

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Two Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Social Revolution Next in Germany

COMRADES IN ARMS



From "Neuer Vorwärts," Karlsbad.

I found a little Comrade; there can be none better!

Behind the Scenes in Washington

*The President's Departure from Washington—Is He
A Captain Leaving His Ship in the Midst of a Storm?*

By Benjamin Meiman
Special Correspondence

LAST Friday, when President Roosevelt said his temporary good-bye at the regular White House press conference, he voiced the hope that there would be "no news in Washington all summer." The "news boys and girls" gave hearty approval to the sentiment. The country in general probably wishes the same. All reports reaching here from political scouts indicate that commerce, industry and finance contemplate with supreme satisfaction the fact that they are about to enjoy a prolonged rest from political banks and brain-trust experimentations in Washington.

people in high places. No President was ever given as much power as the Seventy-Third Congress placed in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt, and no President ever went so far from the Capital as will Franklin D. Roosevelt.

There is no provision for any acting President when the incumbent is out of the country or otherwise away from Washington; so the presidency during the next two or three months will be just where Mr. Roosevelt happens to be. Executive functions can be exercised by him alone, and with a dozen major bills just passed, and many commissions just appointed, the President's departure is looked upon as a captain's leaving his ship

THE hideous rule of the German Nazis cracked last week. Before Hitler came to power he promised that "Marxist heads would roll in the dust." Firing squads in the past few days shot down his own cronies, among them the filthy Ernst Roehm, sexual pervert, head of the Storm Troops and Hitler's most intimate ally.

A combination of circumstances brought about the conflict between the gangsters. The world boycott of Germany has severely injured German capitalism and the gold coverage for German finance is rapidly approaching zero. Unemployment has increased and slashing of wages has brought a frightful lowering of the standard of living.

Meantime the fatal contradiction within the Nazis since 1931 came to a head. There was the radical wing of ill-informed workers and peasants who were promised drastic labor and "Socialistic" legislation; on the other side was the wing of big bankers and capitalists who financed the movement. The class antagonism between the two wings was certain to break into a conflict. This conflict began as a conspiracy led by Roehm and other Storm Troop leaders.

In the background there is the Prussian Junker class with its clique of old militarists dreaming of a return of the monarchy and whose class interests co-relate with the capitalist wing of the Nazis. This combination has its army in the Stahlhelm, a crack army faithful to the Junkers and monarchists.

Then there is the Reichswehr of over 100,000 men, the army of the federal government. Its enlargement raised the issue as to whether Storm Troop leaders should not have the high commissions. The army command picked Stahlhelm leaders and men and the Nazi bosses cried that the Storm Troopers were being "betrayed" into the hands of the Junker-monarchist clique. The dispute over the army came to a head when the Storm Troopers were told that they would be sent for a "vacation" in July and be demobilized.

There is little doubt that Hitler and his allies had to choose between the old ruling cliques or satisfy the demands of the "radical" wing of the Nazis. If he chose the latter course he would come into direct conflict with the big exploiters who floated him into power on a sea of boodle. That would mean civil war with the Reichswehr and Stahlhelm ranged against the Storm Troops, with the odds against the latter.

Hitler decided to scrap "National Socialism"; hence the order to give the Storm Troops a "vacation." A Storm Troop conspiracy followed, Hitler's secret police knowing the plans with the result that Hitler and Goering set up firing squads in Munich and Berlin and drowned the revolt in blood.

The Nazi movement had rested upon the enthusiastic support of broad masses but now its base has been narrowed to a minority of capitalists, bankers, old monarchists and Junkers. The precarious balance between Nazi workers and their exploiters in one party has been destroyed. It is doubtful whether Hitler will ever venture to hold another "election." He is the hostage of those who financed him.

"National Socialism" died as its Storm Troop leaders died before firing squads. The disillusioned masses have no other course than to turn to the underground revolutionaries now organizing in Germany. Whether Hitler remains or is booted out by those who hold him a hostage makes little difference. A plain military dictatorship may serve as a stop gap but the sword can no more solve the economic problem of sick capitalism than could the clubs of the Nazi vandals.

Germany is now the center of European social revolution. A Socialist revolution there means the doom of Austrian fascism which rests on a narrow base of militarists and clerical politicians. If the British workers soon capture their government and go forward with steady determination to destroy capitalism they may greet German and Austrian Socialist regimes and—Why not? Socialist France in

NEW LEADER

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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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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ON Wednesday of this week the American Revolution was celebrated throughout the country. It is well for Socialists to remind the masses that revolution has had its place in this country and yet it is important that we should not ignore the role of the working class in the American Revolution.

There were two currents in the revolution, one representing the conservative property owners and their preachers, lawyers and journalists who wanted to set

up a government independent of the British ruling class; the other represented the mechanics, laborers and poor farmers who were exploited by colonial masters and most of whom were excluded from the franchise.

Throughout the colonies there was a struggle between these two groups for control of the revolutionary committees. In Charleston, S. C., 15 workers were elected to one of these committees and three were sent to the lower house of the Assembly. In New York City the struggle became bitter, almost a civil war. In Massachusetts at the end of the Revolution several county organizations adopted resolutions declaring that as independence had been won by a common effort all property should be owned in common.

From Massachusetts down to South Carolina this class struggle raged but the exploited masses lacked experience in organization and they were outgeneraled by the upper group of the colonial rich. But the struggle did not cease with the end of the military conflict with Great Britain. The masses again became active as the revolt under Shays in Massachusetts proved. It was this specter of poor farmers and workers rising in protest against reaction that drove this reaction into the secret convention in Philadelphia to frame a new Constitution. This new charter provided a federal power with ample sources of revenue and a military force to suppress the aspirations of the workers.

That the protests of the masses were justified is evident from the fact that the old colonial abuses of imprisonment for debt, denial of manhood suffrage and other wrongs continued for decades after the adoption of the Constitution.

It is the duty of Socialists to acquaint the workers of today with the fine although futile struggle of their ancestors in the American Revolution. That struggle is lost to modern workers. We should recover the story to inspire the modern working class and not follow the course of modern "patriots" who glorify the politicians and property owners of the late eighteenth century.

GOD'S COUNTRY

IN his radio address last week President Roosevelt concluded by saying, "Let us keep it God's country." So far God's country has not been able to employ ten millions of jobless although that was the promise of the NRA. Thus far God's country has not brought

comfort to the farmers who feed God's subjects.

What is just as significant is the fact that the government has accumulated the greatest peace-time deficit in our history. That deficit has reached the staggering total of 10 billion dollars with more increases ahead. The President made no mention of this. Payment of the interest and principal on this debt can only be effected by increasing the cost of living. The deficit has increased from less than a billion each year since 1931 to nearly four billions for the year 1934.

There must be an end to borrowing. Will it then be inflation and universal collapse? Answer, Mr. Roosevelt.

FORGET HIM

TWO California readers ask why we do not attack Upton Sinclair's "Epic Program" which he offers in exchange for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California. We see no reason for kicking a dead animal. Sinclair is out of the Socialist Party and is in the ranks of the enemy. Let him stay there and never let him return.

Sinclair is a fine novelist but outside of this is an eccentric. He has been a raw meat faddist, a vegetarian, a technocrat, a fast cureist, for mental radio, for Dr. Abrams' ERA, anti-war, pro-war and now an Epic Democrat. Forget him and turn to Socialist education.

THE "DOLE"

WHAT has become of all the politicians and others who objected that "free" Americans would never consent to a "dole"? It seems only yesterday that this was damned as an infamous sin against God, the Constitution and that mysterious thing called "Americanism."

Now it is almost universal throughout the country. Millions live only because of the "dole" in some form and the Federal "dole" is the biggest of all. Even fat industries that are prostrate are being treated with "doles" in the hope of reviving them.

Of course, the change in policy is due to a change in conditions. On the other hand, insurance against unemployment was called a "dole" and this has not been conceded while the most degrading form of aid has become general. No Socialist could expect anything else.

Solomon and Thomas Head New York State Ticket

By William M. Feigenbaum

CHARLES SOLOMON and Norman Thomas were named to head the Socialist ticket in New York for the fall elections at one of the most exciting and in many ways stormiest conventions the party has ever held in the Empire State. The convention was held June 30th and July 1st at the Labor Temple on 84th Street, New York City.

Solomon, who won the nomination for Governor, led the successful battle in the convention for a resolution opposing the Detroit Declaration of Principles, while Comrade Thomas, named as candidate for United States Senator, led the forces defending the Detroit Declaration and opposing the resolution (printed on Page 5).

The nominations were made in an atmosphere more tense than ever before characterized a similar situation in a Socialist convention, the climax being reached when the names of James Oneal and Thomas were before the delegates. After a turbulent discussion Oneal withdrew his name in the interest of the larger good of the party.

The full ticket is as follows:
For Governor, CHARLES SOLOMON of Kings.
For Lieut.-Governor, HERMAN KOBBE of Rensselaer County.
For Controller, FRED SANDER of Syracuse.
For Attorney-General, WILLIAM KARLIN of New York.
For United States Senator, NORMAN THOMAS of New York.
For Congressmen - at - Large, AUGUST CLAESSENS of New York and CHARLES W. NOONAN of Schenectady.
For Chief Justice, Court of Ap-

For Associate Justice, JULIAN WEISS of Erie.

Outside the nominations, the most exciting debates were over the Detroit Declaration, the resolution criticizing that document being carried by a delegate vote of 70 to 43, representing a party membership of 2,026½ to 1,058.

However, the convention voted upon a revised Declaration, with changes modifying the passages to which exception was taken in the earlier resolution, as a substitute to be submitted with the Detroit Declaration for vote in the forthcoming party referendum. The substitute was read by Matthew M. Levy and signed by James Oneal, Harry W. Laidler, Samuel Orr and William Hillsdorf of the Resolutions Committee. A motion to adopt was amended to refer for editing to the incoming State Committee; the amendment carried by a vote of 49 to 27 in the last hour of the convention, and the State Committee appointed James Oneal, William M. Feigenbaum and Carl O. Parsons as a sub-committee to prepare it for submission to the National organization as an alternative to the Detroit Declaration.

It was a curious fact, noted by few, however, that despite the acrimony of the debate over the Detroit Declaration there was substantial unanimity upon one point: everyone was willing or anxious to revise its literal text. The assault upon the Declaration, led by Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken and James Oneal, stressed

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Ben Blumenberg of The New Leader staff will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1300 Kc.) Friday, July 13th, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.
Samuel H. Friedman, labor editor of The New Leader, speaks Friday



Charles Solomon

the belief that certain phrases were subject to double interpretations and therefore the document could be used against the Party; the so-called "centrists," seeking a revised Declaration, sought to change that wording, and Norman Thomas, leading the defense of the Declaration, pledged himself as a member of the National Executive Committee to seek to have that wording changed "without changing the meaning," in the interest of clarity.

Jack Altman, in defending the expression "Workers' democracy" in the Declaration, insisted that the words mean "Social democracy," to which Charles Solomon retorted: "If that is what it means, why does it not say so?"

Because of the intense interest in the debate over the Declaration of Principles and in the Senatorial nomination, the convention was unable to get down to much of its

Convention Dissents from the Detroit Declaration

At this point a large portrait of Morris Hillquit was brought to the platform, and Waldman concluded his address with a touching tribute to the late Socialist leader, and to A. I. Shiplacoff.

After the roll call Algernon Lee was elected chairman of the convention over Harry W. Laidler by a vote of 67 to 35. Matthew M. Levy and Fred Sander were elected vice-chairman, and the following convention committees were then elected:

RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM: Harry W. Laidler, James Oneal, Louis Waldman, William Hillsdorf, Jacob Panken, Samuel Orr, Charles H. Rich.

CONSTITUTION: Julius Gerber, Alexander Kahn, Henry Frucher, Walter Dearing, Fred Sander.

ORGANIZATION, FINANCE AND CAMPAIGN: Martin B. Heisler, George I. Steinhardt, Carl O. Parsons, Harry Kritzer, Meyer Gillis, William Karlin, W. C. Perry.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES: Gertrude Weil Klein, Sarah Volovick, Esther Friedman, Bessie Burke, Minnie Weisberg, Rachel P. Panken, Jean Benson Maxwell.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ACTIVITIES: Newton R. Hones, Julius Umansky, Issay Minkoff, Louis P. Goldberg, Samuel H. Friedman, William E. Bohn.

After the state secretary had read the report of the state committee the convention adjourned to permit the delegates to attend the convention banquet. More than 250 delegates and other party members sat down to a good proletarian German dinner at the Labor Temple and listened to speeches by James Oneal, Fred Sander, Herman Kobbé, Alex Kahn, Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon and Louis Waldman. Algernon Lee presided.

With the Sunday se

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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Vets Denounce War and the War Makers

By A Veteran

NOW that the eminent Barney Baruch, perhaps satisfied with his accumulations through Wall Street and other methods not involving any material service to the nation, has come out with a qualified approval of the slogan, "Take the Profits Out of War" (his little joker consists in limiting the munition-makers and business interests in general to "reasonable" profits after war has been declared), it might be well to draw the attention of Socialists to a statement on this subject recently adopted by the National Executive Committee of the American Legion on the recommendation of the Legion's national chaplain, the Rev. R. J. White.

This statement, which has received hardly any publicity in the "great" metropolitan newspapers that are so quick to publish any foolish resolutions passed by the Legion or any of its sub-divisions, runs as follows:

"The American Legion views with deep concern the growth of opinion as voiced in the press, current magazines and interviews of the likelihood of an impending war. The Legion is also aware of an increased and intense public interest in the profits and the alleged intrigues of munition manufacturers in fomenting war, as evidenced in recent publications culminating in the present congressional investigation.

"The American Legion is best equipped of all organizations in the nation to discourage the opinion that war is inevitable. And it is best equipped to point out to American youth that war is not a romantic adventure, but rather a horrible tragedy.

"The Legion reaffirms its position in favor of an adequate national defense. It reaffirms as well its belief in individual duty to bear arms in time of war. The Legion pledges its utmost support to combat this growing belief that war is inevitable.

"The Legion now reaffirms its demand of many years for the enactment of the universal draft law, which in the event of war would conscript all the resources of the nation without profit to anyone. The Legion again appeals to the public and particularly to the youth of America for public support for this measure, believing that a real devotion to a frank and friendly understanding between nations and adequate preparedness, plus the universal draft law taking profit out of war, would furnish the surest guarantee of a lasting peace for the American nation."

It is high time that Socialists realize that there are millions of ex-service men, disillusioned by the depression and embittered by the success of the National Economy League of big income tax-payers (or dodgers) in depriving a host of poverty-stricken and disabled veterans of their relatively small pensions, who are quite willing to listen to our advocacy of industrial democracy, provided it is put forward in the proper way.

Every Socialist eligible for membership in the Legion, or the other veterans' organizations, and able to pay the comparatively low dues, ought to join up and do his best, in an unobtrusive manner, to open the eyes of his fellow members to the real cause of their troubles.

New York City

12th A. D. meets Tuesday, July 10, 71 Irving Place at 8:30 P. M. Report on State Convention—C. Sullivan of Chicago speaks on "S.P. Drive for Cash Relief in Illinois."

Socialist Demands for the New City Charter for New York

By Harry W. Laidler

IN the new City Charter, now in process of preparation by the Charter Revision Commission, nothing is more important than a provision for proportional representation.

Only by such a system will it be possible for the large and growing Socialist minority to have a hand in creating policies for the city of which they are so important a part.

Socialists believe that, if such a system is adopted, political affiliations of candidates shall be properly designated on the ballots. If the new city Charter Commission does its part to introduce a scientific system of proportional representation into our city politics, it is likely to give the Socialist Party a chance that it has not thus far had to enter the City Council and will distinctly advance the cause of democratic government.

The second most important principle that should be embodied in our city charter is the principle that the city should be free to engage in services regarded as of public interest to the people of the city.

It should be able to go into slum clearance and municipal housing on an adequate scale. It should be able to set up its own agency alone or in combination with the state cooperatives for the distribution of milk.

It should be given affirmative authority to take over and operate public utilities and to administer municipal banks.

It should have power to revise its system of taxation.

In most countries abroad the municipalities own their own gas, electric and other utilities. They take such ownership for granted. We in the United States are many years behind many of our neighbors in this regard. As the people of the country get together in great centers of population, it becomes increasingly necessary for the government to take charge of services formerly private in their nature.

This is the one way to safeguard the interest of the great mass of people. The city of New York should be able to secure control of those public services that are now handled by the few in the interest of the few.

The new city charter should contain provisions guaranteeing the right to organize to all employees of any of its departments or of any employer who is awarded city franchises or city contracts.



Harry W. Laidler

It should be far simpler and less cumbersome than the present city charter, which, as you know, contains no less than 317 pages of double-columned newspaper type printing and deals in its 1725 sections with almost every conceivable detail of administrative powers and duties, even to the way in which night refuse should be removed.

We do not in general favor the city manager plan. In the city of New York experience has shown that it is even easier for a corrupt Tammany machine to control a council than it is to control a mayor. It is somewhat easier for an aroused public opinion to oust an inefficient mayor than an inefficient council. There would at least be no guarantee that a city manager appointed by a council and subject to its will would serve the people of the city better than a mayor elected by general suffrage. In a middle sized city, if a city

manager refused to bow to a corrupt council and was forced to resign, he would have a chance for promotion to a larger city and to a better job. This would not be the case with a city manager of the largest city of the country.

Many reformers urge a small council of nine on the ground of economy and efficiency. However, a larger council could more adequately represent the people in various sections of the city than would a small council. In a larger council there would be a greater chance for representation among the minority groups, while it is generally more difficult for the forces of special privileges to control a larger than a smaller group.

The important things for the average man and woman to urge, however, in the revised charter, are:

1. Proportional representation, with party labels placed after the names of candidates.

2. A section enabling the city to engage in necessary public services and to devise a modern, progressive system of taxation.

3. A section safeguarding the rights of city employees.

4. Other changes furnishing the mechanism for a more efficient, a more economical, a more humane and democratic government.

In striving for such changes, however, every one should realize that a well oiled machine is not enough. In the hands of a corrupt or reactionary group of politicians, a city with a perfect charter will be run badly from the standpoint of the great mass of men and women. A city with an outgrown constitution may be run well in the hands of those dedicated to the common good.

An up-to-date charter is a crying need. But of still greater importance is the strengthening of such political movements as the Socialist movement dedicated to the advancement of the life, liberty and happiness of the useful workers by hand and brain. Let us build a new charter, and, but primarily, let us help to build a powerful political movement of the common man.

the total could be saved; although the total premium could be paid annually over the three-year period. Where the taxpayers of Bridgeport under Republican or Democratic administrations formerly had to dig into their pockets for \$22,000 annually for fire insurance on part of the city property, it now costs them, under a Socialist regime, \$27,000 to cover all of the property for three years.

\$12,000 for Inspection
A careful investigation failed to reveal when Bridgeport ever recovered a penny for damages arising out of steam boiler explosions. Yet this method of providing business for insurance friends of past administrations has annually cost the people thousands of dollars. It has been alleged by a former school commissioner that the boiler insurance on school buildings alone has run as high as \$12,000 per year. This graft is no more. The only service which the city had received for this huge cost was a periodic examination of the boilers covered by the insurance. The Insurance Commission delved into this subject very thoroughly and decided to discontinue the boiler insurance entirely, and instead of paying thousands to insurance companies to inspect boilers it will engage a competent engineer to do this work.

The matter of liability and property damage insurance on the fleet of city-owned automobiles next had the attention of the Socialist-controlled Insurance Commission. Available for this type of insurance was \$7,000. In the course of the study on this subject, City Attorney Harry Schwartz revealed court decisions establishing the precedent that a municipal government is not liable for damage arising in a collision with city-owned cars when engaged in performing a governmental function.

Companies Had No Liability
Consequently, insurance companies covering the city cars received thousands of dollars as premiums and had no liability to meet when an accident occurred. In view of this, the Insurance Commission discontinued this insurance with a saving of another \$7,000.

As this article is being written, the Commission is engaged in a study of the question of fire and theft insurance on city cars. The city owns approximately 150 cars. The premium is a substantial one. According to a city ordinance, all municipally-owned vehicles must be marked on the side of the car as to the department in which they belong, which, it would seem, would minimize the possibility of these cars being stolen. As a matter of fact, there is no record of any car ever having been stolen. The records of loss by fire present the illuminating picture of but a small fraction of the premium cost having been recovered by the city from damages arising from fire. At this date it appears that this form of insurance will also be cancelled with a substantial saving.

While the chaos of municipal accounting and incompleteness of records makes impossible a minute appraisal of the economies which have already been effected in the matter of the city's insurance account as it is now being administered under a Socialist regime as compared with the old order, with its accompanying waste and corruption, it is gratifying to note that even the bitterest of opponents have taken favorable cognizance of the accomplishments of the Socialists.

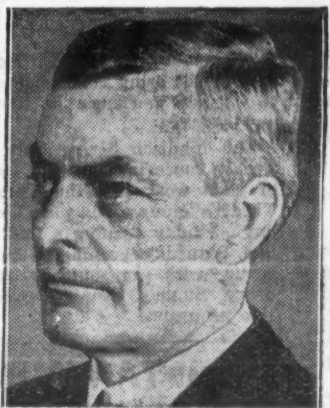
A conservative estimate of the savings effected by the present Insurance Commission point unmistakably to such huge proportions that these savings set aside in a sinking fund will in no more than 12 years have accumulated to an extent that the interest derived from this sinking fund will be sufficient to meet the average losses. It will then be no longer necessary to appropriate annually a hundred thousand dollars, most of which has in the past gone into the pockets of insurance companies.

How Bridgeport Socialists Killed An Insurance Racket

THE insurance companies' paradise is no more. The easy money for insurance agents has come to an end in the city of Bridgeport. No more fat premiums for writing fire insurance policies on buildings which fire can't destroy or boiler insurance on boilers which can't blow up! The election of a Socialist administration in that city has put an end to the racket. More than that, the new administration has laid the basis for a system under which the interest on the savings between the old way and the new one, by being placed into a sinking fund and judiciously invested, will in 12 years pay the average fire losses without any further cost to Bridgeport.

The matter of the various kinds of insurance the city has been carrying and the amounts which this coverage has cost is difficult to determine because of the chaotic condition of municipal records. It is enough to know that nearly one hundred thousand dollars annually went into the coffers of insurance companies with very little return. Every one sought the city's insurance business. It was a good

risk. School houses and libraries which were built in recent years with especial care that they were in all respects fire-proof became the juiciest of plums which the in-



Jasper McLevy

surance boys received. On this type of structure the coverage invariably was excessively high, while the frame structures which are less attractive, usually were underinsured or had no coverage at all.

The cost of fire insurance alone on but part of the city property amounted to \$22,000 annually over

a period of many years. On the other hand, the average recovery for fire losses was less than \$5,000 per year. In only one year in the city's experience did Bridgeport recover more for fire losses than it had paid in premiums. Obviously, if the city never carried any fire insurance, it would be hundreds of thousands of dollars ahead.

Socialists Control Commission

The Insurance Commission of three members which has charge of this matter includes Mayor Jasper McLevy and City Clerk Fred Schwarzkopf, both Socialists.

After several months of careful study of the problem, a new appraisal of the city's property was made. As a result of this action, the total valuation came to over a million dollars less than a year ago, although for the first time in recent municipal history every structure which the city owns, together with its contents, is now included in the schedule. For purposes of economy the entire list of city property was submitted for bid upon a one-year or a three-year basis. It was found that a 20 per cent saving could be effected by accepting the three-year coverage. It was also revealed that by placing the insurance in mutual companies another 20 per cent of

Socialists Debate the Declaration

Hold Detroit Declaration Is Best for the Party

'AN ADMIRABLE DOCUMENT'

By Harry Robinson

The Declaration of Principles is a recognition of the tragic experience suffered by our comrades across the seas and an acknowledgement of new forces unleashed by a decaying capitalist order. Those who still speak of "traditional socialism" set themselves down as unwilling to profit by experience dearly won; as unwilling to steer a course less likely to lead to shipwreck.

To refuse to admit that opportunities to build socialism were put aside while liberalism was instituted is to fly in the face of truth. While the liberals the world over claimed the Weimar constitution as the greatest democratic document ever penned by the hand of man, Socialists became restless for the collectivism which was to be. Making a fetish of democracy (bogus parliamentarism) they forgot that this was not the end in view but rather a means to a desired end. Thus placing democracy on a pedestal surrounded by theoretical drapings of independence and distinctiveness, they were soon to find that such attributes vanished in the hands of dictators. If we are to ignore the lessons taught by the German Social Democrats, and the Austrian and Spanish comrades in lesser degrees, then they have sacrificed their all in vain. (Note: The limited space does not permit of an extended analysis of our over-indulgence in democracy, opportunism and class collaboration to a ruinous extent.)

In so far as the wording is concerned, our declaration might have been a bit clearer in several places. On the whole, it is an admirable document. It has been much maligned and misrepresented. Surely, men who have studied socialism are somewhat hasty and overstrung mentally when they pronounce the document as pseudo communist.

I am sure that Comrade O Neal does not for a moment believe that we are going to wage war against the little democracy that we have. As educational director of a YPSL branch I can testify that the

members realize that our present democracy, bad as it is, is far preferable to fascism, that the opportunity which it gives them for proppaganda and organization must not be disparaged.

Why tear our hair over the fact that we, as a minority, well attempt to seize power in event of a collapse of our industrial order? Do you propose that we set back patiently until our masters regain their seats again? Have we not suffered enough? Do we not owe it to ourselves and to the masses to put an end to the misery and suffering?

Oh! one is not so foolhardy as to expect that we with our small numbers in the very near future will rally forth arrayed in armor.

A YOUNG SOCIALIST

By Charles Orson Gorham

As a young Socialist, a party member less than two years, I approve the Declaration of Principles.

It seems to me a good one because it is Socialist. I cannot see how a true Socialist can make a less definite stand regarding the two great menaces which threaten the working class—war and fascism. The Declaration says that we will fight war by means of massed resistance and that we will champion our comrades who come into conflict with the capitalist courts. The party of 'Gene Debs can say no less than this. The Declaration says that should capitalism collapse in chaos we shall rally the workers to our banner and assume power without benefit of parliament. How can a revolutionary party, schooled in the class character of the capitalist state, refrain from thus pledging itself to the cause of the working class? These are Socialist statements; to condemn them as Communist, anarchist, illegal, and too revolutionary is to employ the red-baiting emotionalism of the yellow capitalist press. Can it be that the refusal to debate this Declaration on its merits indicates that there is no Socialist case against it?

I am less concerned with its legality than with its Socialism. Legality is a child of circumstance and under a fascist dictatorship or in time of war our most innocuous pronouncements will be construed as illegal. 'Gene Debs went to prison for reiterating a speech of the humanitarian Wilson.

I shall vote for the Declaration because I am a Socialist and because I wish to see my party go forward under the banner of fearless, intelligent, revolutionary Socialism, not to stagnate in the mire of reformist indecision and perish silently under the lash of fascist terrorism.

S. J. Rappoport, New York City. The declaration as a whole should be approved. Not a militant or Communist inclined* but an old Austrian Social Democrat who remembers the Linzer Program accepted by entire membership, including Old Guard. Program might have given the government and capitalists ground to declare the party "seditious" but the party was not destroyed by adopting it. If afraid to show what we stand for, let's sail under the New Dealers or the party of the LaFollettes. If Declaration is a stumbling block to harmony we might drop it till the next convention.

Richard Daly, Newark, N. J. Declaration is a proclamation of a class-conscious element and a masterpiece of proletarian intelligence. It is astounding to hear that it is illegal. Is exploitation of the many by the few illegal? Is the labor injunction and muzzling the press illegal? A person who does not believe in mass resistance against war and that the transition from capitalism to Socialism can only be achieved by a workers-controlled government is not a sincere Socialist.

Virginia Conference Against Declaration

By David George

RICHMOND, Va.—A State Conference for the "Preservation of Social-Democratic Principles and Unity" will be held in the Richmond Hotel here, Sunday, July 8th, starting at 10 A. M.

The conference has been arranged by a group of opponents of the Detroit Declaration of Principles, to perfect an organization and give all like-minded comrades a chance to arrive at a common agreement. All comrades who are in general agreement in behalf of Social Democratic principles are invited.

A provisional committee has been organized, headed by Richard L. Johnson as Chairman. Former State Secretaries Annabel R. Ricks and David G. George are serving as vice-chairman, as well as Mrs. Angie M. Norris, frequently a candidate on the Socialist ticket. The provisional committee claims that a big majority of Virginia Socialists are opposed to the new declarations. Supporters of the provisional committee have voiced considerable criticism of the State Committee for instructing Virginia's delegate to the National Convention "contrary to the frequently expressed views of the membership."

His Report Was Correct

By Sidney Hertzberg

In my report on the Detroit convention printed in The New Leader of June 9th, I wrote that Charles Solomon, at the outset of the debate on the Declaration of Principles, moved that the Declaration be debated and voted upon as a whole rather than section by section. Several comrades have questioned the accuracy of that statement, asserting that Comrade Solomon merely suggested that course without moving to that effect. The stenographic report of the convention is now available, and by reference to the minutes it can be seen that my report was correct. Solomon did so move.

Tamiment to Give Fine Lecture Courses

The Rand School lecture series at Camp Tamiment, Pa., will open Monday, July 9, with a course of five by Dr. Abraham Edel and May Mandelbaum Edel on the subject, "Glimpses at Strange Contemporary Customs," in the course of which they will discuss Sex, Marriage, Property, Religion and Strife. Mrs. Edel has recently returned from a year among tribes in Central Africa.

The following week, Herman Kobbe will bring conclusions from two years' residence in Germany and Austria.

The Madison String Trio gives weekly concerts Thursday evening of each week and the Tamiment Theatre Group a full play Wednesday. Friday evening a floor show and Saturday evening a brilliant revue with an outdoor concert every Sunday evening completes the program.

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Claim Proponents Did Ill Service to the Cause

THE INTELLIGENTIA

By A. Kalish

The Declaration has been called a left-wing document; yet, aside from restatements of principles with which all Socialists will agree, it was obviously written by and for the intelligentsia rather than for the great mass of the American people. Harrassed by attacks of the Nation, New Republic etc. upon various Socialist parties our intellectuals have produced a document whose chief purpose seems to be a naive, even though noble, attempt to win over such journals and their readers to the Socialist Party.

Those to whom the above may seem far-fetched should reexamine the document and decide just what percentage of the American people can understand what the Declaration really means. The Declaration takes for granted a wide knowledge of world conditions far beyond the range of the average American, at least 90 per cent of whom do not yet understand what Socialism is. Even Norman Thomas admits that the Declaration should be read in the light of "the declaration of the German Socialists from Prague, of the Austrian Socialists through Bauer, of the New Beginning Group in Germany, etc. Quite a reading assignment for the American people; even though we, as Socialists, be content that they read only one side of the case!

When the Declaration talks of "massed war resistance... a general strike of labor unions and professional groups," (farmers are for some reason omitted) the entire background becomes clear. The picture of our highly individualistic lawyers, doctors and college professors offering mass resistance is really too ridiculous to anybody except intellectuals swept off their feet by a sense of their own self-importance.

Indeed from the general temper of the convention one can almost infer that this epoch-making strike of the professional groups was to be the chief factor in bringing about the final victory; the call for a general strike of organized labor being perhaps merely a concession to tradition. Recently, when the Socialists of Boston held a banquet in honor of Mayor McLevy, the Central Labor Union (which, incidentally, has more members than there are union men in the entire state of Montana) sent a delegation of unionists as a mark of appreciation of McLevy's work for organized labor. Yet McLevy was defeated for the NEC.—by a college professor!

Further, the adoption of the Declaration would undoubtedly mean the loss of the few political offices which the party has so far been able to win.

Two years ago our intellectuals were all het up over "Americanizing" the Socialist Party. Today they have dropped this noble purpose and have written a document, ostensibly for the United States, but really an outline of the tactics that they think the German Socialists should have adopted two or more years ago. Do our intellectuals know where they are going; or are they taking the Socialist Party for a ride? Boston, Mass.

GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

By M. E. Edson

I went to the convention feeling that I was one of the militants. I was greatly disappointed to find that the militant groups were absorbed in making prententious plans for hypothetical future possible contingencies instead of practical militant plans and program for present activities.

My profound impression of the convention is like that of Gertrude Weil Klein, one of disappointment and futility. It seems to me that we spent our time fighting hobgoblins and tilting at windmills. I do not agree with the dire predictions of some comrades concerning the

Declaration. It is not dangerous it is simply ridiculously childish. An expression of the braggadocio school boy spirit of the militant who have recently discovered the Socialist Party and think that special revolution can be brought about by bold words.

I voted to adopt the Declaration because I could not conscientiously vote against the sentiments expressed in it and there was no opportunity satisfactorily to revise it. Maybe we will be sufficiently sobered up from our emotional jag two years hence to get down to practical measures.

The Congressional Platform seems to me a weak inanity but the Agricultural Platform marks a real advance toward the solution of a serious problem. I think the NRA statement the best piece of work of the convention. Let us not get excited about the "Declaration of Principles."

In the meantime the Socialist Party must be preserved. Let us carry on with loyalty to our high principles and to those who have given their lives to them.

State Secretary of Florida.

FEARS SUPPRESSION

By Agnes H. Downing

I am opposed to that section of the Declaration which states that the Socialist Party will support persons who come into conflict with the law. Such a stand deprives the party and its members of free speech and freedom of assembly clauses of the Constitution of the United States and of the state under which we do what Socialists work we now do. It will give the forces of reaction the weapon they like for suppression.

Such a clause will make the party illegal and membership therein a cause for prosecution and conviction, especially in states like California which has criminal syndicalist laws. Further it serves no useful purpose. Those who seem to think it will make the party attractive to the masses of the working people have only to look at the history of the IWW, or the present status of the Communist Party.

It is the duty of the Socialist press to inform the members of the meaning and sure consequences of the law when they vote on the referendum. Vote down the Declaration in its present form. Manhattan Beach, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITY

By Fred Sander

Regarding the drop in membership or activity charged against the so-called old guard, you might cite the situation regarding Local Syracuse as an example of militant rule.

At the Local's election of officers in December, 1932, the militants secured complete control of all offices and committees. They had headquarters and equipment paid for and a membership of 30 in good standing and others in arrears. In January, 1933, there was a turnover over to them by the outgoing treasurer \$495 in cash and due stamps. (During 1933 they claimed a membership of over 100; I believe it was 120.) By January 1, 1934, they were compelled to move, owing two months rent, storing what furniture had not disappeared and owing the L.I.D. \$250 on a lecture course and \$30 for literature.

In March, 1934, the membership based on stamps sent the Local during the year previous was 61.

In April its financial secretary said there were 31 members in good standing when delegates to the National Convention were elected. Syracuse, N. Y.



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Promotion Department Notes of Local N. Y.

By Henry Fruchter

UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE

RE-EXAMINATION of the branch quotas and the amounts put in shows some cases of excellent loyalty on the part of some, and extreme laxity on the part of others. I dislike to mention the names which have as yet sent either no donation at all or one negligible amount; nevertheless complete listing of amounts donated will have to be published very soon.

The branches in Queens County have done splendidly; some of them actually going beyond their quota designations. The Astoria branch, Sunnyside and Flushing, branches with members enjoying no unusual material well-being, have responded in an extraordinary measure. The same is true of the Morningside Heights branch, the Village branch and the 16th A. D., Kings. The 8th A. D., Bronx, a branch usually responsive to all party calls, has sent in \$30, which, of course, is far, far below what it can and probably will do.

The Amalgamated Branch in the Bronx, up to date is a complete disappointment; and I am publicly urging the members and officers to hurry up and fall in line! Downtown Branch, Kings County, has done quite well and I am grateful to the comrades there. Special recognition, too, must go to the Amalgamated Branch, Kings County, whose leading spirit is Hyman Greenberg; over \$65 was fought in to the credit of this branch.

We have raised up to date over \$1,600. Surely, with a considerable number of branches still to be heard from we ought to raise at least \$300 within a comparatively short time. It is important to rush the Drive with all our energy so as to leave the field free for the coming campaign. My attention has been called to the fact that very few large donations have come from individual members and sympathizers. I would strongly urge all branch officers to go over the list of their members and launch a personal drive among such

who do not visit branch meetings. A personal canvass in each district might result in a speedy raising of the branch quota.

The controversy which is engaging the attention of some of our leaders as to the relative success or failure of the Drive in New York is of interest to us here only in the measure in which the Drive receives stimulation. I am sure that both Comrades Gerber and Thomas are primarily interested in making it a huge success; let us all cooperate toward the end that we exceed all their expectations!

CAMP EDEN

A letter from Jack Gorman of the 2nd A. D., Bronx Branch, who is spending his vacation at Camp Eden, deserves our attention here. He says, in part: "Your remarks about Camp Eden do not do the camp justice. I am having a splendid time here and the place is a paradise of beauty and charm. The food being served is excellent; so are the accommodations all around. I am advising all my friends to come out here."

New York Socialists Oppose Detroit Declaration

The following resolution was carried by the New York state convention by a vote of 70 to 43, representing a membership of 2,026 1/2 to 1,053. The resolution does not bind the members of the New York Socialist organization but it is a recommendation to the party members in the forthcoming referendum. It was supplemented by a later document recommended as a substitute Declaration, elsewhere referred to.

Whereas, the Socialist Party of the State of New York is a social democratic party, and

Whereas, the recent national convention of the Socialist Party at Detroit, Michigan, adopted a Declaration of Principles which, in some of its features, is in conflict with the principles and tactics of social democracy, and

Whereas, the Declaration of Principles adopted in 1924 and the St. Louis Anti-War Resolutions are still in force, now therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Party of the State of New York in convention assembled expresses its strong dissent from the Declaration adopted at the Detroit convention, particularly the following provisions:

"They (the Socialists) will loyally support, in the tragic event of war, any of their comrades who for anti-war activities or refusal to perform war service come into conflict with public opinion or the law. . . . They (the Socialists) will meet war and the detailed plans for war already mapped out by the war-making arms of the government by massed war resistance. . . . It (the Socialist Party) unhesitatingly applies itself to the task of replacing the bogus democracy of capitalist parliamentarianism by a genuine workers' democracy. . . . If the capitalist system should collapse in a general chaos and confusion, which cannot permit of orderly procedure, the Socialist Party, whether or not in such case it is a majority, will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government under the workers' rule." And be it further

Resolved, that we urge the party members throughout the state and in the country at large to vote in the referendum against the proposed Declaration of Principles.

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

Party Notes

City Executive Committee will meet Wednesday, July 11th, at Party Office at 8:30.

City Central Committee will meet Wednesday, July 18th, at 8:30.

Organizers and Propagandists Meeting. Maynard Krueger will address our next meeting Monday, July 9th, at 6 p. m., in Room 508, 7 East 15th Street.

MANHATTAN

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.) New York. Open Forum, July 9th, 8:30, at headquarters. August Claessens "These United States."

5th A. D., New York. Branch meeting next Monday, July 9th. Election of branch officers. Outing to Prospect Park on Sunday, July 8th. Directions: East Side Subway, White Plains Train, to 238th Street station, thence by bus direct to park.

11th A. D., Executive Committee meets Tuesday, July 10, at home of Comrade Fichandler; nominating committee will report.

Washington Heights Branch. Discussion of Declaration of Principles Monday, July 9; Max Delson and Charles Solomon; 1130 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN

5th-17th A. D. Outdoor meeting Friday night, Broadway and Monroe St.; chairman, Harry Robinson; speakers, Dr. Joffe and Willard H. Kerr.

2nd A. D., William M. Feigenbaum was nominated for the Assembly at a general membership meeting Monday night.

18th A. D. Branch 1. Boat ride on Sunday, July 8th, on S.S. Bear Mountain from Battery Park. Tickets in advance can be secured from S. Goldstein, Organizer, President 3-55 Park. Next branch meeting Tuesday, July 17, at headquarters, 269 Utica Ave., Brooklyn.

11th A. D., Kings. Business meeting and nominations for candidates, Monday, July 9, at 8:45, at our new headquarters, 1188 President St. Piano Studio, one flight up.

12th A. D., Kings. Meeting on July 6 at 500 First Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of discussing the Declaration of Principles and for nomination of candidates.

New York State

Buffalo. Local Buffalo will hold a boat trip down Niagara River to Grand Island Sunday, July 22. The boat will leave the foot of Amherst Street 2 p.m. Herman J. Hahn will act as commodore, with John Ellison, business agent of the sailors' union, as vice commodore.

31st Congressional District Picnic. A conference and picnic of the Socialists and Socialist sympathizers of Delaware, Chenango, Otsego and Broome counties is to be held at the farm home of Pierre DeNo, Rock Hill, Delaware County, next Sunday, to open 10 a.m. with a short address by Mildred N. Peck. Merle A. Wilson will follow with an address on the subject of "Unemployment," and the morning session will conclude with an address by Lewis B. Curtis of Oneonta on "America Must Choose." During the afternoon session the problems connected with the organization of the Socialist Party in the Congressional District will be taken up at length.

Middleburgh. A local was organized at Middleburgh, Schoharie County, a few days before the State Convention.

Duffy Tour. Organizer Duffy completed his tour of the Hudson River section last week. The State Office expects to assign him to Orange County next, with an idea of getting a local chartered at Middletown.

Who Wants Eggs? One contribution was made at the State Convention banquet which is unique. Delegate Martin B. Heiser of Local Buffalo, who runs a chicken and egg farm at Alden, Erie County, pledged as his contribution a crate of eggs. Party members wishing to have one or more dozen of such eggs at the market price should leave their names and addresses with The New Leader or Party State Office.

Stuyvesant Heights Branch Holds Picnic

The first social to be held in the new headquarters of the Stuyvesant Heights Branch (5th-17th A. D., Kings) will take place this Saturday night at 310 Sumner Ave., corner Monroe St., Brooklyn. There will be refreshments, games, dancing and general jollification. Proceeds from admissions will go to the rent and united drive fund.

Ridgewood Anti-Nazi Work

The Labor Conference to Combat Hitlerism in Ridgewood reports progress. Street meetings are held regularly in different parts of the Nazi district. Literature distribution will start as soon as finances permit.

A mass meeting is scheduled in the Queens Labor Lyceum, Friday, July 20th. Prominent speakers-Y July 20th, with prominent speakers. A contest is being sponsored by the conference in order to obtain funds to fight fascism.

10th Congr. District to Nominate on Monday

A joint meeting of the 10th Congressional District Branches (5th, 6th and 23rd A. D.) Kings will be held Monday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. Candidates for Congress and State Senate

July 28||Picnic Expected to Draw Over 25,000 Workers

ALL indications point to a record-breaking turnout for the annual Socialist Picnic which will open the New York Socialist campaign on Saturday, July 28, at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. More than 200 organizations, among them a greater number of trade unions than in many years past, as well as branches of the Socialist Party, branches of the Workers' Circle, and other labor fraternal bodies, have already secured large blocks of tickets.

On the basis of tickets sold already, based upon returns in past years, there should be upwards of 25,000 gathered for the opening of the campaign of New York's standard bearers of the Socialist Party. In addition to addresses by Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor, and Norman Thomas, candidate for United States Senator, other varied attractions are

being arranged for a most enjoyable day.

Among the various features, a labor sports festival will be provided for the sport fans. They will include a soccer game between the Young Circle League and the Union City Soccer Club, both organizations affiliated with the Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance. Two baseball games will be played by Local 10, Cutters' Union, I.L.G.W.U., vs. the Cloak and Dress Teamsters' Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., and a second game between the Vesa Athletic Club and the E. V. Debs Baseball Club.

Other features will include continuous dancing furnished by Joe Cappi's WABC orchestra, as well as an all-star concert, movies, and other amusements.

Organizations can still secure tickets on a profitable arrangement by communicating with the Picnic Committee at 7 East 15th Street.

New York's Party Membership

By Julius Gerber

I AM sorry that I have to ask you that I have to ask you for a little space to correct Comrade Thomas. This is necessary to keep the record straight.

Comrade Thomas in The New Leader of June 30, in answer to my letter printed in the same issue, says: "As to party membership, the fair basis of comparison is by the year. New York's record of the first four months of 1934 is encouraging, but the habit of ordering dues stamps in quantities early in the year makes prediction for the whole year impossible. On the basis of the last full year 1933, in the official report of the National office, not challenged by New York, the state showed a loss of 216 members as compared with 1932."

I do challenge that statement of our membership as given in the National office report for 1933, and I will refresh Comrade Thomas' memory. At its meeting in January, 1934, I appeared before the N.E.C. and protested against that report, and I presented letters and telegrams showing that the State Secretary of New York had ordered from the National office and paid for in December, 1933, for 768 regular and 744 dual stamps, or a total of 1,512 dues stamps which the National office, for some reason, did not send us until January, 1934, and with which we were not credited in December, 1933.

The evidence I submitted to the N.E.C. was so conclusive that the N.E.C. unanimously (including Comrade Thomas) decided to give New York credit for these stamps in December, 1933, and even increased New York's representation in the national convention by one delegate.

If these 1,512 stamps and the exempt stamps for December were added to 1933 it would more than wipe out the apparent loss of 216 ascribed to our state in the National office report.

Comrade Thomas finds it wrong to order large quantities of stamps in the beginning of the year. I can understand how there is something wrong in ordering large quantities of stamps in December, particularly before a national convention, as that increases representation and voting power in the convention. But where is it wrong to buy stamps in the first part of the year when it will in no way

will be nominated. Samuel H. Friedman has been suggested for the former and Herman Woscow for the latter by the joint nominating committee.

The 23rd A. D. Branch nominated Jack Altman for Assembly at the last meeting, held Monday at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. He was the unanimous choice of the comrades.

increase the standing of the state organization with a convention two years off?

Besides, as I said in my last letter, New York does not order stamps but buys stamps as they are sold—and we buy small quantities at a time because of lack of funds.

As a rule, particularly at the end of the month, we are without stamps, the National office being tardy in sending them to us. We often have to write and telegraph before the National office sends us stamps. I don't know the reason, but such has been our experience. We have been without dues stamps since June 23, though stamps were ordered on June 22 and 25; the June 22 order was filled only on July 2.

I don't know where Comrade Thomas gets his authority to state that the calendar year is the only basis to figure the membership. The calendar year may be good for fiscal reasons, or for purposes of representation; but when we figure increases or decreases, any period will do, provided that during that period there is no padding. Unlike some states, New York does not pad, because of our pay-as-we-go method of buying stamps.

In addition, I proved in my last letter that New York has the smallest percentage in exempt stamps. Perhaps if we were to give exempt stamps promiscuously and without control (and there is a tendency by certain members to use nothing but exempt stamps) we could use 25%, or a larger percentage of exempt stamps. Then the New York membership would show an even larger percentage of increase than it does now. But we are not interested in fictitious increases and we have tried to control the issuance of exempt stamps as much as possible.

I am glad Comrade Thomas credits Henry Fruchter with doing everything to raise New York's quota on the National Drive, but in his original article Comrade Thomas did not find fault with the person in charge of raising the fund but with those in control of the party in New York, implying that we sabotaged the fund. He at last admits that as far as the party machinery is concerned we are doing all we can. The fact that we did not raise more is due to many reasons, chief of which is economic.

I am sorry that I have to take this space, but I consider it necessary because there is a tendency in certain quarters and among some comrades to belittle New York, and they never pass up an opportunity to find fault with New York (maybe because they love us so much).

I therefore consider it necessary and important to correct these erroneous statements. They lead nowhere and only create bad feeling. I have no time to write these epistles and the space in The New Leader could be used to much better purpose.

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The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khnoy

"Unity" Failed in France

THE "Unity" and "Non-Aggression" agreement signed by the Socialist and Communist parties of France, on which I commented last week, proved to be of a very short duration. It died after an ephemeral existence of but four days.

The Communist offer of a "united front from above" (between the two working class parties) came on June 5, and was enthusiastically accepted the next day.

On June 11, after a conference of the leaders, two parties signed such an agreement for cooperation in their daily war on the fascist forces. The peace pact stipulated that during the life of the covenant the press of the two parties must abstain from mutual attack and vituperation. This pact was signed on June 11. For three days, the C.P. behaved but on the fourth day, June 11, the party organ of the Communists, *L'Humanité*, came out with an extremely violent blast against the S.P. and its leaders. A special meeting of the Socialist administrative committee was called and the highest executive body of French Socialism answered the Communist provocative by a vote of 22 to 8 to abrogate the temporary agreement and break off all further negotiations. . . .

German Communists for Democracy

HERE is a gem from a joint manifesto of the Communist parties in Germany and Austria, as reported in the *Rundschau*, of the Communist International, issue of May 27:

"Workers, Farmers, Artisans! Drive away the fascist gangs, strike against wage robberies and the lowering of labor conditions. . . . Fight for higher wages and for the restoration of all labor rights and all DEMOCRATIC LAWS and LIBERTIES!"

When the Socialists fought their down hill battle for the preservation of civil liberties and democracy, the Communist wizards jeered and their 6,000,000 followers were told to oppose the "Socialist misleaders" who saw some good in the "bogus capitalist democracy."

Now, when the same Socialists oppose, in their new programs, the mere restoration of the limited bourgeois democracy and declare for complete industrial and political democracy—Socialism—the Communists turn the table, demanding the restitution of democratic laws and liberties. . . .

Austrian Socialists Appeal for a New Orientation

THE last meeting of the executive of the labor and Socialist International held in Brussels, Belgium, May 27 and 28, witnessed a rare and very unusual departure from the accepted practice of the L.S.I.—an open attempt by one section of the International to change the policies and tactics of other sections and parties.

The unique attempt came in the form of a letter or memorandum presented by the Austrian representative and signed by the Vienna "Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialists."

The latter is the new provisional name the underground movement of the Austrian Social Democracy adopted after the advent of fascism. Its members recognize Otto Bauer, Julius Deutch and their colleagues, as their leaders and representatives and consider the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, with its underground circulation of over 100,000, and *Der Kampf*, the theoretical journal—both published in Czechoslovakia and smuggled into Austria—as the official publications of the party. In passing, let it, however, be remarked, a) that Otto Bauer objects to the change of the name and the question will probably be settled at the next party conference, and b) the Vienna Center of the movement publishes a local magazine of its own, *Die Revolution*—first issue, dated "middle of June," contains a draft of a new program, that is even more "mature" and more "outspoken" (in its radicalism) than the new program of the German comrades. . . .

But to return to the Brussels meeting. There were present, in addition to the president, secretary, treasurer and representatives of the Women's and Youth International, 26 representatives of European Socialist parties.

Struggle Against War and Fascism

THERE were many problems on the agenda. The War Against War was one of them. But the most important was undoubtedly connected with the Struggle Against Fascism.

The discussion lasted a whole day;—four sessions—and was opened with a lengthy report by Friedrich Adler, Secretary of the L.S.I., who called attention to the deep processes and changes manifesting themselves in the labor movement. The radicalization of the Socialist movement in the fascist and semi-fascist countries and its conversion to the idea of proletarian dictatorship is one of the manifestations of the new process. On the other hand, there is a strengthening of the "right" ultra-democratic tendency in the "free and secure" countries, in

WHEN HANDSOME AL WAS THE FUEHRER OF THE CITY

By W. M. F.

THERE was once a national law that very few people had the slightest intention of obeying—the prohibition law.

Under that law it was illegal—nay, unconstitutional—for a man to drink a glass of beer or for a woman to toy with a cocktail. That meant that every time a man drank a glass of beer or a gentle and gracious hostess served cocktails the law was being broken.

And since there were millions of people who had no intention of desisting from quaffing their beer or sipping their highballs it follows as night follows the day that there had to be a lot of law-breakers in the country, supported by a very large public opinion.

When a virtuous and charming housewife served wine with a meal she was not violating the law, but she was an accessory to much law violation. Liquor had to be illegally smuggled into the country, or illicitly manufactured; possibly hi-jackers lawlessly had stolen the unlawful goods, and there was of necessity a whole chain of bribery, corruption, violence and even murder before the ladies could moisten their sandwiches at a bridge party or the sturdy workers drink their beer.

The drinking of liquor was sanctioned by wide public opinion; and so a broad base had been created for lawlessness, violence, outlawry and murder.

Now the honest burgher or the law abiding citizen was not going to shoot a revenooer or bribe a Federal judge; he had someone else do it for him. The amiable hostess was not going the pay regular

graft to the cop on the beat, but if she wanted to serve cocktails—and millions of her kind did—she had to abet such bribery. And when a gay party was held in the speakeo the whole chain of lawlessness was impliedly sanctioned.

And again there followed logically the bootlegger and the whole lawless liquor traffic that soon became a business rivaling steel and motion pictures for its magnitude and the money that changed hands every day over the bar or to the business-like liquor salesman.

But every dollar that thus changed hands implied an act of lawless violence; and so only the toughest babies could enter that business and survive. And since the law theoretically did not know such a business existed the business itself had to evolve its own laws of theft, murder, torture and violence of all kinds. And its own rough "justice." And since a vast section of the public required that business—or rather the commodity that could not be supplied without such lawlessness—it was impossible adequately to cope with that sort of lawlessness. Hence our recent reign of lawlessness.

Now, the barons of that business needed lawyers and judges; they needed legislators and policemen; they needed executives and law enforcing officials on their side. The easiest way to get them was by outright purchase and by violence.

But it was also necessary to have a "legal" base of operations; hence the *Fuehrer*—namely, Al Capone—secured complete control of the government of a certain middle-sized city that he governed as completely as though he were John F. Curry in the happy pre-"reform" days.

The *Sturm-Abteilungen* that did (Continued on Page Eight)

Great Britain, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, where the Labor and Socialist movement is very strong, where the democratic institutions and traditions are deep-rooted and the Communist movement almost non-existent. The Swedish Socialists, for instance, went so far as to criticize the new orientation of the Spanish and French Socialists. It is of utmost importance, said Adler, to evolve a synthesis of all the divergent views, for otherwise a crisis in the L.S.I. will be inevitable.

The Austrian Bomb

AND it was during the discussion of Adler's report that a bomb exploded—the Austrian memorandum was read. The document begins with a short review of the events in Austria, passes to the political, financial and moral help the Socialist International and its affiliated bodies gave so willingly and so lavishly to the Austrian workers and concludes with an outburst of thanks to the Socialist of the world for their help, past and present.

Then it continues: "But the Austrian Socialists expect from the International ideological help as well. They beg for a serious consideration of their problems."

"The fascist dictatorship destroyed all the democratic and reformist illusions among the proletarian masses. The workers know now that fascist coercion can be destroyed only by proletarian coercion, only by a revolutionary rising of the people. To prepare this popular revolution is the self-assigned task of the Austrian Socialists. This revolution can have only one object—the conquest of power, the proletarian dictatorship, which must destroy the political and economic foundation of capitalist society and build in its stead a classless social democratic society."

"We have no doubt that for the countries with a fascist dictator-

ship the International will adopt the basic ideas which are now common to all active workers struggling in the hell of fascist dictatorship. The realization of Socialism will, however, become a much easier task if the International and all its affiliated parties will make these principles more and more part of their own activities."

For International Unity

THE Austrian Socialists wish also to take upon themselves the task of formulating before the International the passionate urge of proletarian unity that is dominating now the thought of the working masses.

"In the war against the fascist dictatorship there is no difference between the Socialist worker and his Communist organized brother. They are subjected to the same persecutions and sufferings, and inasmuch as there never was a difference in their ultimate aim, there is reached now, under the fascist dictatorship, a stage where even the tactical differences of their daily struggle disappeared."

"We do not ignore the obstacles to an agreement between the L.S.I. and the Communist International. We demand, nevertheless, that from the Socialist side no efforts should be spared in order to bring back unity. The minimum of our demand would be an offer by the L.S.I. to the Third International to conclude an honest non-aggression pact at least in the fascist countries."

"In addition to this, every effort should be made in order to eliminate the obstacles and misunderstandings, which were inimical to unity. The goal is worth our most passionate efforts!"

"From the fascist Hell, from behind the bars of dictatorial prisons, we call to the workers of the world! Let our voice be heard!"

"Vienna, May 20, 1934." (To be continued in next issue)

How the Secret In Us Into the W

By Berno

THERE has recently been published in England the sixth impression of a small pamphlet entitled "The Secret International," which, if widely circulated, would do much to dispel the glamor and romance which pervades all mention of great armament firms and their professional hirelings.

There is no room in this little book for "mystery men." It sets forth in no uncertain language the hard and—to the armament firms at least—cruel fact concerning their fomenting of war scares, their bribery of government officials, their control of newspapers, their formation of armament rings and a great armament trust.

The Vickers-Armstrong firm of Great Britain not only monopolizes the production of military armaments for Great Britain, but controls huge ship-building enterprises and branches into aviation with its subsidiary Vickers (Aviation) Limited.

Its ramifications abroad are even more extensive. In Italy there is the Societa Vickers-Terni; in Canada, the Vickers Two Combustion Engine Corporation; in Japan, there is the Kabushiki Kwaisha Nihon Seiko-Sho (Japan Steel Works) which is a part of the dominating Japanese armament firm of Mitsui. Vickers have factories in Rumania, in Ireland and in Spain. They are connected with the Fokker

aviation firm in the Societe Pol de Guerre in Poland. Vickers is also the great French Creusot, which, a slovak firm of connected with the United States Fokker company, fact that Wright are manufacture Skoda-controlled Skdoa.

During the past Schneider firm in Mexico, Y Japan, Rumania, Russia Argentina Skoda can add to



The St. Louis

The Historic Document Adopted Socialist P

Following is the text of the famous Proclamation and Anti-War resolution adopted by the Socialist Party at its Emergency Convention at St. Louis in the first week of April, 1917. The convention had been called to meet just before the special session of Congress at which President Wilson was to call for a declaration of war, to state the party's position in the face of the war danger. After the delegates were elected, however, the President moved the date of the special session by several days, so that the convention met after the declaration of war.

The convention, therefore, was faced with the necessity of defining its position AFTER the country had been plunged into war. Two resolutions were presented to the delegates, the "Majority," drafted by Morris Hillquit with the aid of Algernon Lee and Charles E. Ruthenberg, and the "Minority," drafted and supported by about one-fourth of the delegates. On a referendum vote the former was adopted by a heavy majority of the party membership. Much of the savage persecution of the party during and immediately after the war was based upon the St. Louis resolution.

In the recent convention of the party many delegates referred to the St. Louis resolution during the debate on the much-discussed Declaration of Principles. For its historical interest as well as for reference the St. Louis declaration is herewith reprinted.

THE Socialist Party of the United States in the present grave crisis solemnly reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working from

class solidarity and proclaims opposition to war declared by the United States.

Modern wars have been caused by and financial rivalry of the capitalist different countries have been frank of aggression or critically represent "defense," they been made by fought by the bring wealth a ruling classes death and de workers.

They breed a passion, unreason false patriotism, struggles of the liberty and soc tend to sever to solidarity between brothers in other stroy their org curtail their rights and libert

The Socialist States is unalt the system of class rule whi strengthened and sham nation therefore, call up all countries to their governmen The wars of tional groups of the concern of only struggle the workers the gr class e from

NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

Local 306 Committee of 15 Gets Full Powers; Sherman Recall Move to be Voted on

By Samuel H. Friedman

Despite the fact that two recent membership meetings of Local 306, Motion Picture Operators' Union, were adjourned by the chairman when the membership showed its intention of taking control, notable progress has been made in the direction of democracy and militant action. The rule of Harry Sherman, successor to the notorious Czar Kaplan, has been challenged and action has been taken to send him into the discard.

At the same time, the proposal of the membership, sponsored by the Progressive Group Committee, that the strike committee of 15 be given full powers to organize New York, without the interference of other paper or Sherman-controlled committees under other names, was sanctioned by the meeting.

Sherman Doesn't Appear

The insistence of the Progressives upon a closed ballot also won success, and such procedure was decided upon by the membership.

At the last membership meeting, held Wednesday night in Odd Fellows Memorial Hall, Brooklyn, with 600 members attending, Harry Sherman, the president under attack, failed to show up. Sherman had peremptorily adjourned the previous meeting the Wednesday before when it appeared inevitable that his leadership would be definitely overthrown. The week prior to that he had been stripped of his dual job as chief organizer at a salary of \$18,200.

Vice-President James O'Keefe presided at this week's meeting. When a demand was handed up to the chair for a motion to recall Harry Sherman as president of the local, O'Keefe illegally declared the session adjourned. The membership then practically unanimously elected a temporary chairman and proceeded to enact further business. Acting on the recall motion, a special meeting was called for next Wednesday, at which time the 1,800 members of the local will have the opportunity to vote by roll-call on the proposal to recall Sherman.

The active and progressive members of the union have had the advantage of advice from former Judge Jacob Panken and from the Labor Committee of the party.

The recall motion also applied to Charles Hyman, treasurer; George Reeves, recording secretary, and Harry Levine, New York business agent.

Work of Progressive Group

Active in the Progressive Group Committee are Harry Atsel, Julius Libin, Louis Peltier, Al Goldenberg, Max Lenkowitz and Bill Paster. The committee has carried on serious discussions with other active members of Local 306 in the fight for clear and progressive trade unionism and has given out leaflets expressing its point of view. It has succeeded in gaining the ear of the members, who know that the Progressives have no personal axe to grind but are eager to make Local 306 a worthwhile fighting factor in the labor movement of the city and country.

The Progressive Group Committee has indignantly repudiated a statement, said by some newspapermen to have been made by a delegate to the Socialist state conven-

tion, charging Norman Thomas with aiding racketeering forces in the union. "On the contrary," the group maintains, "Thomas has been working hand in hand with us to fight racketeering in every form. He has been a tower of strength to us, and without his invaluable aid we should have been severely handicapped in our fight for clean unionism. So outrageous is the charge that we are confident the statement must have been misunderstood or a typographical error must have been committed.

"To accuse Norman Thomas, outstanding Socialist leader and most effective foe of evil union practices, of condoning racketeering is ludicrous in the extreme. Nobody who knows anything about unions could make such a charge. We should not even answer it or dignify it by a reply were it not

Holds Union of Patternmakers



George Q. Lynch

for the fact that enemies of unionism might pick it up and use it, even though we are convinced that investigation will show such a charge could never have been made."

Troops Mobilized to Open Up Frisco As Scab Port; Longshoremen in Desperate Struggle

By E. T. F.

SAN FRANCISCO.—July Fourth was Independence Day out here—the police, the militia and the governor proving themselves absolutely independent of any sympathy with the aims of the organized workers. Following a defiant statement by the International Longshoremen's Association, representative of the striking dock workers, to the effect that it would not allow cars of the Belt Line Railroad to move on or off the piers, Governor Merriam announced that he would order the National Guard to cover the movement of

scabs and the "opening of the port."

The Adjutant-General proudly proclaims the fact that he is ready to move 1,000 soldiers and that he can mobilize 5,000 troops if necessary, equipped not with such "monkey business" as tear gas, but with the new "vomiting gas." This is the most effective non-fatal gas known to military chemists.

Roosevelt's Labor Disputes Board has been meeting in hurried and agitated session at the same time that the police have been charging strikers, protecting scabs and doing

the dirty work of the Industrial Association of San Francisco. But nothing has issued as yet from the committee rooms.

On Tuesday tear gas bombs and clubs were used by police to clear the way for scab trucks in an endeavor to smash the workers' lines. Bricks, rocks and railroad spikes were the strikers' means of defense. In the melee, another worker was killed, making a total of four so far in all the ports affected by the strike. Emergency hospitals have been filled with the injured in the rawest manifestation of class war in many years.

Progressive Elected Head of Patternmakers League

By Nathan Fine

THE convention of the Patternmakers' League of North America (June 18-23, Montreal) marked, with the election of George Q. Lynch to the presidency, a turning point in the history of the organization. Since 1926, there has been an active and growing opposition inside the league to the administration of the union. James Wilson, president of the Patternmakers, and also fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, together with his executive board were accused of mishandling league funds, i. e., spending money contrary to the provisions of the constitution and weakening the benefit funds of the league.

They were not charged with diverting funds for their own personal gain, but with expending sums contrary to legal, union authority. Again, his administration was charged with an apparent failure to apply itself to the pressing and direct problems of the organization. It was attacked for failure to act in the matter of social and labor legislation, such as unemployment insurance and old age pensions. In a word, it was opposed because of the lack of progressive ideas and leadership.

The man who led the fight

against the Wilson policies was the man now elected by the convention to the highest office, General President Lynch. The newly elected general executive board of five members, John MacDonald (Toronto), Charles Madigan (Rochester), Grant Ross (Detroit), Ernest Umpleby (Schenectady) and Richard Wagner (Seattle), all progressive trade unionists, are in sympathy with the views and ideas of President Lynch.

George Q. Lynch was business manager of the New York Patternmakers since 1917. He is a graduate of the Rand School of Social Science, having attended for five years, daytime and evening classes, during the years of 1912-17, inclusive. He has always prided himself on being an alumnus of the Rand School and feels deep gratitude toward his old teachers and friends of the school, Algernon Lee, Bertha H. Maily, and August Claessens.

As general president, Lynch will edit the official monthly organ: The Patternmakers' Journal. The organization is planning to move its headquarters from Cincinnati to Washington, D. C., in October.

At the convention just concluded, a new constitution was adopted which is one of the most progressive documents in American trade unionism. It provides for the re-

Utility Trust Forced to Give In As Milwaukee Rallies to Back Strikers

By Andrew Biemiller

MILWAUKEE.—Company unionism has been struck a death blow here by the smashing victory of the electric company strikers in a four-day strike last week.

The chief weapon used by the utility in its fight against the three A. F. of L. unions involved—the electrical workers, the operating engineers and the street car men—was the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. This company union had been established by the power magnates eighteen years ago and had been given a "closed shop" contract.

Now that the strike has been won it is out of the picture, save as a beneficial organization. At the conference which settled the strike, it was not even invited to send a representative.

The strike came because the Milwaukee Electric Co. had fired thirteen union men and had refused to reinstate them, even though the National Labor Board had ordered eight of them reinstated. For its refusal to take this action, the NRA

had removed its blue eagle. The officials of the utility had also refused a demand from the unions that an election be held by crafts to determine who should represent the men in collective bargaining.

Terms of Settlement

As a result of the settlement, all discharged employees have been reinstated, all strikers are back at work with full seniority rights and with the beneficial rights in the E.M.B.A. intact, and a committee of three has been named to decide who shall represent the men in bargaining. Union leaders say that it is understood in advance that this board, consisting of two federal mediators and the chairman of the local NRA board, will name the unions as representatives.

But even more significant than the victory is the manner in which it was achieved. Never before has such splendid labor solidarity been exhibited. All the unions, the organized unemployed, and the public in general lined up solidly in support of the strike. At one time, as many as fifty thousand people were on the mass picket lines which were formed.

Strike Started Slowly

When the strike started, it looked like a failure. Only a few hundred of the 4500 employees responded. At the zero hour, 4 a. m. last Tuesday, just a handful were on the picket lines, and this handful was composed mainly of members of the Workers Committee on Unemployment and the Young People's Socialist League.

All day Tuesday labor leaders went around with long faces. The utility bosses were jubilant. They had more cars on the streets than ever before in the history of Milwaukee, although bus service was slightly crippled. All street cars that were out were heavily protected with wire netting.

But Night Brought Reinforcements

When nightfall came, a different picture presented itself. A mass picket line of ten thousand formed at the south side car barns. Street car service was interrupted for several hours. The wire netting was pulled from many cars; the windows in half a dozen were thoroughly smashed.

By Wednesday more workers came into the union fold and the list of strikers increased. Riders in street cars were noticeably fewer.

Wednesday night huge picket lines formed outside the south side, north side, west side and West Allis car barns. By 8:30 company officials had called all cars in, and none ventured out the rest of the evening. The first picket line formed at the Lakeside power plant, just outside the city limits. This plant supplies practically all the power for southeastern Wisconsin.

Picket Lines Effective

Thursday important developments (Cont. on Page 3, Labor Section)

Court Refuses Order Against Butcher Union

Butchers Union Local 174 again sustained a victory when on Friday Supreme Court Justice Dore refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the union from picketing the customers of W. & I. Blumenthal, commonly known as "Ukor." Several weeks ago a similar application was made to Justice Levy, who at that time denied the same firm a similar injunction sought. Ukor complained that the union had no right to place pickets in front of the places of business of Ukor's customers or to announce to the public that these customers were selling non-union provisions.

William Karlin, attorney for the union, contended in both proceedings that the union had a direct economic interest in the matter for the reason that Ukor is employing non-union men at lower wages to produce kosher provision products in competition with the union houses which pay higher wages for shorter working hours. The opposition papers to the injunction prepared by Comrade Karlin also set forth that Ukor is controlled by the same interests which operate Swift & Co. Karlin said that the firm, in attempting to kill competition by underselling competitors, was able to do so because of its cheaper labor costs.

"There is no violence or effort to intimidate or injure the customers, nor are the customers' names mentioned on the placards," the judge's decision read. "The union has a right to appeal to the public not to buy non-union goods, and that it happens in this case by a coincidence that the only such goods are the plaintiff's does not make the appeal an illegal secondary boycott. None of the customers object, as they apparently sell union as well as non-union goods sold by plaintiffs, who by the differential created by lower wages and longer working hours, are apparently able to undersell the rest of the trade, which consists of small union shops."

WORKERS WON'T PAY FOR "SACRIFICES" OF CLOTHING RETAILERS

THE New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is demanding an increase for the workers in the grades one and two of the clothing classifications. These are the two lower grades on which a substantial number of the members are employed, and it is contended by the union that their wages are below a decent living standard.

Several conferences have been held with the manufacturers, all of which have resulted in a deadlock. The manufacturers are holding back production in the expectation that they will be able to force a downward revision of grades, particularly in the higher classifications, by so doing.

According to the co-managers of the Joint Board, Louis Hollander and Joseph Catalanotti, there is no room for a downward revision and there will be none even if the manufacturers hold out all season.

"The manufacturers have created a panic psychology among themselves and the retailers have dumped clothing on the market at great sacrifices. But the union does not intend that the workers shall pay for these sacrifices," said Mr. Hollander.

It is likely that there will be a brief stoppage for purposes of registration of contractors and manufacturers no matter what the outcome of future negotiations

Baltimore Socialists Help NRA Employees' Union Picket Johnson's Headquarters "Kickback" and Other Laundry Rackets Cited

BALTIMORE.—A group of Baltimore Socialists, headed by Elisabeth Gilman, party candidate for Senator, and Joel I. Seidman joined union members and sympathizers in Washington on June 30 in picketing the Department of Commerce building, the home of the General Johnson and the NRA. Comrade Gilman is Socialist candidate for United States Senator in Maryland. Comrade Seidman is a Johns Hopkins Ph.D.

Johnson, who, according to the NRA employees' union, has been attempting to hide the fact that he is an anti-union reactionary, revealed himself in his true colors on June 18, when he fired John Donovan, president of the union. Donovan had headed a delegation asking that another union member be reinstated. Johnson's answer was to reinstate that member and fire Donovan.

Before firing Donovan, Johnson

is said to have called upon Gustav Peck, chief of staff of the Labor Advisory Board and Donovan's immediate superior, to invent some reason to justify the dismissal. Peck obligingly certified that Donovan was inefficient and insubordinate, and had been absent without leave for two days eight months before. In point of fact, Donovan had just one month before, with the unanimous indorsement of the board and the approval of General Johnson, been named alternate for William Green on the Industrial Relations Board of the Lumber and Timber Products Industry.

This is not the first case of discrimination against union leaders by the NRA. Last winter the general's son, Lieut. Kilbourne Johnson, removed an active union member from the payroll shortly after he had, with other employees, protested against overtime. After

a fight lasting two months, this man was finally restored to the payroll.

The picketers carried signs reading "Reinstate Donovan," "Johnson Betrays Labor," and "What About 7-A, Johnson?" The picketing will be continued until Donovan is reinstated.

The American Federation of Government Employees, NRA Lodge 91, comments that "back of this culminating incident is a long story of hostility toward the union from its inception in November, 1933. . . . Every case handled by the union for the NRA has evoked an equally bitter resistance from General Johnson's subordinates. Please protest wherever possible: through the press, in letters to the President, Johnson, Green, etc. Money will be necessary to carry on the fight. Contributions sent to Ouray Building, Washington, will be appreciated."

The first public hearing on the proposal to make the Minimum Fair Wage Law mandatory instead of directory as applied to the laundry industry, with fines and jail sentences for employers paying less than the legal minimum, will be held in New York City July 25; Syracuse, July 26, and Albany, July 27. The law provides that fifteen days' notice of such hearings must be given before a mandatory order may be issued.

The laundry wage order has been in effect nine months. In this time the minimum wage law, using the weapon of publicity for non-complying employers, has raised the general wage level in laundries throughout the state, according to Deputy Industrial Commissioner Picard.

"As was expected, a chiselling minority of unscrupulous or inefficient employers is persisting in non-compliance," Picard announced. "Complying laundry owners of the state are now in many instances being subjected to the cut-throat competition of laundry owners who solicit business at less than cost prices, passing on the cuts to their employees, who are helpless to protest effectively. Also, there is no use blinking the fact that a few laundry owners have violated the minimum wage law by forcing their employees to 'kick back' one or two or more dollars weekly. Investigators for the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage have reason to believe that fraudulent and duplicate books, time cards and payroll records have been kept. Certain employees who have complained of sub-standard wages or who have refused to assist in violating the law have been discharged or otherwise discriminated against."

Dress Union Gets After Shop for Back Wages

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will demand \$2,500 back pay from four New York dress jobbers, holding them responsible for the failure of the Monroe Novelty Co. in Connecticut, a dress contractor, to pay dress code minimum wage scales and for other alleged violations. Harry Wander, manager of the International's out-of-town department announces.

The jobbers are: Barney Davis Universal Dress Co., Marto Frocks and Royalton Sportwear.

Abraham Mahler and Edward Lojeski, partners operating as the Monroe Novelty Co., were arrested recently upon complaint of I.L.G.W.U. for violation of Connecticut laws dealing with the employment of minors and other labor conditions. They were charged with running a sweatshop on a farm in Monroe, where eight sewing machines were crowded into a narrow space. The contractors were making children's dresses and full-size dresses for the New York jobbers above-mentioned.

According to Bernard Shub, I.L.G.W.U. organizer in Connecticut, he found children between the ages of 12 and 14 among the twenty workers employed on the farm. One school girl, Helen Wagner, declared, worked three weeks 75 cents. Helen's sister, Etta, aged 19, had worked as many as 74 hours in one week, including Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Shub alleged. For this she received \$1.50, he said. Mr. Shub complained to the State Department of Labor and the proprietors were placed under arrest.

Silk Union to Organize Family Shops

A campaign to organize the "family shops" in the Paterson silk area has been announced by Eli Keller, general manager of the Associated Silk Workers' Union. A drive to stop the encroachment of these operators upon the union work and to organize the "families" will be launched in the near future.

From 2,500 to 5,000 workers are included, and the union will make every effort to enroll them, since the code shows them to be within the jurisdiction of the Associated. "The term employee," the code reads, "means any person employed in the conduct of any branch of the industry (including a proprietor, his family and his relatives doing production work)."

Now that the industry is slack, most of the work tends to go to the family shops, with union members

suffering keenly, Keller points out. This unfair practice will be fought by the organization of this type of "manufacturer."

The family shop has been a thorn in the side of the larger manufacturers for many years, and during the past six months has shown an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

"At present the family shops, of which there are about 166 here, are receiving the bulk of the work, and receiving it at such a low figure that sometimes their weekly pay is less than nothing," according to Keller.

The union maintains that the family shop operator "is being exploited and being used to keep the other workers down," and will attempt to set a standard of wages for this group.

New York Hat Strikers Turn Down Terms

The settlement terms offered by the Allied Hat Manufacturers to the strikers in New York City are not satisfactory and the hatters' local will not accept them. The strike for a new wage schedule against the 55 manufacturers, members of the association, will be continued. Thirty-five hundred workers are out.

The organized manufacturers have proposed that the 1934 schedule of wages carry on into the 1935 pact. These are from \$2 to \$3 below what the workers want, according to Louis J. Africk, manager of Local 8, the hatters' local of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

DANBURY, Conn.—A settlement has been reached in the shutdown of seven factories here which manufacture hats in the rough. Work will start at once, and the union has notified members to report.

The bosses six weeks ago rejected the results of arbitration on a wage scale and shut down when the workers, union members, insisted on the fulfillment of the arbitration award. Full wages will now be paid.

Settlement of the New York strike is expected to be affected by the end of the dispute in Danbury.

PROSPERITY NOTE

GREENVILLE, S. C.—An announcement of more than \$50,000 in dividends on textile stocks has been made in regard to Southern Bleachery and Print Works and the Dunnean Mill. Several other mills declared additional dividends on preferred stock, reflecting

Newark Trunk Makers Chalk Up Victory

A victory for 16 strikers may not seem much to crow about in large-scale industries. In the trunk business, though, a highly skilled trade with comparatively few workers, the fact that a firm signed up and that the men won all their demands is important. (In all New York there are only 60 trunk workers, 40 of them bosses. There are 20 concerns.)

The Newark Trunk Co., breaking away from the association, has acceded to the demands of the union after a hard fought strike. Forty men are still out, but the partial success, won after many brushes with the police and the courts, has encouraged the strikers, in addition to serving as a heartening factor to all labor in Essex County. It is believed that the butchers will also be helped by this victory.

The morning after the agreement was signed, the court clamped down its injunction against the union, making final a sweeping order issued by Vice-Chancellor Stein. Although the order was subsequently modified to permit "peaceful picketing," the union has been very much handicapped because of the interpretation placed by police on the term and because alleged violations are punishable as "contempt of court" rather than by regular trial procedure.

Murray Baron, manager of the Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Workers' Union, and Abraham Halevy, organizer, have been leading the strikers.

the "continued prosperity which has prevailed in the textile industry for more than a year." Wa-

IOWA LABOR MEN MAY LAUNCH NEW PARTY

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Farmer-Labor Political Federation of Iowa at a meeting here took steps to launch a new political party into the campaign in Iowa at once. A convention is called to meet in Des Moines Saturday, July 28, formally to organize the new party. At that time a name will be selected for the party, a platform adopted, and candidates for state offices selected.

The Farmer-Labor Political Federation, started last November, held three meetings in Des Moines last winter.

The Farmer-Labor Political Federation is not a political party but a group of citizens banded together for the purpose of taking such steps as might seem advisable that the people may take charge of their own state government and operate it in the interest of all the people of the state. At the meeting last Monday there were present a hundred or more voters from all parts of the state, and after several hours of discussion they unanimously decided that the time has arrived for launching a new political party in Iowa.

It is expected that the new party in Iowa will cooperate with the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, with the Progressive Party recently formed in Wisconsin, and with other parties that will probably be launched in other neighboring states.

It is the purpose to present to the voters a complete ticket for state, district and county officials.

ROCHESTER STORE ENJOINS STRIKING TRUCK DRIVERS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rallying to the support of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., big department store here, Supreme Court Justice Love has issued an injunction restraining striking truck drivers from "violence" and mass picketing.

The attorney for the store declared that strikers and pickets had indulged in all kinds of violence, the chief complaint evidently being that scabs were scared away. The union attorney showed how such an injunction was intended only to hurt the strike, now in its second week.

Last Saturday more than 2,000 pickets from organized labor in all fields surrounded the store. The clothing workers' union has been especially helpful. The injunction will, of course, be fought.

ges, however, are still at starvation level, and unemployment is the rule.

Hoan Demands Ousting of Outside Strikebreakers

MILWAUKEE. — When Mayor Hoan received reports from various sources that the notorious Bergdoff Detective Agency, of New York, was sending a load of strike-breaking thugs to help the utility corporation smash the strike, he took prompt action. Although he had no direct power in the matter, he demanded that the gangsters be arrested shortly after their arrival here by airplane from New York and Chicago.

His insistence won the day. After a long conference between the mayor's office and the chief of police, detectives were sent out to gather in the thugs from the hotels where they were being royally entertained prior to being sent out to do their dirty work. Some of the men had long police records.

Among those who notified Hoan of the departure of the "star scabs" was the Communist daily in New York City, which inquired what the mayor intended doing about it. Hoan wired back courteously, thanking the paper for the information which had already reached him from other sources.

"Do You Think the People of Milwaukee Are Dumb?"

Replying in stinging terms to a letter sent to him and to officials of Milwaukee's suburbs and to the Wisconsin public service commission by S. B. Way, president of The Electric Co., in which Way announced that he holds the municipalities liable for injuries to employees and damage to property incurred in the present strike, Mayor Hoan denounced the company itself as the real instigator of the disturbances. The letter follows:

"You have notified me that your company will hold the city of Milwaukee liable pursuant to law, for any and all injury to its property and its employees caused by mobs and riot.

The Real Cause

"While I am not so certain of your ability to hold our city's taxpayers responsible under the circumstances, I write this in the hope of fixing and exposing the real cause of the disturbance so as to prevent further deprivations.

"I now notify you and through you the most powerful trust the world has ever known, which you represent, that you alone are solely responsible for the riots that have so far blotted the good name of this city. During my entire tenure as mayor it has been a source of pride and joy that we were virtually without violence in time of strike. Now our fair city is besmirched with a record of violent disorder.

"Your attitude toward your employees, our people, our city, the federal government, is more arrogant than that of any ruler in the world. Not since the days of King George III of England has any ruler successfully defied our nation. But you have impudently refused to comply with the reasonable request of the representatives of the United States Government until the government has been compelled to rebuke the insolence by removing your Blue Eagles. You are now witnessing the harvest of pent up public indignation you yourself have aroused.

Pierces Subterfuge

"It was your company that sponsored the company union called the EMBA. Now, in the face of a federal government request to negotiate settlement of the strike, an alleged contract with this company union is paraded as an obstacle you cannot break.

At the same time, the Communist daily and members of that party were actively engaged in attacking the strike leadership and the Socialist officials both of the union and the city, and attempting to break the morale of the strikers and of the union members by such attacks. An attempt has been made throughout the country to pretend that the strike was under Communist leadership, to "prove" that the A. F. of L. sabotaged the strike of its own unions, and to minimize the aid given to the strikers by Mayor Hoan, Socialists in Milwaukee and surrounding towns, and the Socialist-led Workers' Committee on Unemployment. These reports have been spread especially in Chicago, New York and on the Coast, where remoteness from the scene of battle and ignorance of the fact that the Milwaukee police are not under the jurisdiction of the Socialist Mayor, have allowed these reports to gain some color of authenticity among uninformed workers under Communist influence.

"Is it possible that you really think the people of Milwaukee are so dumb as to believe you cannot now induce this organization to comply with an honest and sincere request of the president's representative in the face of the crisis you have brought on?"

"Mr. Way, in the name of our city, and all that is fair and decent, in the interest of preserving peace and order, I urge you to temporarily set aside your pride and arrogance and cooperate with the federal government in bringing this strike to a speedy end. I further notify you that the caging of your street cars with fence wire is in fact acting as an open invitation to violence and their operation is provocative of unlawful assemblage and should cease forthwith.

(Signed), Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor."

Way's Threat

Way's impudent letter to Hoan follows:

"The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. has been apprised of threats and attempts to injure the property of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. and the persons of its employees within the limits of the city of Milwaukee by mob comprised of striking members of affiliated unions of American Federation of Labor, strike sympathizers and others, and riot, and is using all reasonable diligence to prevent the same.

"You are hereby notified that said The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. will hold the city of Milwaukee liable, pursuant to Section 66.07, Wisconsin revised statutes for 1933, for any and all injury to its property within said city of Milwaukee caused by such mob and riot."

GLOVE FIRMS SETTLE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Four glove firms have resumed operations following the signing of agreements with recently elected shop committees. The pacts close a four months' strike. A wage increase of 10%, with revised shop operation schedules, was included, together with arrangements for collective bargaining. Although union recognition was not obtained, there is no doubt that the glove workers' union will be chosen by most of the workers to represent them.

UTILITY TRUST SURRENDERS

(Cont. from Page 1, Labor Section)

ments followed each other with amazing rapidity. The electric company tried to operate street cars but by early afternoon the motormen and conductors had turned them all in, so effective were picket lines in all parts of the city. Not another car moved until after midnight Friday when strike terms had been ratified by the union members.

Early the same day, S. B. Way, president of the utility company, sent a letter to all city officials in Milwaukee and the surrounding suburbs announcing he would hold them "responsible," under Wisconsin laws, for any damage done to company property. The Socialist mayors of Milwaukee and West Allis, Dan Hoan and M. V. Baxter, returned scorching replies, stating that they held the company responsible for any disorder that might occur and pointing out that practically every citizen in the Milwaukee metropolitan area was solidly behind the strikers.

Others Join Strike

Thursday afternoon the Electric Company employees in Racine walked out almost 100 per cent strong. The auto mechanics in the Milwaukee shops joined the strike.

In the evening the biggest picket line appeared at the Lakeside Power Plant. Here the only fatality of the strike occurred. Eugene Domagalski, 24, a sympathizer who did not belong to any kind of an organization, led a group of pickets who broke down part of the strong wire fence surrounding the power plant and dashed for the plant. He was electrocuted and one of his companions badly burned. Eye witnesses differ in their accounts. Some say he ran into a live wire entanglement which had been planted by the company, others that he poked a long iron pole through a window and contacted a switchboard.

Prominent labor and Socialist leaders attended his funeral and a fund is being raised for his mother, who is deprived of support by her son's death.

Friday the Federated Trades Council, in which Socialists are active, announced a general strike effective at 8 a.m. Monday if the strike were not settled by then.

Early Friday afternoon, the federal mediators succeeded in getting Way into conference with the union

I.L.G.W.U. Fights Abandonment of Inside Shops

The I.L.G.W.U. will fight the practice of certain dress manufacturers of giving up their inside shops, dismissing their workers and becoming "jobbers," David Dubinsky, president of the union, declared this week. The bosses are through a subterfuge taking advantage of a 15-year-old clause in a collective agreement giving them "reorganization rights." The clause, which is being unjustly utilized, permits any manufacturer IN GOOD FAITH to give up inside premises and become a jobber.

Such reorganization, however, is permitted only where there has been a definite and permanent drop in production, the dissolution of a partnership, or similar legitimate developments, Dubinsky points out. He warned members of the jobbers' group (the national Association of Dress Manufacturers) that the union would soon "take action," since the clause was never intended to give carte blanche reorganization of a plant with resultant dismissal of the workers.

Already 15 manufacturers employing approximately 1,000 dress-makers have given up their inside premises and the situation, he declares, is becoming a menace to the workers.

Mass Pickets Add New Life to Caldwell Strike

The strike of the workers of the Caldwell Lighting Fixture Co. of New York City, one of the oldest and most important firms in the line, entered its sixth week with a mass picket-line thrown around the building. The picket-line, composed of members of the recently organized Lighting Equipment Union (Local 19,427, American Federation of Labor), was cheered to the echo by hundreds of organized clothing workers in the district who lined the sidewalks and urged the strikers to carry on. Twenty-eight pickets were arrested on Monday, but their cases were dismissed. Peaceful mass picketing will continue in spite of the arrests.

leaders. While the conference was on, employees at the power plant were preparing to walk out. Disputes between foremen and workers in the plant all afternoon steadily decreased the power reserves.

At 5:25 all power to Kenosha was shut off. Racine was shut off at 5:40. Shortly before 6, many sections of Milwaukee lost their supply. Shortly after 6, Way capitulated and the battle was won.

Great credit is due the Workers Committee on Unemployment for its invaluable aid on the picket lines. Union leaders admit they have never seen a greater display of man power.

Socialists took a leading role in the strike. Most of the leadership in the unemployed group is Socialist. Many prominent Socialist leaders were constantly on the picket line, particularly Assistant City Attorney William Quick on the South Side and Mayor Baxter and Supervisor William Buech, candidate for lieutenant governor this fall, in West Allis.

Milwaukee workers have proved what can be accomplished by solidarity.

Labor Wonders What Action Is "Appropriate"

WASHINGTON.—The case of the Bear Brand Hosiery Co., Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, will be referred to government enforcement agencies for appropriate action, following finding by the National Labor Board that the company has violated Section 7-A.

Since the hearing before the board, June 13, the board reported that the company has begun to move its machinery to the Kankakee, Illinois, plant, and stated that the company's conduct "in this dispute suggests that the shut-down of the plant and its subsequent dismantling were designed to mobilize public opinion against the striking employees, to coerce them into abandoning their organization, and to intimidate employees in other plants from organizing." The board's decision further stated that "the record reveals an unswerving hostility on the part of the company to union activity."

Action against the company was brought by Branch 66 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, which charged that the company, whose president is Henry Pope, had discharged employees for their union activity and had refused to bargain collectively with representatives of the employees. The original complaint was made early in March, and a hearing held by the Chicago Regional Labor Board in Milwaukee, March 27. The company closed the plant March 20.

Throughout the country, the workers who are rapidly being disillusioned about the NRA, are wondering what steps will be taken by the government. "What is 'appropriate action' and what does it mean to us?" they are asking.

William Karlin, Socialist candidate for Attorney-General of the State is attorney for the strikers.

The strikers are demanding union recognition, \$1 an hour for skilled workers and 65 cents for unskilled workers. The firm's demand that the workers sign "yellow dog" contracts precipitated the strike. The strikers, for the most part, are a solid American element, conservative in their methods. For weeks, in heat, sunshine and rain, two solitary pickets did guard duty in a dignified, quiet way. The spectacle of hundreds of clothing workers cheering the pickets and booing the scabs, as they slouched with heads down into the waiting taxicabs, has given the strikers a new idea of the value of a dramatic scene in their battle.

According to the chairman of the picket committee, the firm has been haled before the Regional Labor Board several times without results. At first the firm offered to take back ten of the men who had signed the "yellow dog" contracts and ten who had not, but this was turned down, the men deciding to stick out together until they all go back victorious. Local 3 of the electrical workers is supporting the strike.

An effort is being made by union's attorney to have the government cancel its contracts with this firm.

The strikers, who meet in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Building, are being led by one of their number, Nat Goldberg, whose father was an organizer for the Amalgamated in the early days. The picket committee consists of Louis Kleen, John Coler, Louis Carneval, Frank Caubert, Frank Hanns and Anthony Simaraldi.

Of special interest is the solidarity revealed between the members of this hitherto conservative union and the clothing workers who belong to the progressive Amalgamated. In fact, on Tuesday afternoon two Amalgamated members—one of them Hyman Greenberg, frequently mentioned in these columns as active unionist and Socialist—were arrested for the crime of siding with the Caldwell strikers and publicly saying so.

The sight of a mass picket-line marching like an army with banners is, of course, no novelty to 15th Street, where the clothing union's joint board has been housed for some years. The surprise consisted in the fact that the "native" workers are learning the effectiveness of dramatic demonstration for its effect on public opinion and its enhancing of morale. The crowd of pickets chanted their demands and carried banners listing what they wanted and the firms from which they came.

Each plant sent a contingent of workers to mass in front of the Caldwell shop, where policemen and thugs were as thick as well, all in it yourself. G. W. K.

WISCONSIN LABOR HEAD REAFFIRMS FAITH IN CAUSE

MILWAUKEE.—Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, has reiterated his belief in the Socialist Party and its philosophy in a statement answering newspaper reports that he is a member of the state central committee of the Progressive Party. "I have not accepted nor have I been offered a place on the committee," Ohl declared in his statement. "I have not severed my connection with the Socialist Party. My membership in the Socialist Party for nearly 35 years has been maintained because of my belief in the Socialist philosophy of increasing and ultimate complete industrial democracy and economic independence of the working class."

Program of Socialist League Model for Fighting Unionists

The New Leader prints herewith the program of the Socialist League in the Retail Grocery, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Clerks' Union, Local 238. It is printed in full because it embodies so many desirable features of such a program—features which are applicable to practically all unions. In addition, in the union mentioned there is a group of active and able comrades, loyal to the union and to the party, attempting to put the program into effect.

Program of the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League

BROTHERS:

The Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League, like all other Socialist leagues recently formed in the trade unions, will open a new chapter in the history of the Socialist and trade union movement.

Too many groups and grouplets are now operating in the various unions. The Communists, masquerading under innocent names, are organized for the purpose of demoralizing the existing unions and making them an easy prey and target for their so-called Industrial Union. There are other groups that claim they are fulfilling a certain mission in the union. But most of them are organized primarily for capturing administrations and holding offices. Some groups are organized by questionable characters with questionable ends.

The Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League and all Socialist leagues within the trade unions are organized for a much more far-sighted purpose than capturing power and holding jobs. The Socialist leagues have a background, a philosophy, and a policy which, when carried out, would permanently advance the interest of workers. The chief aim of the Socialist league is to propagate Socialism in the trade unions and make them a class-conscious instrument for the working class.

Immediate Program of Action

The Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League will not confine itself solely to propagating the ideas of Socialism but will also actively participate in the daily struggle to advance the immediate interests of the workers. The following is a brief outline of the program of activity of the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League:

- 1—For a militant, aggressive and class-conscious union.
- 2—For a union democratically managed and controlled by the workers.
- 3—For immediate attention and proper adjustment of the complaints and grievances of the workers.
- 4—For independent political action of the working class.
- 5—Against bureaucracy and bureaucratic methods.
- 6—Against racketeering in any shape or form.
- 7—Against dual unionism which breaks the unity of the workers and makes them impotent in their struggle against the employers.
- 8—Against discrimination, particularly as to the jobs; the right of the workers to earn a livelihood should be considered sacred.
- 9—For a progressive educational program.

No Anarchy; Just a Strike!

RICHMOND, Va.—Denying that anarchy reigns in Hopewell, where a strike against the Tubize Chatillon Rayon plant was declared last Friday, George E. Moorhouse, organizer for the United Textile Workers, has urged the governor to investigate, instead of taking the word of mill officials.

10—All agreements signed between the union and the employers shall be submitted to the members for approval.

11—A monthly itemized income and disbursement financial report shall be read to the membership of the union once a month.

12—For continuous educational and propaganda campaign among all unorganized clerks in the trade.

13—For the cultural and social advancement of our membership.

In short, the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League will fight for a clean, democratic, militant, aggressive, class-conscious union which should serve uncompromisingly the interests of the working class.

MAYOR OF HARRIMAN ASKS FOR CONCILIATION

HARRIMAN, Tenn. — Public opinion, at least, in this notorious city has been affected by the strong stand of organized labor, dependent as it is upon the one industry of the town, and by the feeling throughout the country. City officials have asked the NRA for a board of conciliation in order to effect some means whereby the Harriman Hosiery Mill might be reopened.

"We are very anxious to get the mill reopened under the blue eagle on a basis satisfactory to both sides," a telegram sent to General Johnson by the mayor and three aldermen states. "This mill means as much to Harriman as the automobile industry means to Detroit and the steel industry to Pittsburgh. We assure you we want to work with you and with all interested."

Drive Launched to Strengthen Local 338

The Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks' Socialist League has adopted a fighting program upon which it will wage a campaign for building and strengthening Local 338.

Meanwhile, the league calls the attention of the membership to the fact that certain members of the league not authorized to speak for it are assuming that right. By virtue of the fact that some of these members were elected to official positions in the union by the aid of the league, these members, who are not officials of the league and are not qualified to speak in its name, have taken it upon themselves to pretend that the Socialist League is responsible for their actions and for them.

This is not the case, the league points out. The league is responsible and will support only those who speak officially in its name. It repudiates unsanctioned proceedings on the part of league members and will take action against such members.

The chairman of the Socialist League is Oscar Hochman. The secretary is Sidney Solomon. The executive board is as follows: David Goldstein, Julius Sum, Irving

Miller, George Braverman, and Irving Miller (another comrade).

Those who, according to the Labor Committee of the party, have arrogated to themselves the authority to speak for the league are George Horowitz, Al Sadofsky, William Hochman, Albert Black, Charles Weisberg and Al Chase.

The Socialist League will meet Wednesday night at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Prominent party speakers will address the group. All are invited to attend this educational event.

The league calls attention to the fact that a general membership meeting was not called last Tuesday night, even though it was the regular night for the monthly membership meeting. "Why has no call been sent out for this meeting?" league officials ask. "Can it be that there is no report ready on the grave matter referred to the United Hebrew Trades? If that is so, the membership is deeply concerned and would like to discuss the important affairs confronting the membership."

Members are urged to speed up the campaign for subscriptions to The New Leader. The program of the league is printing in an adjoining column.

Letter to Editor Scores "Good Will Gift" To Former Official of Carpenters' Union

TO THE EDITOR, LABOR SECTION:

The case of James Young, former business agent of Local Union No. 1657 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, charged with having attempted to extort the sum of \$2,500 from a building contracting firm, may be of interest to those who doubt that, in these days of depression and hard times, there are still some employers who retain the spirit of generosity and the capacity to make "good will" offerings.

The above case after having been repeatedly postponed was finally heard in General Sessions, Part 3, before Judge Cornelius Collins, Tuesday of last week.

As indicated, the charge against Young was one of extortion; and as revealed by the testimony given by Mr. Kenny and Mr. Petersen, respectively, president and secretary of the firm which was under contract to supply and erect the concrete forms on the James Stewart & Co. job at Washington Ave., and West St., New York City, Young went to their office in May, 1933, and after saying "something about \$4,000" agreed that "\$2,500 would do." Of this sum, according to the district attorney in charge of the case, Young, up to the time of his arrest last October, had received \$1,500.

This money was alleged to have been extorted by Young who promised in return that "there would be no trouble on the job." That meant no strikes; an arrangement that the firm need not pay the union rate of wages (the firm paid \$8.00 per day instead of the union rate \$11.20); an assurance that the stagger plan of employment would not be enforced, and that, in the event of the firm's payroll being questioned or investigated, he (Young) would O.K. everything.

In their testimony given before Judge Collins, both Kenny and Petersen declined to say that Young had made use of threats or intimidation in order to obtain the \$1,500. The judge expressed amazement that the Grand Jury could have handed down an indictment charging extortion if evidence of the exercise of threat or intimidation was lacking. He then, for the special benefit of the district attorney, quoted the law establishing the basis for a charge of extortion. Asking that he be furnished with a copy of the testimony given by Kenny and Petersen before the Grand Jury, the judge demanded that both witnesses return to the witness stand for examination.

The minutes of the Grand Jury revealed that Kenny and Petersen had testified that the defendant had made use of threats, and it was because of these threats that

First Labor Summer School Opens in West Virginia

THE first Labor Summer School of West Virginia opened at Smith's Park, near Philippi, with a large crowd, including students, townspeople and visitors from adjoining states.

Dr. Henry Flury, educational director, delivered the address of welcome and sketched briefly the object of the school, namely, training of West Virginia youth for active, progressive, radical labor leadership. Short talks were also made by Ralph Koontz, young high school student of Philippi; Harold Glasgow and W. E. Annon, A. F. of L. members, and officers of the school, L. P. Malone, assistant director of education, Secretary G. G. O'Kane, and others.

Dr. Joel Seidman, Robert Shostack, a Washington scientist and Post feature writer, Dr. Henry Flury, and others are instructors in labor history, economics, public speaking, labor journalism, and methods of organization. Recreation, study, discussion groups, swimming and hiking will fill in the afternoons. Public camp-fire meetings at night will listen to nationally known Socialist and labor leaders. Norman Thomas, Frank Crosswaith, Jim Maurer and Charles Edward Russell are among those invited to address the school.

Students are furnishing their own cots, bedding, and food, except in a few cases where donations are being solicited to provide subsistence to those from a distance

THREE GASTONIA MILLS SHUT DOWN BY PICKETS

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Clara, Dunn and Armstrong mills of the Goldberg chain in this city, scene of one of the famous 1929 strikes, were shut down as the result of a strong picket line thrown about the plants by the strikers. The workers defied a decision of the State Industrial Relations Board, which had decided in favor of mill officials.

The new mill requirements on drawing-in frames are not a hardship, the board ruled. The workers, however, demanding a lightening of the load, started picketing. The decision is being appealed.

they were forced to promise to pay the \$2,500 so that there would be no trouble on the job.

In spite of a severe cross examination by the judge, who read to them their previous testimony before the Grand Jury, both witnesses, very sad and confused, just "couldn't remember" or "didn't know." To the question put by the judge as to whether: "We are expected to believe that you paid this money to the defendant as a good will offering?" both answered with a very affirmative "Yes".

We have our own opinion about judges; but when Judge Collins in dismissing the case for lack of evidence severely rebuked "business men who make a holler when they are made the victims of such practices complained of in this case, and then refuse to go through with it," we know that his sentiments are echoed in the hearts of the working men who earn their livelihood as carpenters in this city. Likewise, union carpenters are anxious to know why Young was given, and why he accepted, such a "good will offering."

VETERAN SOCIALIST CARPENTER.

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

who are unable to provide their own.

Prof. Flury made a pre-school tour in his little car, nicknamed the "Grey Ghost," addressing meetings in Martinsburg, where a strike is in progress in the textile mills, tear gas being thrown and picketing forbidden; in Cumberland, Md.; Ridgeley, Clarksburg, Mannington, and other places. He delivered a radio address over Station WMMN at Fairmont, W. Va., June 26.

Union Directory

NONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLATEERS UNION, Local 66 I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. 3658 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinson, Sec'y-Treas.

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

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

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

CORSET AND BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION, Local 32; International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-6794 Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib

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

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone WTL 7-3011. 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.

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amsthown Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7784. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert K. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Phenen, 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. Goldstein, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas

UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7681. 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. Offices and headquarters, 24 West 10th 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. 1, 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 3-5256-5257. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

International Draws for Maelstrom

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China, Switzerland and Poland. It will be noted that all the countries of the "Little Entente" are supplied with arms by the French firm of Schneider or its subsidiary Skoda. That is itself significant, since these nations are forced to remain on friendly terms with France as that country alone can supply the shells, replacements and other necessary equipment for the particular type of gun produced by Schneider.

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The apparently inoffensive chemical industry is also linked up internationally for rapid conversion in war time to the manufacture of poison gases and explosive chemicals. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited of Great Britain, which monopolizes the British chemical market, is an investor in General Motors Corporation, Du Pont and Company and the Allied Chemical Company of the United States are connected with the International Nickel Company of Canada; with the I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany and with Joseph Lucal and Sons in Great Britain.

To ensure that their policies will receive the tacit endorsement of bankers and financiers, and to guard against unfavorable press notices, the armament trusts have seen to it that their directorates interlock with those of financial and newspaper houses.

Vickers has connections with the Bank of Rumania; the Sun Assur- (Continued on Page Eight)

Declaration

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political oppression, and we particularly warn the workers against the snare and delusion of so-called defensive warfare. As against the false doctrine of national patriotism we uphold the ideal of international working-class solidarity. In support of capitalism, we will not willingly give a single life or a single dollar; in support of the struggle of the workers for freedom we pledge our all.

The mad orgy of death and destruction which is now convulsing unfortunate Europe was caused by the conflict of capitalist interests in the European countries.

In each of these countries, the workers were oppressed and exploited. They produced enormous wealth but the bulk of it was withheld from them by the owners of the industries. The workers were thus deprived of the means to repurchase the wealth which they themselves had created.

The capitalist class of each country was forced to look for foreign markets to dispose of the accumulated "surplus" wealth. The huge profits made by the capitalists could no longer be profitably reinvested in their own countries, hence, they were driven to look for foreign fields of investment. The geographical boundaries of each modern capitalist country thus became too narrow for the industrial and commercial operations of its capitalist class.

The efforts of the capitalists of all leading nations were therefore centered upon the domination of the world markets. Imperialism became the dominant note in the politics of Europe. The acquisition of colonial possessions and the extension of spheres of commercial and political influence became the object of diplomatic intrigues and

YEH, AND WHO ARE THE CONSUMERS?

By Ben Blumenberg

WE have never been excited by those who bewail the exploitation of the consuming public. In a militant and old-fashioned way we have been on our guard, on our old guard as it were, against the loose thinking that sees the workers robbed only as consumers.

It is difficult to get lathered up because Mr. Moneybags and Factory Worker No. 7-11 are gypped whenever they buy food, clothing, etc. If this be dogmatism make the most of it—and may your butler vamoose with the family jewels.

Long before we began to be eased into permanent depression on the NIRA toboggan it appeared that the real consumers were made up of the purchasers of luxuries, while the workers, in "good" times, received their "keep" in exchange for their labor power.

The status of the worker is no different from that of the horse save that the latter is a more consistent consumer, never having heard of a planned economy and Stuart Chase.

The horse, after having had his wild ideas of freedom knocked out of him, had to be broken in order to become a consumer within the corral of capitalism. The worker—that is, the one made in God's image—was broke whenever he was separated from his feedbag. This separation took place whenever he was unable to swap his labor power for fodder.

The state of affairs to which attention is called furnishes the origin of the saying, "go to grass" (in the case of the horse), and "gone to seed" (in the case of homo sapiens).

It must be admitted that there are differences between the horse and the wage worker. The latter possesses the divine spark of reason and can be thrilled by pictures in the tabloids and the blating on the radio. The worker also has the vote and uses it to achieve economic freedom (for his master).

the cause of constant clashes between nations.

The acute competition between the capitalist powers of the earth, their jealousies and distrusts of one another and the fear of the rising power of the working class forced each of them to arm to the teeth. This led to the mad rivalry of armament, which, years before the outbreak of the present war, had turned the leading countries of Europe into armed camps with standing armies of many millions, drilled and equipped for war in times of "peace."

Capitalism, imperialism and militarism had thus laid the foundation of an inevitable general conflict in Europe. The ghastly war in Europe was not caused by an accidental event, nor by the policy or institutions of any single nation. It was the logical outcome of the competitive capitalist system.

The six million men of all countries and races who have been ruthlessly slain in the first thirty months of this war, the millions of others who have been crippled and maimed, the vast treasures of wealth that have been destroyed, the untold misery and sufferings of Europe, have not been sacrifices exacted in a struggle for principles or ideals, but wanton offerings upon the altar of private profit.

The forces of capitalism which have led to the war in Europe are even more hideously transparent in the war recently provoked by the ruling class of this country.

When Belgium was invaded, the government enjoined upon the people of this country the duty of remaining neutral, thus clearly

The horse receives a subsistence "wage". The days when the worker received sufficient food, clothing and shelter in exchange for his labor, has passed: even the "iron law" of wages has been repealed.

We deny that the sellers of labor are consumers in the proper sense of the term. We rest our case and will offer more expert evidence on the subject.

In an ad in the N. Y. Times of July 1st, a group of self-styled quality magazines stated under the caption

The Age of Plenty

UPPER PIE CRUST
Expensive motor cars, expensive radios; expensive rugs, expensive travel tours are not purchased out of limited incomes. It is the upper crust of the national pie that makes the manufacture of luxury items a profitable venture.

In Connecticut we find some interesting motor car figures. Among Hartford's 624 Quality Group families total ownership is 807 cars. Over 70% are upper bracket cars. 22% are the customary Fords, Chevrolets, Plymouths, etc. (two-thirds of these are used as second or third cars) . . . only 8% in the lower-medium price range.

"A" DECK—

The next time you cruise around the world or trip it to Europe, look around "A" deck and notice your fellow passengers well. You'll find that the overwhelming majority have a leisured look—substantial people with a distinct tinge of opulence.

Here are the real consumers—the wasters, the rotters, the parasites, living on the toil and suffering of the working class. How much longer will we tolerate a condition that breeds economic parasites and boot-licking advertising writers?

*See Universal Dictationary. Homo Sapiens: sap, dubb, working stiff. Also, freeman, Brother Labor, Voting Sovereign. One of the peepul.

demonstrating that the "dictates of humanity," and the fate of small nations and of democratic institutions were matters that did not concern it. But when our enormous war traffic was seriously threatened, our government calls upon us to rally to the "defense of democracy and civilization."

Our entrance into the European war was instigated by the predatory capitalists in the United States who boast of the enormous profit of seven billion dollars from the manufacture and sale of munitions and war supplies and from the exportation of American foodstuffs and other necessities. They are also deeply interested in the continuance of war and the success of the allied arms through their huge loans to the governments of the allied powers and through other commercial ties. It is the same interests which strive for imperialistic domination of the Western Hemisphere.

The war of the United States against Germany cannot be justified even on the plea that it is a war in defense of American rights or American "honor." Ruthless as the unrestricted submarine war policy of the German government was and is, it is not an invasion of the rights of the American people, as such, but only an interference with the opportunity of certain groups of American capitalists to coin cold profits out of the blood and sufferings of our fellow men in the warring countries of Europe.

It is not a war against the militarist regime of the Central Powers. Militarism can not be abolished by militarism. (Continued on P

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

"Parliamentarism"

IT need surprise no one that the whole question of democracy has become an issue in the Socialist Party but what is surprising is that some comrades have such a limited conception of what democracy has always meant in Socialist philosophy. They associate it only with "parliamentarism" and the Declaration adopted at Detroit presents this version.

Three movements in history have presented this view; Anarcho-Syndicalism, modern Communism and Fascism. The Socialist movement has never accepted this view. I am not saying that comrades who support the Detroit version are Anarcho-Syndicalists, Communists or Fascists. On the contrary, I think it is inaccurate to so charge them but I do think that they have unwittingly ranged themselves with a concept the implications of which they are not aware.

Parliamentary action does not stand alone. It cannot be isolated from other forms of action. In fact, without these other forms that are intimately related to it, it cannot exist. One might as well try to separate the heart from the blood stream as to isolate parliamentary action from other vital forms of action. What are they?

Stressing a Pure Fiction

THERE must be freedom of political organization, freedom of speech, of press and assembly. Without these civil rights parliamentary action is a pure fiction. For the workers and farmers democracy must include even more than these forms of action. They must be free to organize unions and cooperatives and these organizations also require freedom of speech, press and assembly, freedom of strike and boycott. Moreover, when a working class party becomes a powerful organization representing the masses with representation in legislative bodies it will rest upon the willing and active support of organizations of the working class that can only live and grow through the exercise of all the civil rights we have mentioned.

Now when the Declaration speaks of the "bogus democracy of parliamentarism" it logically condemns all civil rights that go with parliamentary action. One cannot be separated from the others. All are designated as "bogus." The Anarcho-Syndicalists never reasoned out their attitude toward parliamentary action to its logical conclusion but neither did the delegates at Detroit.

Then there is the assertion that all these civil rights constitute "capitalist democracy." Comrade Thomas used this phrase last week. The assumption appears to be that the capitalist class gave us this democracy, that it does not serve the working class, that it is "bogus" and that we should not be concerned with its preservation.

The Real Issues

THE fact is that the working class wrested these civil rights from the ruling classes in this and other countries. Now it is proposed to invert historical facts by denying that the working class won these rights and crediting the exploiting classes with having conceded them! If this contention is correct then in the next edition of my "Workers in American History" I will have to tear out many pages referring to this long working class struggle.

To mention the defeat of the working class in the Sacco-Vanzetti, Mooney, Billings and other class struggles, and the coercion of workers through capitalist agencies of information and education, as evidence of "bogus" democracy is merely to assert that this democracy is not the complete freedom we will have in a Socialist world. But the issue is not now one between the present limited democracy and Socialist democracy. If we could get the latter tomorrow we would abandon the former, but this we cannot do. The issue then is whether we shall fight to retain the democracy and freedom of action now available or form a united front with its enemies by calling it "bogus."

Let us not forget that the working class fought against the denial of democracy to Sacco-Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings. Did the working class fight for something "bogus" in these and other cases of frame-up? Shall we henceforth go to the workers and say, "Your struggle to retain what your ancestors won is bogus. The Socialist Party believes that political action, parliamentary action and the civil rights that go with them are bogus." If so, we should also say, "We favor bogus political action, through bogus civil rights, for bogus candidates, by a bogus party." Why not? It is the logic of this reasoning.

Note. Comrade Thomas said last week that in the NEC. I did not raise my voice in opposition to consulting lawyers regarding the Declaration. He is right. I even suggested that they be consulted because of the fears of some of the California delegation. It was because the whole committee felt the need of consulting lawyers that it was a humiliation for the party.

The St. Louis Declaration

(Continued from Page Seven)

It is not a war to advance the cause of democracy in Europe. Democracy can never be imposed upon any country by a foreign power by force of arms.

It is cant and hypocrisy to say that the war is not directed against the German people, but against the Imperial Government of Germany. If we send an armed force to the battlefields of Europe, its cannon will mow down the masses of the German people and not the Imperial German Government.

Our entrance into the European conflict at this time will serve only to multiply the horrors of the war, to increase the toll of death and destruction and to prolong the fiendish slaughter. It will bring death, suffering and destitution to the people of the United States and particularly to the working class. It will give the powers of reaction in this country the pretext for an attempt to throttle our rights and to crush our democratic institutions, and to fasten upon this country a permanent militarism.

The working class of the United States has no quarrel with the working class of Germany or of any other country. The people of the United States have no quarrel with the people of Germany or any other country. The American people did not want and do not want this war. They have not been consulted about the war and have had no part in declaring war. They have been plunged into this war by the trickery and treachery of the ruling class of the country through its representatives in the National Administration and National Congress, its demagogic agitators, its subsidized press, and other servile instruments of public expression.

We brand the declaration of war by our government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world.

In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

No greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this nation against its will.

In harmony with these principles, the Socialist Party emphatically rejects the proposal that in time of war the workers should suspend their struggle for better conditions. On the contrary, the acute situation created by war calls for an even more vigorous prosecution of the class struggle, and we recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action:

1. Continuous, active, and public opposition to the war, through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power.

2. Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people, we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expense by taxing the necessities of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon future generations. We demand that the capitalist class, which is responsible for the war, pay its cost. Let those who handled the fire furnish the fuel.

3. Vigorous resistance to all reactionary measures, such as censorship of press and mails, restriction of the rights of free speech, assemblage, and organization, or compulsory arbitration and limitation of the right to strike.

4. Consistent propaganda against military training and militaristic teaching in the public schools.

5. Extension of the campaign of education among the workers to organize them into strong, class-

conscious, and closely unified political and industrial organizations, to enable them by concerted and harmonious mass action to shorten this war and to establish lasting peace.

6. Widespread educational propaganda to enlighten the masses as to the true relation between capitalism and war, and to rouse and organize them for action, not only against present war evils, but for the prevention of future wars and for the destruction of the causes of war.

7. To protect the masses of the American people from the pressing danger of starvation which the war in Europe has brought upon them, and which the entry of the United States has already accentuated, we demand—

(a) The restriction of food exports so long as the present shortage continues, the fixing of maximum prices and whatever measures may be necessary to prevent the food speculators from holding back the supplies now in their hands;

(b) The socialization and democratic management of the great industries concerned with the production, transportation, storage, and the marketing of food and other necessities of life;

(c) The socialization and democratic management of all land and other natural resources now held out of use for monopolistic or speculative profit.

These measures are presented as means of protecting the workers against the evil results of the present war. The danger of recurrence of war will exist as long as the capitalist system of industry remains in existence. The

WHEN FUEHRER AL RULED A CITY

(Continued from Page Six)

the work of the *Führer* were gangsters, murderers, gunmen, thugs, brutes of the lowest type. Whether we like it or not, it is a fact that for a time they controlled large sections of state and local governments; and they completely controlled one local government, running the town of Cicero like a satrapy.

Let us imagine that repeal had not come. Let us imagine that the millions who were accessories to all that law breaking did not suddenly quit wanting to drink. Let us assume that under such circumstances the likes of Al Capone, Legs Diamond, Dutch Schultz and all the other unsavory reptiles who flourished under the old dispensation, continued to gain wealth, increase power and extend their influence; can you imagine such a crew finally gaining complete control of the government of the United States?

When the O'Bannions and the Aiello, the Uales and the Diamonds began to exterminate each other they had only begun. If they had continued in business... well, maybe we can now understand a little of the fate that has come to what was once a great nation! Poor Germany!

end of wars will come with the establishment of socialized industry and industrial democracy the world over. The Socialist Party calls upon all the workers to join it in its struggle to reach this goal, and thus bring into the world a new society in which peace, fraternity, and human brotherhood will be the dominant ideals.

The Secret International

(Continued from Page Seven)

ance Office, Ltd.; the Sun Life Assurance Society; the Ottoman Bank; Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd.; and the Economist Newspaper Limited.

Schneider has connections with the Banque de l'Union Parisienne; the Banque Generale De Credit Hongrois; the Union Europeene Banque; and, to quote from "The Secret International," "It is the most influential firm in the Comité des Forges, the powerful industrial union in France, which played a great part in the Ruhr occupation, and admittedly had a considerable influence on the Poincaré cabinet. Its influence was behind the propaganda for the Saar Basin, and the demand at the Peace Conference for the Left Bank of the Rhine. The President of the Comité des Forges is M. Francois Wendel, who is also a Deputy in the French Chamber, and a director of the Bank of France. He has a controlling interest in the best known Nationalist French newspapers, the *Journal des Debats*, and recently he acquired a controlling number of shares in *Le Temps*...

For the trained armament salesman to "land" an arms contract, he must exercise a little technique. For instance, he might offer a powerful army or navy officer a high and "unwarranted" commission in return for an arms contract. This happened in the case of the Swedish Air Force scandals and the 1914 Mitsui-Vickers case. On the other hand, he might employ the ingenious subterfuge originated by Sir Basil Zaharoff, of frightening one nation into preparation for war by a reference to the preparedness of a rival nation.

Your really astute salesman might employ the more modern method of carrying with him moving pictures showing the products of his company in the making, and perhaps, in action.

"The Secret International" seeks to promote a movement for the nationalization of all armaments with the ultimate aim of total disarmament. This latter is essential, but is not so much a preventative as a deterrent to war. Although it is true that armaments do not make wars, they encourage national animosities and contribute toward wars.

The real reason for war lies rooted deep in our intensely competitive economic system. Total disarmament would mean that each nation would start from scratch.

ILLINOIS SOCIALISTS TO BATTLE FOR THEIR CIVIL LIBERTIES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A Committee for the Restoration of Constitutional Rights in Illinois was set up by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its bi-monthly meeting here. A conference of labor, liberal and church leaders was held here July 4th to set this committee into operation.

Following gas attacks and illegal arrests at recent meetings in Illinois addressed by Norman Thomas, a wave of reaction and violent repression seems to have started throughout the state.

In Staunton, Ill., Oscar Sturm, a member of the party's State Executive Committee and secretary of the Illinois Workers' Alliance, powerful state-wide unemployed organization, has been set upon in the street by a well-known bully and knocked unconscious and brutally kicked while police stood nearby. Sturm was then arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

He was later discharged at the hearing on the case, but the alarming feature of the case is that the attacker, who had previously similarly attacked another Socialist, is the leader of a newly organized local group of the Silver Shirt Legion formed from a nucleus in the local American Legion Post and financed by a group of local business men. Fines assessed by the court against this hoodlum, who is also a deputy sheriff, are paid by the business men's group backing the Legion.

In addition, reports come from St. Clair County of the revival of Illinois' intolerable Criminal Syndicalism Act under which members of the American Workers' Party have been arrested and charged.

In Hillsboro, fourteen leaders of an unemployed demonstration were arrested after the demonstration was over and are being held on \$8,000 cash bail for the grand jury.

In Nokomis, Ill., the mayor by simple proclamation has forbidden the assembly of four or more persons, and the American Legion has organized a Vigilants' Committee that claims to be able to mobilize 500 armed men at a few hours' notice to crush an organized manifestation of the unemployed.

In DuPage County, just outside of Chicago, the American Legion in Glen Ellyn and Wheaton have boasted that they will prevent or break up any future meetings of the Socialist Party.

The executive adopted a resolution endorsing the Detroit Declaration both timely and correct in its restatement of Socialist position in the struggle against war and fascism.

there is no "acting President" in Washington at the present, there is but slim chance for the realization of Roosevelt's hope about "no news in Washington all summer."

Behind the Scenes in Washington

(Continued from Page One)

Some political observers record the following as real or potential storm signals:

LABOR.—Strikes and threats of strikes have been popping in every part of the country. The still unsettled steel strike, the Pacific Coast longshoremen's difficulties, the Milwaukee street railways walkout have kept a constant stream of labor disputes knocking at Roosevelt's door. The Wagner labor disputes bill has barely begun to function.

STOCK MARKET.—For the first time in history the government will attempt to make Wall Street walk the straight and narrow. The commission faced with this task is still in embryo. Five men have been appointed to make Wall Street toe the mark: Kennedy, a Wall Street broker; Ferdinand Pecora, James M. Landis, Robert E. Healy and George C. Mathews. They have just been sworn in and are about to begin functioning.

NRA.—The nest of the Blue Eagle, as Roosevelt departed, was messier than ever before in its hectic and frequently messy life. General Johnson, his trigger-finger always nervous, is more explosive than ever. Despite Johnson's expletives, Big Business and Little Business cannot be laughed off. Price-fixing remains a sore spot. A hundred complicated questions are crowding in on a man discouraged and weary.

HOUSING.—The big drive to take up the midsummer slack, to help reduce federal relief rolls through the gigantic slum-clearance, the housing program is just being launched. Upon it depends construction prosperity next year.

LOANS TO INDUSTRY.—The R.F.C. has just received from Congress the right to put the government further into business by lending money to industry. This new start on the old handout game has just begun.

TARIFF.—The President has just received unprecedented powers to negotiate trade treaties, change

tariff rates without ratification by Congress. A score of nations and several hundred lobbyists have been hounding the State Department to begin. The German situation considerably muddies the international waters.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Another commission to control telephones, telegraphs and radio also for the first time in history has not even rented spittoons and coat hangers.

What accentuates Roosevelt's absence is the fact that his is the most centralized administration in years. Some of his Cabinet officers will scarcely hire an office boy without trotting over to ask the man in the White House.

So the summer may be hot, hectic and at times delirious. The component parts of the official family will step on each other's toes, and the President thousands of miles away from Washington.

Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration since its inception a year ago, became President Roosevelt's chief aide and coordinator in problems of relief, public works, labor disputes and general industrial recovery—at least during Roosevelt's absence.

In order that Mr. Richberg may devote his full attention to the new responsibilities entrusted to him by the President he has been given leave of absence, with pay, from the NRA until September 1.

Three separate and distinct jobs were cut out for Mr. Richberg in the executive order which the President left behind and which was made public at the White House as the Executive was steaming out to the open sea. Most important is the directorship of a new federal body to be known as the Industrial Emergency Committee.

Serving with the director on this committee will be: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works; Miss Perkins, Secretary of La-

bor; General Johnson, National Recovery Administrator; Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief.

The duties of the new agency were outlined by the President in the following official language:

To make recommendations to the President, through its director, with respect to problems of relief, public works, labor disputes and industrial recovery, and to study and coordinate the handling of problems affecting these activities.

Mr. Richberg described the new Industrial Emergency Commission as "a small committee for an intensive job" on industrial relations in collaboration with the emergency council.

"It is a job of making a study so that by the time the President comes back we will have a program of cooperation," he said. "We haven't any plans at the moment, but we understand that our job is to work out plans for better coordination of all emergency activities and to make our recommendations direct to the President.

"We shall function as to recommendations on matters which might be regarded as joint problems, rather than special problems, and our studies will cover the work of the Recovery Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Emergency Relief Administration—and labor disputes, with which all three are concerned."

Mr. Richberg said joint meetings on July 10 and July 24 had been scheduled for the executive and emergency councils but no call had been issued for a meeting of the new Industrial Emergency Committee. Suggestions that he would be a kind of "assistant President" or "summer President" were pleasantly but firmly answered with a quick retort that he would be "nothing of the kind."

"And don't you say anything like that," he added. "Of course I won't say it, and nobody else will. But even though

Getting Ready for the Battle

Penn. Socialists and Women's Sections Meet July 21 and 22

By Sarah Limbach

State Secretary, Socialist Party of Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH. — Pennsylvania Socialists will hold their state convention July 21-22 at the Socialist Park, Sinking Springs, Reading.

More than 250 delegates and visitors are expected. The convention will devote itself mostly to party organization and the 1934 state campaign and will draw up a state platform.

Committees on organization, campaign, constitution, resolutions, and platform, elected by the February Harrisburg nominating convention, are preparing material to be submitted to the delegates. Resolutions or suggestions may be submitted to these committees through the State Office, 122 9th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania women Socialists will gather July 21, 2 p. m., at the Socialist Park, Reading, for the first State Conference of Women Socialists. Delegates from 143 party branches will be present. The tentative program will consist of discussions on:

1. The role of Socialist women in:
 - a) The Socialist Party—as organizers—educators—rank and file.
 - b) The field of labor and Socialist education.
 - c) The field of social and labor

legislation.
d) The field of unemployed organizations.

2. The organization of a State League of Women Socialists.

Among those participating in the discussions will be Jennie Libros, chairman, Women's Committee of Philadelphia; Lilith Wilson, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Emma Sands and Anna Zackman, of Reading; Sarah Limbach, State Secretary; Jane W. Tait of Pittsburgh, member of the State Executive Committee.

The women comrades of Berks County will be hosts to the visiting women Socialists from other states and the delegates to the conference.

On Sunday afternoon, July 22, a mass meeting and picnic will be held under the auspices of the Women's Committee of Berks County at the Socialist Park.



Larsen Runs for Governor in Michigan

BATTLE CREEK.—A full ticket was nominated at the state convention held here last week-end. In addition, a state platform was adopted.

The following were nominated: Governor, Arthur E. Larsen, Battle Creek; Lieut.-Governor, Roy Matthews, Vermontville; Secretary of State, Arthur Kent, Detroit; Treasurer, Cecil Bailey, Kalkaska; Auditor-General, Deufay R. Hovey, Sr., Grand Rapids; Attorney-General, William Kennitz, Ann Arbor; United States Senator, John Monarch, Battle Creek.

Larsen is a recent member of the party, but worked with Socialists in Wisconsin while attending Northwestern University. Born in Kenosha, Wis., he migrated to Michigan, working as a dirt farmer and later in a number of industries in the state. He graduated from Western State Teachers' College at Kalamazoo and is at present the pastor in the Methodist Church in Battle Creek.

Matthews and Bailey are farmers, both being active in the movement a number of years. Arthur Kent is the Detroit organizer for the party, and Hovey a trade unionist of long standing. Kennitz is an active member of the Ann Arbor local, and John Monarch an old-time Socialist who has run in many campaigns in Battle Creek.

The convention unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Detroit Declaration. A second resolution was endorsed asking the N.E.C. to initiate a referendum for a Declaration of Principles which would substitute the present stand on war and the road to power with the R.P.C. program.

Locals in California Are Growing Fast Everywhere

By Stanley Rogers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Reports from various parts of the state indicate that the party will run more candidates in this election than it has for many years.

During the summer and fall a number of nationally and internationally prominent speakers will be heard in the state. Max Winter, former vice-mayor of Vienna, will be here during the month. E. A. Radice, of the Socialist League of Great Britain, and George R. Kirkpatrick will make tours of the state this summer and fall. Norman Thomas may also come to the Coast.

At its June meeting the State Executive Committee decided to cooperate with the League for Industrial Democracy on its West Coast lecture series.

E. E. Porter, state literature agent, reports that a Socialist book store is being built by the mail order business the agency is now doing.

A new local at Dos Palos has been chartered.

Alan Clark is to arrange a series of weekly radio broadcasts over Station KROW, Oakland.

A state-wide finance committee was appointed. The members of this committee were very carefully selected by the S.E.C., since the future of the party is largely dependent upon its efficiency. The S.E.C. urges especially upon the membership the need for cooperating with the members of the finance committee so that the work of the party may continue to go forward during the campaign.

With reference to initiative petitions now being circulated, the S.E.C. adopted the following resolutions, defining the party's policy: Supporting the teachers in their tenure fight.

Opposing the appointment of judges.

Opposing giving to Justices of the Peace the right to send a case immediately to municipal court if the prisoner pleads guilty.

Opposing giving to judges permission to charge the jury on questions of fact.

Opposing giving the court permission to comment on the fact that the defendant does not take the stand.

The next meeting of the S.E.C. was set for July 14-15 in Berkeley.

Local Los Angeles has reformed its city organization on a new plan. An executive committee elected by a city red card meeting manages city affairs, which are principally bi-weekly members' meetings of an educational nature and occasional city-wide propaganda meetings. The first of the members' meetings was given over to a discussion of the proposed new Declaration of Principles, which was criticized from several points of view.

LOS ANGELES.—The Socialist Party of Los Angeles County will hold its annual picnic at Glenoaks Park at the end of the pavement on East Glenoaks Boulevard in Glendale on Sunday, July 15. The park is at 2800 East Glenoaks Boulevard. All arrangements are being made by the Glendale Local and the Polish Branch of Los Angeles.

Every local and branch in Los Angeles County is cooperating to make this picnic the main event of the year. Over a thousand people attended a Socialist picnic at this park two years ago, and a larger crowd is predicted this year. The principal attraction will be an address by Milen Dempster, Socialist candidate for Governor. Other speakers will include William W. Busick, educational director of the I.L.G.W.U. of Los Angeles. Many of the candidates for county offices will be present. A good union orchestra will furnish music for dancing. Games are being arranged for the children. Refreshments will be served all day. Many valuable prize prizes will be given. Local Glendale is pushing the sale of The New Leader and will have it for sale on the picnic grounds.

Mrs. Berger Rounds Out 25 Years as School Director

MILWAUKEE. — Meta Berger, Socialist, has just rounded out a full quarter century of service as a member of the School Board of this city. She was elected in 1909, the first Socialist to carry the entire city in an election, and she has been re-elected ever since upon the completion of her term.

Mrs. Berger is the widow of Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman and creator of the great Socialist organization of the city. A year after her first election as School Director the city was swept by the party, Emil Seidel being elected Mayor with a full ticket, including her husband as Alderman-at-Large.

She has served as President of the School Board and is also a Regent of the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Berger was active in the suffrage movement, and is a leader in the peace movement. She has also held high office in the Socialist Party.

Dempster Opens Labor College Lectures

LOS ANGELES.—The regular weekly Open Forum of the American Labor College was started Monday night, July 2, at 106 E. Ames St., with the opening lecture by Milen Dempster, Socialist candidate for Governor of California. Dempster spoke on "The Aims of the Socialist Party." He had recently returned from the national convention of the Socialist Party and will be prepared to clarify the issues.

On July 9th the speaker will be Judge Ben Lindsey, who will speak on "Simplification of County Justice."

Every week during the summer prominent speakers will be offered in the American Labor College Open Forum, and the public is invited to attend. For further information, phone or write to the American Labor College, 106 E. Adams St., Prospect 1814, Los Angeles.

To Campaign Against Disfranchisement of Workers

One of the first tasks to which the incoming Socialist Party's National Executive Committee has promised to devote itself is a vigorous campaign for the abolition of poll tax and educational requirements to qualify workers as voters, and for the abolition of provisions found in some states that those on relief are denied the ballot.

The committee's action follows the convention's resolution, which reads:

"Whereas, many states disfranchise unemployed workers on the ground that they are paupers, and the federal relief program virtually requires a statement of pauperism to obtain relief, and

"Whereas, poll tax laws disfranchise workers in many other states, and

"Whereas, educational requirements are not fixed and uniform, and thus are used by corrupt election officials to disfranchise workers, and

"Whereas, many states set up financial qualifications for candidates for public office,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Socialist Party favors the abolition of these denials of individual rights and liberties, and urges that a consistent and vigorous fight be made against these laws and restrictions."

Rebel Arts Launches Puppet Play Troupe

Puppet plays as an affective and artistic vehicle for proletarian propaganda are being studied by the Puppet Troupe of Rebel Arts. A studio and a permanent stage is being fitted up.

Section leaders now include: Puppet making, Harry Herzog; Costumes, Suzanne Rapkin; Plays, John Lovinger.

One or more traveling units will be organized. Rebel Arts chapters will be given all possible assistance in organizing Puppet studies.

Party Notes

New Locals, Branches and YPSL's

ARIZONA. Lowell; **CALIFORNIA.** Fresno (YPSL); **COLORADO.** Arapahoe, Niwot; **MASSACHUSETTS.** Gardner (YPSL); **MICHIGAN.** Albion, Harbor Springs, Three Rivers; **MISSOURI.** Baldwin, Carthage (YPSL); **MINNESOTA.** Millville, Rohna, St. James, Salem, Valley Park, Van Buren; **MONTANA.** Darby, Livingston, Peck, Plains; **NEW YORK.** Huntington, Inwood (Italian Branch), Kingston, Yonkers (YPSL, 2 Jr.); **OKLAHOMA.** Anadarko, Arapahoe, Marlow; **PENNSYLVANIA.** Bridgeville (Jugoslav Branch), Curwensville, Philadelphia (Strawberry Mansion Jewish Branch); **RHODE ISLAND.** Pawtucket (YPSL); **TEXAS.** San Antonio, Shamrock; **WASHINGTON.** Bellingham (YPSL); **WEST VIRGINIA.** Charleston.

Illinois

Chicago. The Declaration of Principles was discussed June 29 at a branch meeting of the 6th Congressional District. Mordicai Shulman upheld the affirmative position and Dr. A. J. Dubin the negative. Friday, June 22, the discussion groups met at the home of Norman Goldstein. The discussion on the Declaration of Principles, started at the branch meeting, was continued. June 23 our regular Saturday street meeting was held.

Topics for future discussion group meetings will be: July 6, home of Comrade Schachtman, 1425 S. Kedzie Ave., at 8:30, the Declaration of Principles to be continued. Next regular meeting will take place Monday, July 2, 3322 Douglas Blvd. Reports and Impressions of the national convention were given at regular branch meeting June 7 and discussion group June 9 by delegate and visitors of the convention. The 6th Congressional District is also planning to have a picnic in the near future.

West Virginia

H. L. Franklin, candidate for Congress in the First District, is actively campaigning and reports good sized audiences, especially at Fairview where over 20 announced their intentions to join the party.

F. G. Strickland will speak five times in the Charleston area, July 11-15.

Local Martinsburg passed red hot resolutions condemning the election laws that compel all minority parties to nominate by subscription petition, at a mass meeting at which Henry Flury was chief speaker.

Michigan

Detroit. It is with deep regret that we record the death of Comrade Knowling, member of Branch 1. Comrades will recall Comrade Knowling as the photographer at the recent National Convention. Comrade Knowling was well known for his photographic propaganda, having arranged illustrated lecture series on the History of the Machine and War. At the time of his death he was engaged in working out a similar series on Socialist Economics.

By John K. Arnot

St. Clair. The Socialists of the "Thumb" of Michigan are on the move. Seventh

A PERSONAL NOTE

By Frances A. Henson

My attention has been called to the fact that my name has been used as a signer of the Call to the next Congress Against War and Fascism as a member of the National Executive Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism. I resigned from the secretaryship of the American League on March 3rd and this entitled resignation from the League. Therefore, my name should not have been signed to this call. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I want it made unmistakably clear that I do not have any connection with the American League Against War and Fascism. New Haven, Conn.

Norwalk. August 12, 4th District Congressional Convention.

Bridgeport. September 8 and 9, Socialist State Convention.

Following nominations already made: Congress, 1st District, Edward Heintz, 2nd Dist., Arthur E. Odde; 5th Dist., Paul O. Grossenbacher. State Representative from Avon, Adolph Furrey; East Lyme, Kenneth W. Thurlow; Middlebury, Jeremiah H. Dwyer; Sprague, Arthur Godiare.

AN APOLOGY

The New Leader regrets that a paragraph in a short article by James H. Maurer in the issue of June 16 was so "pied" that it was unintelligible. As there is gossip to the effect that the article was altered, this explanation is made in justice to Comrade Maurer and to The New Leader. Considering that the editor is in agreement with what Comrade Maurer wrote, he certainly could have no motive in altering what Comrade Maurer wrote. We repeat, the article was set in type as handed in but part of it was "pied" in the make-up of the paper and our apology is due to Comrade Maurer.—Editor.

Solomon and Thomas Named

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

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE

THE New York state convention elected the following State Committee, to serve until the 1936 convention:

- Fred Sander of Syracuse
- James Oneal, Queens County
- James Battistoni, Buffalo
- Harry Kritzer, Kings County
- William Hillsdorf, Rochester
- Julius Gerber, New York
- Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Kings
- U. Solomon, New York
- Sarah Volovick, Bronx
- Carl O. Parsons, Westchester
- Herm. Kobbé, Rensselaer Co.
- Charles H. Rich, Madison Co.
- Theresa Wiley, Schenectady
- Morris Berman, New York
- Newton R. Jones, Utica.

The committee met immediately after adjournment of the convention and voted to hold its first regular session in Albany, July 15.

Altman wanted first to ask the candidate to declare whether, in the event of the ratification of the Detroit Declaration, he would stand by it.

Solomon accepted the nomination amid cheers and the singing of the International. He declared: "I will not start the campaign with a quarrel. I am fighting capitalism, not my own comrades. We will never have Socialism until we win the workers, and that is true regardless of how the Declaration goes."

Comrade Thomas asked Solomon to have those remarks printed in The New Leader, and Altman, satisfied with the candidate's statement, asked to withdraw his objection to a unanimous nomination.

Carl O. Parsons named Herman Kobbé for Lieutenant-Governor, and A. C. Weinfeld named Jack T. Britt Gaerity of Rochester. The vote was 74 to 39, representing 2,125 members to 941 in favor of Kobbé.

Then came the battle over the United States Senatorship. It was known that Norman Thomas had been mentioned for the nomination, but he had given an interview the previous day in which he said that those who control the state organization should have the honors as well as the responsibilities that go with control. It was known that those opposing sections of the Declaration had agreed to support Oneal for the nomination. But in a warm speech Harry W. Laidler named Comrade Thomas, citing his great popularity with the masses and that four times he had run with Charles Solomon as his running mate. His speech was interpreted by many as an appeal for unity, for harmony, and for closed ranks in the battle for Socialism.

Waldman named Oneal, asserting that the ticket should be a harmonious one, and calling for support for those Socialist policies Oneal stands for. There followed the most heated debate over a nomination in American Socialist history. Henry Fruchter and Julius Umansky, both of whom had voted for the resolution criticizing the Detroit Declaration, supported Thomas, while Jacob Panken and Joseph Tuvin attacked Thomas' party policies. U. Solomon and Julius Gerber, both strong opponents of the Detroit Declaration, called upon Oneal to decline in the interest of party harmony, while many delegates were constantly consulting with Oneal, some asking him to decline, some to remain in the race.

Chairman Lee then asked both candidates to come to the platform and asked if they accepted. Thomas nodded, and Oneal declined in a speech in which he declared the spectacle the convention had seen was a sign of the "immaturity" of American Socialism. He denounced what he referred to as a tendency to "open wounds and rub salt in them," and said that by united work for Socialism the heat and rancor of the present controversy would disappear.

A vote by show of hands was taken and Thomas was nominated 58 to 38, about 15 not voting.

In accepting, Thomas paid a glowing tribute to James Oneal for his manly action, and then declared his position. "I am for democracy," he said, and added that he was pledged to verbal changes in the Detroit Declaration. He said that he would undertake an automobile campaign to cover every part of the state, and that he would strive with all his might for party unity.

Credit for the move for unity in the party when the nomination for U. S. Senator became a contest is given to Julius Gerber, U. Solomon and the centrist group, who urged Oneal to decline, which he did and voted for Thomas. This group proved a stabilizing force in the convention, and Oneal's action brought a fine feeling among the

Detroit they might have used it to build the party. "But when you used that control to jam down the throats of the delegates, without adequate time for study, a Declaration such as this you did not use that power to build the party but to make it impossible for some of our finest comrades to remain in the party." Addressing Thomas directly, he said: "Norman, you made yourself not the spokesman of the party but of a fraction of the party." He then read from Thomas' book, "The Choice Before Us," that those who heap contempt upon democracy contribute to the growth of an American fascism. "Norman," he said, "if you were right in that book, you are wrong here. If you are right here, you were wrong in that book. When you, Norman, accepted membership upon the Charter Revision Commission of New York City—and I think you did right in serving there—you accepted office at the hands of a bogus democracy to patch up the bogus institutions of a decaying capitalism. How do you reconcile that service on the Charter Commission with the reference to 'bogus democracy' in the Detroit Declaration? One or the other is wrong; they can't both be right."

The vote, by roll call, was then taken.

The Socialist Party Unity Conference, called the "Centrist Group," organized only five days before the convention, drafted the substitute for the Declaration, taking the Detroit resolution as a basis. It attempted to clarify the ambiguous statements in the Detroit document by inserting Marxist amendments not subject to misunderstanding.

The substitute was presented to the Platform Committee by Matthew Levy, George Steinhardt, Jules Umansky, I. Minkoff, Sidney Hertzberg, George Friedman, Sam Friedman, Harry Lopatin, George Turitz, Bob Tyler and Theodore Shapiro, the latter two not delegates. It was adopted by the committee by a vote of 4 to 3 and then presented to the convention.

After the election of members of the State Committee, nominations were made for Governor. William M. Feigenbaum nominated Charles Solomon; Lewi Tonks of Schenectady named Professor Coleman B. Cheney of Skidmore College, Saratoga; DeWitt named Edward F. Cassidy, and Sol Marcus of the Bronx named Herman Woscow. Cassidy declined in favor of Solomon and Woscow withdrew in favor of Cheney. In accepting, Cheney declared that he wanted it understood that he stood squarely upon the Detroit resolution. On roll call Solomon was nominated by a delegate vote of 79 to 33, representing 2,238½ party members to 862. Cheney moved to make the nomination unanimous, but Jack

(Continued from Page Two)

bate over the Declaration of Principles was fairly launched. Jacob Panken, for the Resolutions Committee, read the resolution opposing the Declaration, reporting that the vote in the committee had been 5 to 1, with one not voting. The delegates were informed at that time of the draft substitute for the Detroit Declaration, referred to above, and told that regardless of the fate of the resolution before the house it would be possible also to vote upon the second document.

Lewi Tonks of Schenectady raised the point of order that a vote on the Declaration was not properly before the convention; he was declared out of order. Marks of Nassau moved in a substitute resolution that it was undemocratic to seek to influence the votes of party members in a pending referendum by a state resolution. Declared out of order, he appealed and the chair was sustained 69 to 31.

After a motion by Herman Woscow of the Bronx to table the resolution had been defeated, Norman Thomas opened the debate, declaring that the Declaration was properly before the house, but that whichever way the vote went no party member would necessarily be bound by the convention's action.

"The effect of the whole Declaration has been misinterpreted," he declared. "This is not Communism. We want this Declaration to make democracy effective." He declared that the nation is eagerly awaiting a lead such as the Declaration can give it, and asserted that verbal amendments to the Detroit text have already been made to meet objections that have come from all sides.

Waldman opened on the other side, insisting that the only issue before the house was whether this is a wise resolution or not. "If the Detroit resolution is adopted," he said, "it would drive underground many of our strongest organizations under present laws. If the party leaders want to drive us underground, let them be honest enough to say so. What do you mean by your words? Don't camouflage what you mean by your words. We declare for opposition to war on the basis of the ballot and the organized might of the trade union movement." There are phrases in the Detroit Declaration, he said, that might send many innocent men to jail.

James Oneal took up another aspect of the Declaration, declaring that democracy is a real thing, won by the workers within the framework of capitalism. "If we mean what this Declaration says, we should go before the workers in the fall declaring that we want their votes under the bogus laws of a bogus democracy, to elect bogus officials to a bogus legislature, there to strive for a bogus Socialism."

Jack Altman insisted that "Workers' democracy" is actually Social democracy, while Samuel A. DeWitt declared that in 1920, when he was expelled from the Assembly, he believed that we had a bogus democracy; now he knows it. "I am sorry," he said, "that we didn't use the words proletarian dictatorship. Then the workers would understand what we meant. We have been too careful about words; too careless about deeds."

Edward F. Cassidy said that the Declaration would open the door to individual actions of impatient people.

Haim Kantorovitch said he believed New York would be the only state to reject the Detroit Declaration, and he appealed to the party to get back to revolutionary Socialism.

Charles Solomon, in closing the debate, declared that when the elements led by Norman Thomas won control of the party machinery at

Features of the Week on WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sun., July 8—11 a.m., Forward Hour; 8 p.m., Sol Giskin, violinist; 8:30, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 10, Symposium.

Mon., July 9—3:45 p.m., Nicholas Salslavsky, baritone, with string ensemble; 4:30, Actors' Dinner Club, direction of Doris Hardy; 5, Clemente Giglio, drama and music; 5:30, Lydia Mason, pianist; 5:45, "The Virginians," male quartet.

Tues., July 10—5:30 p.m., C. G. N. Y. Dramatic Group; 8, City Charter Series, Mrs. Saul Godman of Municipal City Affairs Committee; 8:15, "Paris in New York"; 10, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Wed., July 11—4:45 p.m., Harriet Ayes, songs; 5:30, White Sisters and Black, vocal trio; 5:45, Elizabeth Andres, contralto; 8:15, Ethel Driggs, soprano; 8:30, Mario, Ovidio, baritone, Gerald Mirate, pianist; 8:45, WEVD University of the Air; Dr. Sandler Lorand, "The Conscious and Unconscious in Personality."

Thurs., July 12—4:30 p.m., "Mildred's Style Review"—Garfield Swift, baritone, Conrad & Tremont, piano duo, Mildred, style talk; 8:15, "Old Time Favorites"—Helen Bishop, soprano, Helen Lanvin, contralto, Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone; 10, Henry and Edward Peterson, violin and zither; 10:15, Marion Klarfeld, soprano, Patrice Nickols, pianist.

Fri., July 13—4:30 p.m., Ben Blumenberg, The New Leader Review; 8, Metropolitan String Quartet; 8:15, "My Boy," sketch starring Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30, Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"; 10, Gertrude Weil Klein, "Socialist Women and the Industrial Struggle."

Sat., July 14—8:15 p.m., Clara Blankman, violinist; 8:30, Nathaniel Sprinzen, tenor; 10, Grand Opera.

Colorado

Members of local Denver are donating their services to the Workmen's Circle in making ready a new headquarters building on West Colfax Ave. The Socialists have generously been offered the use of the building for meetings.

delegates. Fred Sander was then named for Controller, by 59 votes to 11 for Samuel A. DeWitt. Karlin won the nomination for Attorney-General by 57 votes to 17 for A. C. Weinfeld, and the other nominations were made without opposition.

It was then late in the night session, and after Oneal had read the Platform it was referred to the State Committee for editing, and after the proposed substitute for the Declaration was also referred the convention adjourned amid cheers and the singing of the International.

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The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Gypsy Cocktail

"GYPSY BLONDE." A musical comedy based on "The Bohemian Girl." Score by Balfe. Book by Kenneth Johns. Lyrics by Frank Gabrielson. At the Lyric.

A cocktail is a drink in which something harmless and usually sweet is mixed with something that has a strong kick in it. The present venture takes the harmless "Bohemian Girl" and with the aid of modern police and wrist watches in the plot, tries to put in the wriggles and kick of up-to-date jazz. But the "heart bowed down by weight of woe" in "the dear dead days beyond recall," with the dream that "I dwelt in marble halls"—though memories of songs at home in childhood—mix like oil and water with the syncopations of the later days. Side by side they stand, making curiously successive bits of entertainment.

There are good voices in the company, especially the basso of John Dunsmore as leader of the gypsies, and the sweeter tones of Helene Arden as his queen. Belle Didjah (with more wriggles than cirk) does two good dances, the oen at the fair being vivacious and effective. There is amusement, too, in the drunken antics of the noble nincompoop who condescends to marry the wealthy American heiress.

The "gypsy blonde" is forced to wear a dark wig when she joins the gypsy band; whereafter it strikes us as singularly appropriate to have several of the gypsy chorus obviously, strikingly, blonde! It is perhaps more conventional, in one of the chorus dances, to have the barelegged gypsies pretend to hide stolen money in their stockings. One might say that Belasco would never permit these things; but, then, Belasco would never produce this play. The Gypsy cocktail will please those who are just graduating from soft drinks.

"Of Human Bondage" at Music Hall—Unique Stage Show

The Radio City Music Hall this week is holding over its stage show, "The Magazine Rack," an original production in which dancing and comedy are illustrated in unique fashion.

Such popular periodicals as Vogue, The New Yorker, Esquire,

In the Theatre Union's Hit, "Stevedore"



Edna Thomas is one of a big cast in the success at the Civic Rep, which will continue there indefinitely.

"Sisters Under the Skin" at Fox Brooklyn New Stage Show Includes Bert Frohman

Starting today the Fox Brooklyn Theatre offers as its screen attraction "Sisters Under the Skin," which brings together three of the screen's well-known players—Elissa Landi, Frank Morgan and Joseph Schildkraut—in a modern romance of a woman who seeks happiness in a penthouse but finds it in an attic. Her loyalty holds her to the man who can give her everything, but her heart asks for the other who can offer her only love.

On the stage Flo Kelly's Marionettes are featured. The surrounding bill includes Nell Kelly, Bert Frohman, Brooklyn's own minstrel; Herman Hyde, assisted by Sally Burrill; Mato and Lolita, and Frank and Harry Seaman, late feature of Ed Wynn's "Laugh Parade."

Physical Culture come to life on the large stage, and the presentation idea makes for brisk entertainment.

On the screen, the Music Hall is presenting Leslie Howard in the much-discussed picturization of W. Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage." Supporting Mr. Howard are Bette Davis, Frances Dee, Kay Johnson, Reginald Owen, Reginald Deny and Alan Hale.

Unique Form of Entertainment to Open Early in August

The radio, the stage and the screen combine in one huge entertainment project for the first time in the history of either the theatre or radio. One of the most unusual forms of entertainment ever unfolded in this country and which, it is said, promises to set a precedent in the amusement field, will be launched early in August at the former Earl Carroll Theatre, now the Theatre of the Air.

Paying audiences will view broadcasts by famous stars of the stage, radio and the screen from the stage of the theatre but in atmospheric settings, adequately costumed and colored with scenic and electrical effects. The idea is a distinct departure from other audience-attended broadcasts in that while sponsored programs will be sent out over the air, they will be just as meticulously staged as any musical or dramatic production shown in other theatres.

Programs sponsored by major metropolitan stations will be heard and seen in the stage broadcast presentations. Special auditions will be held to give rising young talent an opportunity to show what they can do, many of whom, showing promise, will be used by the

Theatre of the Air.

Daily and Sunday broadcasts and performances will start at noon and run continuously until midnight.

On Roxy Screen



Little Shirley Temple, the screen's latest child sensation, as she appears in the new Fox Film, "Baby, Take a Bow."

DuWorld's 'Quest of Perfect Woman' and 'Tell-Tale Heart' Open on Broadway

The first episode of Tom Terriss' "The Quest of the Perfect Woman," titled "The Veiled Dancer of Eloued," will be shown on the same program with the Edgar Allan Poe film, "The Tell-Tale Heart," which opens today on Broadway.

"The Tell-Tale Heart" was directed by Desmond Hurst and features Norman Dryden in the part of the young boy affected by an "evil" eye.

Both pictures are released by DuWorld Pictures, Inc., which is also showing at the theatre "Yokel Dog Makes Good" featuring "Dumpsie," the Hollywood puppy seen with Eddie Cantor in "Palmy Days" and many other pictures, and "Miro-Unga," a study of sea elephants filmed off the coast of Mexico.

Ann Harding as "Virgie Winters" at the Albee

"The Life of Vergie Winters," Louis Bromfield's romance of the American small town, comes into its own on the RKO Albee screen, with the seething intimacy of the town transcribed into a thing of

Jack Dalton Foiled

"THE TICKET O' LEAVE MAN, OR HAWKSHAW THE DETECTIVE," by Tom Taylor. At the Palm Garden.

When Huck Finn was show-boatin' down the Mississippi, a curious formula rose. Half the town (males only) went to the show on opening night, half went the second night; all went the third night, equipped with rotten eggs and tomatoes—and the company skipped! Here in New York, half the town has gone to see "The Drunkard," at the American Music Hall on East 55th Street; sudden-starting Hawkshaw is bidding for the other half at the Palm Garden Music Hall on West 52nd Street—both give free sandwiches and beer, and nothing is skipped.

These music hall revivals, with their singing bartenders and jolly everyone-join-in-the-spirit, depend for their success on the cooperation of the audience. The night I saw Hawkshaw turn the tables on Jack Dalton, Al Smith was at a table (the audience sits at tables, you know)—genially writing autographs for whoever wished, and the frolics grew out of him. "East Side, West Side" was the favorite song; there was jovial beer (without skittles) and maybe the theatre once took such plays seriously. But now it's the good old summertime, and Broadway is the home of the rural sightseer. He'll see something like home fun at the Palm Garden.

Shirley Temple Stays at Roxy for Second Week

In view of the record business which she attracted in her first week, Shirley Temple in her newest starring picture, "Baby, Take a Bow," is being held over at the Roxy Theatre for a second week. This bright young star, whose rise to cinema fame is one of the wonders of the motion picture industry, has received, it is said, superlative praise for her thoroughly charming and delightful performance in this film. The entire surrounding stage revue at the Roxy is also being held over for a second week.

personal interest to the beholder. The vaudeville bill accompanying this Ann Harding-John Boles production features Oliver Wakefield, comedy star of this year's Ziegfeld "Follies"; Pappy-Zeke and Ezra

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly presents

SHE LOVES ME NOT

Dramatists' Guild Prize Comedy for 1934
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2nd BIG WEEK!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in Her Newest Starring Hit
"Baby, Take a Bow"
A Fox Film with
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★ Plus Gala Stage Revue ★
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KELLY FROHMAN HYDE
Mato & Lolita—Frank & Harry Seaman—Others
25c TO 5 P. M. W. KODAYS

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The Savages Fall Out

It will be a long time before we know just what has happened in Germany, or what is happening. We know enough now to turn away with a kind of nausea from this new exhibition of Hitler's brutality. Whether the men he has murdered were actually plotting a revolt against him or whether they were merely discontented; whether the troubles were political or in part due to rivalry between Hitler and some of the slain for a shameless homosexual affection, we cannot say.



Norman Thomas

The official reference to homosexual matters in the report justifying the executions is significant. At all events, Germany has fallen to a new low level of tragedy and shame. The hope, of course, is that when brutes and thieves fall out, honest men may come into their own.

Apparently Hitler is consolidating his power on conservative lines. This will mean that the workers can no longer have a pathetic faith that the Nazi movement itself will turn to the left. Therefore they will have to rally round the red flag of real social revolution instead of the black flag of a hypocritical Nazi radicalism.

Walter Duranty makes the interesting point that Hitler let too many men into his Storm Troops. He should have followed, Duranty thinks, the Russian example. Maybe so, but Hitler came to power in part because he did let all sorts of divergent elements join the Storm Troops. Now he's paying the price of coming to power without any real philosophy or program.

For a while he may hang on to power by brutality and cold-blooded executions. He is solving no economic problem. He is worsening the position of Germany in the eyes of the world. He is intensifying that boycott which is already proving itself instrumental as a weapon against his regime.

It's our job to give all the help we can to the underground forces of real Socialism in Germany. It is our job to maintain and strengthen the boycott against German goods.

What Price Fascism Now?

In the struggle against an American version of fascism the condition of affairs in Germany is very hopeful. Even the middle class will think twice before it copies Hitler too literally. Nevertheless our defense against some version of fascism under an American name and label is not middle-class liberalism or the New Deal. It is the rapid organization of power in the name of a genuine workers' democracy.

While Roosevelt Cruises

The people who told us that President Roosevelt was surely going to move to the left have got a lot of explaining to do while President Roosevelt himself cruises in one of the ships of his beloved navy.

Why did the President sign a bill to give outright 75,000 rifles to the American Legion? Is this not the beginning of public arming of private forces quite in the fascist spirit? Why did the President show his utter disregard for the Darrow report on NRA by appointing one of the chief defenders of NRA, Donald Richberg, to be his chief planner during his absence? Why did the President give us a mediocre political commission to exercise control over the vital matter of radio and other communications? The New Deal has moved right, not left.

What About Democracy?

One good result of the discussion of the Declaration of Principles may be to stimulate Socialists to do some fresh thinking about democracy. To democracy as an ideal principle we are certainly committed. In its perfect form it cannot be achieved without the establishment of the Socialist society. As an ideal and in practice it is not the gift from an upper class to a lower class. It was worked out first by the struggle of the rising middle class against a feudal class and next by the struggle of the workers themselves for more power.

We cannot afford to give up democracy to fascist or aristocratic critics. It is this which I have had in mind when in books and other writings and speeches I have protested against an unscientific criticism of democracy or repudiation of it. I referred to that repudiation which is born primarily of unwarranted disgust with the soundness of the democratic ideal that men have a right to a voice

concerning the principles and the leaders under whom they are to be governed.

Under capitalism the ideal democracy can never be achieved. Capitalist democracy is limited. It is confined to the political field and excludes economic life. Even on the political field it is often limited by property qualifications and still more limited by the economic power of those who own the world and who cajole and coerce the workers. It is not enough, however, to say that capitalist democracy is limited in extent. There is something wrong with its quality. It is mechanistic. It emphasizes nose-counting rather than genuine discussion. It is hypocritical. It has in practice one law for the rich and another for the poor; one for the white man and another for the black man.

It is not easy to find one word to sum all this up. The word "bogus" which the Declaration of Principles uses pretty well covers the matter. It is in line with the historic Socialist criticism of capitalist democracy. It does not imply—certainly not when taken in its context—that Socialists are logically forced to reject the best use they can make of parliamentary machinery. The point is that they cannot make a good use of parliamentary machinery unless they are inspired by the ideal of a truer democracy and unless they organize workers in their own unions and in their own party in order to achieve democracy.

Debs had a saying which, if I remember it correctly, ran something like this: "Under capitalism there is no true democracy and no real republic." But neither Debs nor the supporters of the Declaration of Principles for that reason are compelled logically or otherwise to take a syndicalist position of opposition to political action.

A Great Opportunity in New York

NEW YORK STATE Socialists have adopted a good platform along conventional Socialist lines and have nominated a ticket headed by that eloquent and able campaigner, Charles Solomon, which will certainly give a good account of itself in the next campaign. That campaign presents real opportunities to Socialists.

When at the end of a long and heated discussion James Oneal withdrew his name as a candidate for the Senatorial nomination he proved once more his disinterested loyalty to the welfare of the party as he understood it. All of us appreciate that fact. It must be made clear, however, that neither I nor any one of the groups supporting the Declaration of Principles dreamed of asking Oneal to withdraw or of making that the price of our support of the party or of the ticket. Nothing could have been farther from our minds. The suggestion in the article in the New York Times to the effect that there was any possibility of a split from the left, whoever might be nominated for Sente, is wholly false. Neither I nor any of the groups who support the Declaration of Principles has ever countenanced for a fraction of a second any talk of split in the party whoever might be nominated in New York or whatever might be the vote on the Declaration. Talk of that kind has come from the other side, and has by now pretty well abated.

The New York Convention

In most respects the New York State convention furnished an example of what a Socialist convention ought not to be or do. The physical arrangements were unnecessarily amateurish and inconvenient. There was literally no discussion of state issues. Not even the platform was read through to the convention in its entirety or debated. Reports of other committees were not read at all and some delegates never even received them in written form. And these reports included the vital matter of organization. The outgoing State Committee violated the constitutional provision that its report should be submitted in writing in advance of the convention, and when the report was submitted on the floor it was inadequate and superficial. The outgoing State Committee had time to adopt a resolution which was none of its business condemning New York delegates at Detroit over whom it had no control for voting in support of the Declaration of Principles. But the State Committee apparently did not have time to attend to its own business. There was no discussion allowed on the report of the State Committee by the action of the majority of the convention.

One encouraging circumstance is that I have heard from the State Secretary and from some members of the incoming State Committee that they are anxious to get the opinion of all those who are interested in problems of organization and that they intend to act vigorously on the reports which were referred to them. Surely thoughtful Socialists will agree that whether a state convention is for or against the Declaration of Principles, it has no right to waste its time on discussion of national issues to the exclusion of vital matters of state action, especially when the opinion of a state convention on the referendum is only advisory and

The Geography Class Is Called to Order

By Gertrude Weil Klein

I think the best way of learning how the worker and farmer react to our propaganda, is by hearing from the struggling branches in various parts of the country which are carrying on the house-to-house canvassing, the distribution of literature and doing the other work which gives them a chance to talk to individuals and small groups. I don't think a speaker on tour can get a true picture. And so as soon as I hear from a sufficient number of comrades (the letters are still coming in) I shall—if the editors will allow me a little elbow room—spread them (the letters) on the record, and perhaps we can dope out methods of approach that would be effective under varying conditions.

My own experience has been in and around New York, with one of the most advanced and most powerful unions in the country. The workers with whom I have been in daily contact for over ten years are supposed to be the spear-head of the militant, class-conscious labor movement, and from these workers, particularly from the younger, the American or Americanized ones, has come the constant query to me as a Socialist: "Why doesn't the Socialist Party support LaGuardia?" Or during more distant campaigns, "Lehman" or "Al Smith." And now they ask in no insignificant numbers: "What's the matter with President Roosevelt?" and "Isn't he a Socialist?"



G. W. Klein

As long as workers such as these can ask questions such as these, we have our work cut out for us. Until the majority of the workers sympathetic to us understand thoroughly the utter incongruity of the Socialist Party supporting so-called liberal or radical candidates, I think we should refrain from spending too much time in the land of "If . . ."

I am reminded of another evidence of the lack of courage of the people in our city, one of the most enlightened and freest in the world. An analysis made by William M. Feigenbaum of the enrollment and vote in recent elections showed that the Socialist vote far exceeded the Socialist enrollment and that, conversely, the Democratic enrollment far exceeded the Democratic vote. Plainly, thousands of our voters, some perhaps party members, fear to enroll as Socialists. Yet, our "militant" friends would have us believe they are eager for revolutionary declarations.

These are straws in the wind, but from many such straws we get—if you'll forgive my mixing the metaphor—a composite picture of the map of our country.

And now I want to quote from one of the members of the "geog-

raphy class" who reports from Massachusetts: "Another wrinkle in the Socialist appeal appears at fault. The Marxian key just won't unlock all the mysteries of economics. Things happen in 70 years, new inventions giving rise to new institutions, new social patterns. Socialists stress the master's interpretation, citing the passing scene as evidence. Americans stress the passing scene and feel that the Marxian interpretation by no means tells the whole story. . . . When the steamship California that used to be stoked by 127 cursing, steaming bobunks stripped to the waist, is today tended by three gentlemen technicians clad in white uniforms and nobby caps, who draw good wages just to watch gages and turn valves, what becomes of labor unions and class war? The Socialists won't acknowledge the earth turns, but the Americans don't look for much of a class war while labor's army of noble proletarians become progressively demobilized and recline by the dandelions on the Town Common." We'll let the Marxian experts answer that one. I pass.

And finally, just as I am banging out the lines about getting no mail from women, women in such different parts of the country as Bennington, Vermont, Detroit, and Reading, Pa., were banging out letters to me. I want to thank Emma Sands, Gretchen Garrison and Clara Naysmith for their good wishes.

James Oneal to Be Honored At Dinner Friday, July 13

More than 100 reservations are already assured for the dinner to James Oneal, editor of The New Leader and member of the National Executive Committee, that will be held Friday, July 13th, at Sussman's Restaurant, 90-16 161st St., Jamaica, L. I.

The dinner is being given by the Jamaica Branch of the Party, of which Comrade Oneal is a member, in recognition of his long services to the Movement, and in honor of his election to the N.E.C. August Claessens will be toastmaster.

Controller to Be Elected This Fall

The Socialist Party will wage a municipal campaign this fall, opposing the "reform" administration of Mayor LaGuardia with a program of genuine municipal workingclass Socialism.

This was made certain when the Court of Appeals, after hearing argument by Matthew M. Levy for the party, handed down a unanimous decision that there must be an election this fall for controller to fill the vacancy created by the death of W. Arthur Cunningham. The court held that in all future cases of vacancies in city offices an election must be held at the next general election.

The Socialist Party will name a strong candidate and will wage a vigorous campaign against the fraud of Fusion "reform."

has about as much legal effect as a straw ballot conducted by the Literary Digest.

Convention Votes

CONVENTION votes, whether for or against the Declaration of Principles, are apt to be misleading as to party sentiment. For instance, the vote in the New York convention against the Declaration of Principles, when analyzed, shows a majority—in most cases an overwhelming majority—in every county outside New York City in favor of the Declaration of Prin-

ciples. In New York City, Queens was for the Declaration and the Bronx almost evenly divided. The convention majority was based on the voting strength of New York County and Kings County. But even in these counties the shift of a bloc—let us say the Finnish Federation—would change the picture. In Massachusetts the figures would probably work out the other way. It might not be a bad idea to have proportional representation in the Socialist Party. That would require careful thought and arrangements.