policy Committee.

Among the labor organizations that sent greetings were locals and joint boards of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the I.L.G. W.U., and many Workmen's Circle branches.

Addresses were delivered by Martin Plettl of the German Socialist and trade union movement, Max Winter of the Austrian Social Democracy, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., of the Canadian C.C.P., S. Mendelsohn of the Polish Bund, and E. A. Radice of the Socialist League of England. After Winter's address, a message of admiration, encouragement and fraternal greetings was moved to be sent to the Austrian comrades.

In the evening session came the debate upon the resolution on the party's international relations. It was an interesting, an absorbing debate, with plenty of fireworks. It was in that debate that Norman Thomas declared that as one of the men who go out into the field to do the actual work of propaganda for the party it "is playing with fire" to employ phraseology about dictatorship, and it would be "political suicide" to adopt the resolutions favored by the minority in Paris as "the basis of the policy and tactics to be utilized" by the Socialist Party, as the resolution in its original form provided. He moved to strike out the second paragraph of the resolution, that so provided, but indicated that he would vote in favor of the first paragraph, in which that minority position was adopted "as representing the attitude of the Socialist Party of America on the problems discussed at the conference." Thomas thereupon left to address a meeting in Canada, and when rollcall came, Louis Waldman moved that his vote be recorded in the affirmative.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee made a spirited attack upon the resolution, declaring that if "this goes on I will propose that we send no the state executive committee, who are holding their meeting in San Francisco the same week-end.

Autos and trucks will leave San Francisco party headquarters, Golden Gate and Steiner Streets, at 9:30 a. m., at low rates. Autos will also meet the 9th Street train, at San Pablo and Solano Avenues, Albany, from 9 a. m. to 12:20 p. m.

New Jersey

Essex County Local will hold a general membership meeting at county headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark, on Tuesday evening, June 12, for election of county officers, county secretary, organizer, treasurer, and six members of the county executive committee.

Jersey City Branch will hold a general discussion meeting Wednesday, June 13, at 256 Central Ave., Jersey City, at 8 p. m., on "Should We Stand for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat?" All party members are invited to attend.

Paterson.—The monthly social of the Central Branch drew a full house May 26. The Central Branch announces the following program for June:

Saturday, June 9—A guest speaker will lecture on the City Manager form of government.

Saturday, June 16—Discussion on the results of the national convention, led by one of the delegates.

Saturday, June 23—Monthly social evening.

Sunday, June 30—Business meeting. Sunday, May 27, the joint trip of the Paterson and Passaic Y.P.S.L.'s was made to the Midvale camp of the Nature Friends. A pleasant day was spent in hiking and singing. Paterson Y.P.S.L. meets every Friday evening at party headquarters.

New York State

Syracuse.—Local Onondaga elected officers for the local and delegates and alternates to the state convention as follows: Wm. H. Lowber, organizer; Roland Burdick, chairman; Dorothy H. Sumner, secretary; Williametta C. Thompson, financial secretary-treasurer; John A. Johansen, literature agent; John O. Huff, John N. Washburn and Earl J. Raasch, delegates to Central Committee at Large; Wm. Lowber and John A. Johansen as delegates, and Earl J. Raasch and Gregory J. Bardacke as alternates to the state convention.

State Organizers.—William E. Duffy is in Troy and is expected to proceed to Johnstown and Gloversville after completing work in Rensselaer County. August Claessens has been in Rochester, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse and Oswego this week, and is expected to be in Cortland on Saturday evening. His schedule for next week will be: Oneida, 10; Rome, 11; Oswego, 12; Watertown, 13; Utica, 14; Schenectady, 15; Poughkeepsie, 16. It is possible that the place for tonight's meeting may be shifted to Oneida.

more delegates to go to Europe and bring back fights to America." "Our duty to our comrades in Europe," he continued, "is to build up our own movement."

Maynard Krueger and David H. H. Felix, who were members of the American delegation in Paris who supported the minority position there, vigorously supported the resolution, and Jacob Panken, who had opposed them in Paris again took up the cudgels for the majority position in Paris. Kantorovitch spoke for the resolution, while Martinek of Ohio declared that if we continue to play with the idea of dictatorship, we will get a dictatorship of a Ku Klux Klan or some other fascist organization.

Charles Solomon declared that, unlike the German and Austrian Socialists who had won the working masses and whose use of their political power was criticized, our problem in America is to win that power and not debate what we will do with it when we get it. Ida Beloff of Kansas declared that the debate reminded her of a quarrel between husband and wife leading to divorce over what college to send a child to, while the child is still in the cradle.

Andrew J. Biemiller and Morris Stempa added powerful pleas for the resolution, while Louis Waldman added his eloquence to the argument against it.

On viva voca vote the Thomas amendment was carried, and then an roll-call the resolution as a whole was defeated.

The only other business of the first day was the resolution on Pan-American Socialist and labor relations, referred to elsewhere.

Saturday morning, Darlington Hoopes was elected chairman and Forrest Wallace of Indiana vice-chairman. Greetings were read from the Labor and Socialist International, the Swedish Social Democratic Party, and the Socialist parties of Finland, the Netherlands and Hungary, of the Free City of Danzig, and of Spain, as well as from many party branches and locals, individuals and labor organizations. Among the individuals who sent greetings was Giovanni Sala, one of the Amalgamated organizers just released from jail in Red Bank, N. J., in the notorious Eisner case.

The major portion of the session of Saturday morning was taken up with changes in the party's constitution, most of them of a technical character. The principal changes were the inclusion of the Class Struggle in the application blank for membership and a slight change in the party's name, referred to above.

The afternoon session was opened with a children's pageant, participated in by pupils in the Workmen's Circle schools of Detroit, after which there was an interlude during which pictures were made for the newsreels. There followed a debate on NRA and trade union resolutions, reported elsewhere in this issue.

On Sunday morning, under the chairmanship of B. C. Vlodeck, the convention received warm greetings from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention in Chicago, and heard a stirring address by Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who addressed the convention "as a Socialist speaking to Socialists." He declared "The class struggle is on!" and added that "In the next national campaign there is danger that labor will be a tail to the political kite of one of the other of the two old parties. Our duty is to prevent that. Now, more than ever, it is our duty to build up a great class party of the workers, and I hope we will be able to bring that about."

There followed then the most important and exciting debate of the convention, that over the

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The speakers were Norman

Thomas, Joseph M. Coldwell, Frank

Crosswaith, O'Neal, and

others.

A View of the Declaration of Principles Adopted at Detroit

(Continued from Page One)

Louis Resolution and our readers may contrast the two documents. It is the writer's opinion that the St. Louis resolution is much the superior of the two both in style and in the detail measures outlined to meet a war emergency.

The spirit of the Detroit resolution, that is, the desire to avert fascism and war, to obtain power in a crisis and how to use power if obtained is all to the good.

But the spirit is one thing and the contents another. The wording is important. If it is loose or vague in its language it may produce results not anticipated. We should guard against such a resolution being used against party members and sympathizers for expression of views and for actions in a normal period when neither war nor fascism face us. No one contends that fascism or war faced us as an immediate danger in Detroit. Every member recognizes that both may face us as a vital issue in the future. As both may face us in the future we should state our position as to how we should act when the emergency is before us, but in stating it we should not use language that may possibly be used against us in propaganda and action in a normal peace period.

No member desires to jeopardize the party or any of its members in any state because of normal party propaganda and action. To take an example, a number of the California delegates left Detroit uncertain and apprehensive of the status of the party and the members in that state because of certain statements in the resolution if it is adopted. None of us want to have our all-top-meager funds exhausted in paying attorney's fees to defend members if any language contained in the resolution invites this. This would be to halt much educational work in a normal period when education to avert fascism and war is essential. Certainly, workers cannot act intelligently in any crisis that may confront them unless they have been prepared by education to do so.

There are a number of statements which quite a number of delegates think are dangerous. Reading these statements the writer believes that this view is sound. These statements are reckless and ill-considered, they are not contained in the St. Louis resolution which all delegates to the Detroit convention will certainly approve, and they may lead to trouble which we can avoid. More important, these statements, if approved, will in my judgment close the door to cooperation with the organized workers and without such cooperation the Socialist movement has no future.

We should not walk into an ambush of the enemy. That would be folly. No intelligent movement will consciously do this. Nor will it jeopardize its members' freedom of action and yet this may be 'one in the heat of emotion or by ill-informed members who know little of the history of repressive measures directed against the movement in many countries.

We shall mention a few, not all, of these statements. One declares that the party "will meet war and the detailed plans for war already mapped out by the war-making arms of the government, by massed resistance, organized so far as practicable in a general strike of labor unions and professional groups in a united effort to make the waging of war a practical impossibility and to convert the capitalist war crisis into a victory for Socialism."

What is meant by meeting "war and detailed plans for war already mapped out" by the government? Does it imply some form of action NOW in the industries now mapped

by the War Department for war mobilization? If it does mean this, why not say it and have a clear issue? If it does mean this should the members approve it? It is vague and subject to any interpretation and in that lies its danger. Let's not leave members in doubt.

Two forms of action are also mentioned, "massed resistance" and a general strike of "labor unions and professional groups." What is meant by "massed resistance"? It is not defined and because it is not defined it is a dangerous phrase to use. Would it play into the hands of agents provocateurs? We think that it would. If a general strike alone is meant then "massed resistance" has no place in the paragraph.

Another questionable statement is the promise to protect comrades who "for anti-war activities or refusal to perform war service come into conflict with the law." This is a blanket pledge that is sweeping and covers all "activities" that some party member may engage in while opposing war. The St. Louis resolution contains no such pledge by the party. The party did defend party members who came into conflict with the law but only when their activities were in accord with the organized forms of action defined in the St. Louis resolution.

The sentence quoted above makes it mandatory for the party to defend individual members who act on their own initiative and their actions may include anti-social and irresponsible acts which the party does not approve. We do not permit this irresponsibility in normal activity now; should we permit it in a period when organized and disciplined action is especially necessary? We doubt whether any member will answer, yes.

Statements of the character quoted drew a sharp issue in the convention and they have become an issue in the party. It is useless to deny that there is a division and it will be fought out in the weeks when the referendum will be before the members. We again urge our members carefully to read the St. Louis resolution when it appears next week. We believe that it measures far above the one before the party and that it is not subject to various interpretations.

Finally, we are a party of the working class dedicated to a revolutionary change in capitalist society. We cannot afford to play with words or to be obscure in our meaning. If we are not clear in our own minds regarding what we mean we may be sure that the masses will be no more clear than we are and confused action is certain to follow confused thought.

The Congressional Platform

Submitted by the Platform Committee and Adopted at Detroit, June 2, 1934

IN a world of continued crisis it is not necessary to prove the breakdown of the capitalist system.

In America alone there are more than 10,000,000 unemployed.

The government seeks to stabilize capitalism by subsidizing scarcity. In our so-called "recovery" wages lag behind profits. Military expenditures are the highest in history save in the midst of war.

The Socialist Party, therefore, in this congressional campaign, commits itself and all candidates anew to the one sole purpose of establishing the cooperative commonwealth, the economic foundation of which is social ownership and management for use and not profit. Only as we establish this new order and abolish the predatory society can we share the

abundance which machinery makes possible. For this high end we summon workers with hand and brain, of every race, creed and color, in city and country, to unite with us to achieve power to transform a system which has proved itself the mother of poverty and war.

We, and all whom we nominate, are pledged to work unceasingly for the orderly transfer of banks and public utilities, natural resources and key industries to social ownership and democratic management. We, and all whom we may nominate, are pledged to vote against war and military preparations for war.

Until the means of production and distribution are dedicated to the welfare of the producers of wealth instead of to the profit of a small group of owners, poverty, insecurity and wars will continue as a natural consequence of the economic contradictions which are

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The Convention

IT was a good convention we had in Detroit. History may say it was a great convention, but the judgment of history is rarely rendered on conventions. It is rendered on conventions plus the achievements that grow out of them.

First of all, the convention definitely proved that Socialism and interest in Socialism are immensely on the upgrade in the United States. The pre-convention conferences on organization and related matters were better attended and evoked more interest than any of us had anticipated. All through unusually hot days delegates, many of whom had made a real sacrifice to be present, stuck to business. Every debate was well attended and attentively followed, and of our states only Oregon was not represented. Oregon asked to be allowed to use the money the party would contribute toward the expenses of its delegates in a very important campaign.

In the second place, we did get down to business. We got for the first time a comprehensive agricultural program, not perfect, but greatly in advance of what we had done before. What is still better, it is a program drawn up after long conference with representatives of farmers in person and in writing all over the country. We got a short, fighting Socialist Congressional platform. At the convention itself and at the meeting of the new N.E.C. which followed, we went to work on problems of organization and made definite headway.

The Declaration of Principles

THESE things must not be forgotten in the exciting debates that will stir the party on the subject of the Declaration of Principles. I do not regret debate in party circles if it is carried on as Socialists ought to carry on such a debate. I shall only regret it if it carries with it threats to split and a reading in on either side of motives, purposes or meanings which are not there.

For myself, I think the Declaration of Principles says, and says well, what Socialists not only in America but throughout the world are thinking. We are for democracy. We are against war, among other reasons, because it is the bitterest foe of democracy. We state, and state honestly and explicitly, what we would do if after all other striving war becomes imminent. We state what we would do if after doing our best to use democratic processes the capitalist used force against or if our capitalist system dissolves in chaos.

No Socialist Party can say less than this in view of what has happened abroad. I think we say it on the whole very well and that we help, not hinder, the efforts to get effective organization. I shall have more to say on this subject later. Meanwhile, I repeat: the Detroit convention will have been a great convention if it leads to greater action.

By the way, our heartiest thanks go to the Detroit comrades for admirable arrangements.



Norman Thomas

Against a Poll Tax

ONE of the most urgent tasks before the Socialist Party is to organize sentiment all over the United States for a nationwide drive against a poll tax, the disfranchisement of the unemployed on the ground that they are paupers, and all similar devices by which the farmers and workers are deprived of suffrage. Practically the whole share-cropper class, white as well as colored, is totally disfranchised. It is nonsense to talk about democracy, even capitalist democracy, while this sort of thing goes on. What right have we to appeal to democracy unless democracy will grant this elementary right to the men who most need the ballot if it is to be any kind of a substitute for a bullet?

We shall, of course, try to organize the share-croppers to take part in orderly demonstrations on this matter, but they would in all probability be shot down in cold blood if they went at it alone in isolated districts. It is necessary to create national sentiment and to organize carefully a national campaign. Watch the Socialist press for information on the plans that we shall make.

Farmer-Labor Parties

THE LaFollette Progressive Party, so called, is a disappointing personal movement without firm roots among farmers and workers and without even so much as a platform. In Iowa there has been a moratorium declared on the Farmer-Labor Party movement. All the leading politicians sought nominations in the Republican or Democratic primaries. Most of them seemed to fail to get the nominations, so probably there will be a revival of the movement.

In Minnesota it does not appear that the Farmer-Labor Party is living up to its radical resolutions. In other words, there is still no Farmer-Labor movement on the political field of national scope and outlook. There is, however, as I can testify, a very rapid increase of sentiment for such a movement. To educate and guide that sentiment, to bring it to us in the Socialist Party if possible, or failing that in a militant farmer-labor movement of which we can be an integral part—that is the great job of Socialism.

Support the Red Falcons!

ON my return home I find an announcement of the June Rose Fiesta of the Red Falcons of America to hold the evening of Saturday, June 16th, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. This is our very promising organization of boys and girls. Let's all back it up by buying their tickets and helping them sell them.

IN Christian County, Illinois, Douglas Anderson and I are bringing suit for false arrest, he in the state and I (as a citizen of New York) in the federal court. Anderson and others are starting action for assault against the deputies who threw tear-gas bombs, the party is seeking an order restraining the sheriff or any other official from interfering with Socialist meetings, and we hope to force the United States government to institute criminal action against the officials for conspiracy to deprive us of our rights as United States citizens. We have a good committee of Socialist lawyers in Chicago on the job and an able labor lawyer, Mr. Leal Reese, in Taylorville. These proceedings will cost money that the Illinois Socialist Party hasn't got. If they are successful—and we count on success—they will be worth many times the cost. Contributions for this work, until further announcement, may be sent to Rev. Douglas Anderson, Illiopolis, Illinois.

party and our public officials to act upon such measures as come before them solely as they will secure for producers the products of their labors and free them from the exploitation of industry's private owners. Our support of all measures will be determined by the extent to which these measures move us toward a thorough-going Socialism, not only in our own country but throughout the world.

LAST SPRING SOCIAL OF REBEL ARTS JUNE 9

The final spring social of Rebel Arts, with dacing, eats, fun and foolishness, will take place this Saturday night, June 9. Facing a summer of curtailed though continuing activities, Rebel Arts is staging a pre-summer pre-hot season evening with the proceeds going to pay the rent for the summer months. The admission charge is only 15 cents, and there will be unusual entertainment.