

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Three Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Bring Them Hope and Joy!



Socialists Move for Civil Service Reform

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mayor Jasper McLevy has named the members of the Civil Service Commission that will study and recommend a civil service and merit system for all municipal employees. The commission will report its findings to the Board of Aldermen in time to have the report submitted to the electorate for a referendum vote in the fall.

Alderman John M. Taft is the Socialist member of the commission, in addition to Mayor McLevy, who is chairman. Other members of the commission include a representative of the teachers, a representative of the policemen and firemen, a librarian, a layman, and a member of the opposing factions in the Board of Aldermen.

By the end of the week Mayor McLevy is expected to complete his appointment of five members of a committee to seek reduction of mortgage and interest rates on the dwelling of small home-owners. The bill asking for a reduction in interest rates, sponsored by the Socialist administration, was introduced by Socialist Alderman Berrett N. Perry.

An act has just been passed forcing all city officials from

business dealings with the city. Henceforth no official who holds an elective or appointive position in the municipal government will be able to sell any merchandise or service to the city. The measure will have a twofold effect. Besides the obvious result of eliminating a large source of graft and excessive expenditures in awards of contracts to political favorites, the measure will induce many appointive officials to resign their so-called "honorary" posts on various boards and commissions that have been opposing the program of the Socialist Party. On the Board of Apportionment and Taxation, for instance, the majority of the members have opposed the utility rate fight appropriation demanded by the Socialists. They have refused also to appropriate money for a series of investigations into various city departments, and they have

(Continued on Page Eight)

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1300 Kc.) Friday, July 20th, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m. Ben Blumenberg of The New Leader staff speaks Friday, July 13th, at the same hour.

HERE is a picture of child victims of a decaying civilization. It is not exceptional. It is what millions of children of the workers face. They lack even ordinary comforts. There is plenty for all, but only a few have comfort.

Decent food, clothing, shelter and an education are essential for a normal human existence. The children of our class do not have these essentials. There is something wrong, terribly wrong, and yet it is all a mystery to the rulers of government and industry.

Yes, the depression is a profound mystery to the great minds of capitalism. Here are tens of millions of idle workers and tens of thousands of idle plants and machines. Why are not both brought together? The workers want to use the raw materials and machines, and the raw materials and machines need the workers. Yet both remain idle.

Why? The great men don't know or pretend that they don't know. Suppose the idle workers peacefully marched into the idle plants and proceeded to produce the things they need. That seems to be a simple proposition and a reasonable one, but if the workers did this the police, court and executive powers of government would say: "Halt! This is against the law."

And they would be right. It is against the law for the workers to use the raw materials, machines and plants for the purpose of producing the things they need. Who made the law? Members of law-making bodies. Who elected them? The great masses who are locked out of the industries. So the law that has condemned millions of human beings to idleness and starvation has its source in these suffering millions themselves!

So we have locked ourselves out? Correct. We have erected a barrier between ourselves and the opportunities of employment. How can we tear that barrier down? By withdrawing our approval of the law and those who enacted the law. How can we withdraw our approval? By refusing to vote for candidates and parties that support laws which lock us out.

Note the source of power. First, there are the voters, the working masses being the great majority. Then there is the party; in fact, a number of parties. They nominate candidates. Some candidates are elected and they make, or interpret, or enforce the laws.

Now, somewhere between casting their votes and the process of making laws, the workers lose their power. Before voting they are a vast power. After voting they have no power. Something has happened. What is it?

Those who live on our labor finance parties that serve them. We are urged to support these parties. Millions of workers do. Our enemies are placed into public office. The owners of industry lock us out of employment and we lock ourselves out of the seats of governing power!

Owners of banks, railroads and industries invest large sums in parties and candidates. Why? So that the governing machine will represent them. There is no other reason for them making such investments. They know what they want and they get what they want.

A Socialist vote means a blow against the barrier between us and jobs. Enough Socialist votes and enough organizations of workers and farmers mean power to change the law, remove the police, judges, law-makers and executives who support the law. We can place our own police, judges, law-makers and executives in power to serve our class and to protect our children against further suffering.

There is nothing hard to understand about this. A little intelligence, a powerful and disciplined organization of the masses and the barrier will crumble before our might.

Think it over. This is the essence of Socialist thought and action.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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

Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of the New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose.



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Volume XVII No. 28

Saturday, July 14, 1934

NAZI GERMANY

HITLER calls his dummies to the Reichstag to ratify his assassinations, but Hitlerism approaches its end. The Berlin financial correspondent of the New York Times cables a story that supports our forecast last week. The upper sections of German capitalism have been dissatisfied with Nazi policies although they financed Hitler's movement.

The shift now is to a military dictatorship with or without Hitler, more likely without. Hitler is said to

have cleaned up a big fortune and that much of it has been transferred to Italy. It is easy for him to hop into a plane and follow his bloody gains to that country.

Before leaving, the scoundrel may shock the world by some horrible massacre of political prisoners. On the other hand, the new "courts" he has set up are butcher shops where accused persons are doomed. These shambles may dispose of many opponents before Hitlerism passes out of the picture.

THE DEBT PROBLEM

ONE gets the impression of the various units of government slowly giving way to mounting debts till finally there will be a collapse and repudiation. It is one phase of the depression that is too often overlooked.

The total debts of all government units in the United States today amount to 45 billion dollars. The Federal debt is 27 billions and the remainder is distributed between the states, cities, counties and lesser units. Their debts have increased one billion in the past two years. More than 2,000 cities and smaller units are now in default and the total debt of all government units averages \$350 for every person in the United States.

As long as the depression continues these debts will increase and there is no end to the depression in sight. Capitalism is being devoured not only at its industrial base but in its governing structure.

THE NEW DEAL

CAPITALIST politics in this country for over a century has been one of booty for the winners in addition to serving particular class interests. The civil service reformers have for a half-century been trying to check this vulgarizing of public office. The New Deal has enormously expanded this booty politics. When Roosevelt became President in March, 1933, there were 110,000 Federal employees not under civil service; today the number has increased to 199,000.

One high Federal job-holder in Colorado sent a notice to applicants for government positions to get a recommendation from the chairman of a county, state or central committee of the Democratic Party.

Want a job or relief? Be a good Democrat. The New Deal will take care of you.

WEEP WITH US

CHAIRMAN FLETCHER of the national committee of the Republican Party addressed the Swiss Guards of the party of banks, oil, railroads and other corporations late last week. Our readers may have a weep with him. "Our national economic system, based upon individual initiative, responsibility and freedom, is being restricted and displaced, and may be ultimately destroyed, by the power and control of an all-directing State."

And what is he going to do about this terrible calamity? He will appoint committees to study the disease and the reports may furnish the basis of a platform. Nearly five years of an industrial hell and the big shots will set up committees to find out what's the matter! By the time they report many of us will be living on baled hay. Between the NRA and the G.O.P. many workers may well take to the woods.

DON'T BE A MULE

JOHN W. DAVIS, who carried the banner of the big banks as the Democratic candidate for President in 1924, made a plea for capitalism this week. "It would be unfair," said John, "to overlook the fact that under capitalism men have risen from small beginnings to great affairs."

They have, and we suggest that they try again. Take up a collection from your friends and start a steel mill or oil refinery. Put concentrated dollars to fight with your concentrated nickels and dimes.

John should also remember that many who have "risen" have also fallen with a sickening thud. There are many who "made their pile" who are marching in the lock-step of the breadline. To hold out the hope of rising from destitution is like tying an ear of corn a foot in front of a mule's nose and urge him to step forward and get it. Don't be a mule!

Millions of votes were cast for Roosevelt capitalism by outcast workers to be translated into jobs for them but the Roosevelt politicians have the jobs. Why shouldn't the outcasts cast out the jobholders who cannot or will not transform votes into jobs?

The New Leader And the Detroit Declaration

TO those who have inquired about the policy of The New Leader regarding the Declaration of Principles now before the party, the Board of Management has the following to say:

The New Leader during the period of the referendum discussion opposes editorially the Declaration of Principles, but consistent with this policy it will give fair opportunity to both sides to present their views through contributed articles and letters. To the editor is reserved the right to cut out personalities and to confine the discussion of issues along Socialist lines.

It should be remembered that the Milwaukee Leader, The World Tomorrow and the American Guardian are editorially committed to the SUPPORT of the Declaration. The differing views of all these publications is perfectly consistent with party precedent and practice in this country.

If complaint is made that The New Leader in the first several issues gave most space to contributions against the Declaration, the answer is that no less than two-thirds of the contributions received have been opposed to the Declaration. The ratio between contributions for and against is now more equal, and it is hoped that the presentation of the two views will be more equally represented.

The editor has edited down manuscripts received from both sides, and the originals have been preserved as evidence of this fairness. Quite a number of writers are now repeating what others have already said; in such instances excerpts will be printed. We want to keep the controversial material as small as possible so that the propaganda value of the paper will not be injured.

Finally, of the publications mentioned above, two have published

Let the Nation Own the Trusts

At the turn of the century, and for some years before, America was greatly concerned over the "trust question." Before the days of billion-dollar corporations, monopolies, finance capitalism and vertical trusts the comparatively simple trust in its earlier stages was considered by millions the enemy of the masses. A considerable anti-trust movement grew up, winning substantial "liberal" support.

An American Socialist of that period, Gaylord Wilshire coined the slogan, "Let the Nation Own the Trusts," and carried on Socialist propaganda along those lines for many years on the platform and in various magazines he edited. This article, written in 1906, can be read with profit today nearly three decades later and under objective conditions vastly different from those of the comparatively simple days of the Theodore Roosevelt "Trust-Busting" era.

By Gaylord Wilshire

FOR many years I have been repeating that the trust problem would some day become the great and imperative problem for this nation to solve.

At last the people are commencing to realize that upon the solution of this problem hangs the life of the republic. The wealth of our country has passed into the control of a few great capitalists. Our freedom, of which we boast, is about to be a dream of the past unless we bear well in mind that eternal vigilance is its price. Slavery is threatening us, and slavery of a peculiarly base and humiliating

material almost exclusively in favor of the Declaration, one little on either side, while The New Leader has endeavored to give both sides representation.

kind, slavery to a moneyed aristocracy.

Already monopoly fixes the hours we labor, the wages we get, and the prices we pay for the necessities of life.

If this be not slavery, then what, may I ask, is slavery?

And it is slavery more inhuman and cruel than was the Negro slavery of the South.

Owned as a chattel, it was but business policy for the southern master to care for his black slave even better than he did for his horse.

A dead slave meant a heavy loss, twice the loss of a dead horse.

But a dead working man means not one cent loss to the capitalist, although he has the same right to the fruits of his labor that the slave-owner had to that of his slave.

The capitalist not only enslaves us but our families as well.

We ourselves, worn with our heavy toil, are old men at middle age.

So well known is this that the trusts refuse employment to men past 40.

Do I speak the truth? Does anyone dare contradict me? No, the facts I state are only too well known to all.

Men, Americans, are you going

to submit to this slavery? There is no reason for a single man in America to suffer from poverty, for remember that America is the richest nation on the globe and its wealth is at the disposal of you, its citizens, whenever you choose to demand it.

America produces enough and more than enough wealth for all. The trouble is that the capitalist takes it all except the crumbs he throws as wages to the workers.

It will not be a distant day when the rich will no longer be able to either dissipate their wealth in luxury—for they will be satiated—nor invest it for profit.

Then there will be the panic cry from all parts of the country of "overproduction."

Overproduction! What mockery the word will be to the hungry!

Prices will drop with a crash, factories and workshops will close their doors for lack of orders, banks will suspend payment, our great cities will fall into the power of ravenous mobs howling for bread.

When the starving appeal for work, the reply will be that there is no demand for labor.

America must starve because it produces too much food.

The answer will still further infuriate a long-suffering but high-spirited people.

If you would save the people from starving, why not pay them enough to enable them to buy what they produce?

"It cannot be done because under the competitive system the people cannot be paid any more than they get now."

Then let the competitive system go. Let us have the cooperative system.

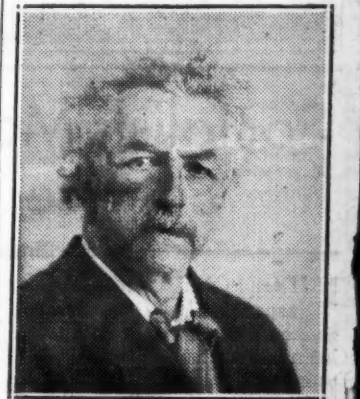
"But what will become of our profits?"

There will be no more profits.

Then will all the people cry, "Let the nation own the trusts."

Dutch Socialists Celebrate Wibaut's 75th Birthday

The whole working class movement of the Netherlands, and to a considerable extent of all of Europe, has recently celebrated the 75th birthday of F. M. Wilbaut,



F. M. Wilbaut

one of the rugged pioneers of Dutch Socialism. Comrade Wilbaut was for many years one of the Mayors of Amsterdam, and a leading Socialist member of the Dutch Parliament.

Wotta Man!

"In time I met Hitler. To me, he is the greatest man who has ever lived. He is really faultless, so simple, and yet so filled with manly power. He wants nothing, nothing for himself. . . ."

"He is beautiful, he is wise. Radiance streams from him. All the great men of Germany—Frederick, Nietzsche, Bismarck—have had faults; great faults. Hitler's followers are not spotless, only he is pure."

So writes Fraülein Leni Liefenstahl in the London Sunday Express, Wotta man!

SOCIALIST PARTY PLANNED FOR INDIA

All-India Socialist Party may grow out of the Indian National Congress that will meet in Bombay in October. Little is known of the western countries of the export of the quality of Socialism in India, and the following, from an article by Ayana Angadi, in the New Leader, is presented as what it is worth:

A committee has been appointed to draft a constitution and program for the All-India Congress Socialist Party. The basis of the program is probably a resolution by Masani and adopted by the conference of the party. It reads:

1. All power to the producing masses.
2. Redistribution of land to peasants.
3. Cooperative farming, with view to collectivization of all agriculture.
4. Immediate socialization of cotton, jute, railways, shipping, mines, banks, and public utilities.
5. Organization of co-operatives for production, distribution, credit in unsocialized sectors of economic life.
6. State monopoly of foreign trade.
7. Elimination of princes, landlords, and all other classes exploiters.
8. Liquidation of debts owing peasants and workers.
9. Adult franchise on functional basis.

Gandhi has issued a statement opposing the new organization, but mentioning several items in this program, especially the elimination of the princes, landlords and exploiters.

The conference carried a resolution in favor of 'direct action' rather than 'civil disobedience', congratulated the textile and rubber strikers on their splendid work.

The headquarters of the Congress have been reopened at Allahabad after two and a half years' closure. All the Provincial Committees are being revised.

Killer a New "Enemy" Of the "New" Germany

BARBRUECKEN.—The daily *Freie Presse* reports from Hamburg a characteristic example of the growing restlessness of the German people. During a recent performance of Schiller's great historical drama "Don Carlos" the audience turned the play on its head into a remarkable demonstration against Nazi oppression. When Marquis de Posa knelt before King Philip and uttered the famous remark, "Sir, give us freedom of thought," the overflowing audience broke into spontaneous applause and wild demonstrations which lasted several minutes. Further performances of the play have been forbidden by the authorities.

Another Hitler Victim

AMBURG.—The Nazi press reports gleefully the death of the socialist leader Julius Meyer, who committed suicide by hanging himself. Meyer was Minister for Social Welfare in the State of Oldenburg from 1919 to 1923.

William H. Wilkins

William H. Wilkins, writer, arranger and one-time Socialist candidate for Governor of New Hampshire and Secretary of the Central Committee, died last week at the age of 81. Comrades N. H. and Eli Bourden of Claremont, N. H., were the only two members of their local who stuck to the party during the war.

Comrade Wilkins died a Socialist.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By James Oneal

This is one of a series of articles—six groups of six articles each—to appear in *The New Leader* in cooperation with the Committee of Education of the Socialist Party.

SOCIALISM is a philosophy of history, an organized movement of the working masses with a program and an ultimate aim for the abolition of the capitalist system. Its philosophy includes the materialistic conception of history. What is meant by this?

The answer is that an understanding of human society in any age is to be found in the material and social environment in which human beings live. This includes the soil and climate, the ways in which wealth is produced and distributed, the division of society into classes, the governing forms of society, its ruling ideas in politics, education, religion and the state.

The famous Manifesto of Marx and Engels, which founded the modern Socialist movement, begins with this sentence: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." In other studies by many Socialist writers this conception has been expanded into a literature interpreting the evolution of society through hundreds of thousands of years.

Let us consider the early environment of mankind before the rise of "civilization." Our shaggy ancestors who lived in caves conquered little of their physical environment. They were at the mercy of sleet, snow and rain, storm and floods, droughts and pests. However, their crude instruments of wood, stone and bronze added to their physical strength and set them aside from their animal ancestors.

Knowing nothing of the origin and history of the world in which they lived, their explanation of life and struggle was as crude as the environment in which they lived. Their crude guesses became folk lore and religious beliefs. Eventually certain individuals specialized in these beliefs and they became medicine men or priests who gave their time to developing these crude ideas. These specialists finally assumed a dress that set them apart from their fellows and they acquired a distinction and power that enabled them to exercise a large control over the minds of the rest of the community.

We can even understand the origin of some of the basic ideas of these early peoples and observe these ideas as they have survived today. The savage who paused to drink at a pool of clear water observed "his other self" reflected in the pool. Every attempt to touch the reflected figure was baffled. It evaded him. Thus from one experience arose the idea of flesh and spirit, a dual being.

Other experiences confirmed this idea. When he dreamed, he saw and talked with relatives and friends who had died. Dreams were vivid realities. Sleep itself was a mystery and he interpreted it as a regular lapse into the spirit world. Savages exchanged accounts of their dreams and became aware that seeing and talking with the departed was a universal experience.

Still other experiences of the savage convinced him of the existence of a spirit world. When he called through the hills the echo of his shout came back to him. Was not this his "other self," his spirit, calling to him? Every savage had this experience. It was universal, another proof that man was both flesh and spirit.

What is plain to us today as physical phenomena gave rise to folk lore, mysticism and superstition. The physical environment provided the basis for these ideas, but these ideas in turn, as they evolved in succeeding ages, have the appearance of being independent of material causation. These ideas reacted upon human beings, shaped their conduct and beliefs, controlled their action, and the priests of every cult later served ruling classes who understood the value of these ideas in keeping the slaves and serfs in subjection.

Other phenomena tended to fix these ideas in the minds of primitive men. The roar of thunder and terrifying flashes of lightning had a profound impact upon the minds of our early ancestors. It appeared that the wrath of some all-powerful being was directed against them. Occasionally a bolt of lightning destroyed his rude hut or penetrated his cave, destroying human life. An earthquake rocked his habitation or torrents of rain scattered his flocks, floods destroyed the few things he planted or carried away some of the tribe.

All these calamities appeared to be punishment for offenses of certain persons or of a clan or tribe. There naturally arose the idea of appeasing the wrath of the god of gods who thus scourged primitive men. Human or animal sacrifices were made in the hope of averting further disasters, and this provided the priests with another opportunity to convert the fears of the savage into mystic rites and ceremonials intended to protect him against some mysterious power that hovered above the clouds.

So ideas, mythology, mysticism and superstition arose out of a material environment that man could not understand. He translated his ignorance and fears into queer cults and practices which, changed somewhat at the dawn of "civilization," were adapted for the protection of ruling classes and for keeping slaves reconciled to their slavery.

(Continued next issue)

How Socialists Can Work In Farm-Labor Federation

By W. Scott Lewis

Chairman, Socialist Party of California

IN a rapidly changing world, individuals and organizations unable to adjust themselves to meet the needs of the moment are doomed to impotence and failure. The two things most needed in America today are definite and powerful moves to check the growing fascist tendency and to substitute a planned cooperative commonwealth for the chaos of a crumbling capitalism.

Many radical groups see this necessity but have failed to grasp one of the greatest lessons taught by the trust, that the power of individual units is vastly increased by uniting into a cooperative group. I feel that the only hope for the workers of America lies in the formation of a federation of radical groups large enough to arouse hope and enthusiasm and to serve as a rallying point for those disgusted with capitalism but who have felt that existing organizations are incapable of accomplishing any radical change.

Before entering such a federation, however, the Socialist Party should be definitely assured of

certain things. One is that the ultimate purpose of the federation will be the abolition of the capitalist system. Any lesser goal would be a dangerous waste of time and energy and would only lead to the ultimate disruption of the party. It is also essential that the existence of the Socialist Party as a separate unit within the federation be assured. Given these two guarantees, the comrades could throw themselves into the work with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and with the knowledge that at last they stood a chance of really getting somewhere. The immediate result should be several men in Congress and the various state legislatures.

I wish to suggest the following plan under which I feel that the Socialist Party could enter a Farmer-Labor Federation without danger to itself and with assurance of worth-while results to the workers:

1. No participating organization shall be required to sacrifice its individuality in any way.
2. The Socialist Party shall not give up its right to conduct its propaganda for Socialism in any way it sees fit or to build up its dues-paying membership.
3. The Federation shall consist of distinct entities. None of the cooperating groups shall

have any jurisdiction over any of the others, nor shall it interfere in any way with the internal affairs of another.

4. The platform shall contain a plank calling for the abolition of the capitalist system of industry and the substitution of a cooperative system operated for use and not for profit.

5. Candidates for public office shall be selected primarily for ability but shall be apportioned as far as possible in accordance to the actual membership of the cooperating organizations.

6. The expenses of campaigns shall be apportioned among the various organizations in proportion to their actual membership.

7. The management of the campaign shall be in the hands of a committee proportionately representing the various organizations. This committee shall not be chosen by a joint convention but each organization shall select its own members in any way it sees fit.

8. All the cooperating groups shall agree to support the entire ticket and platform and see that their candidates live up to this agreement in all public utterances.

9. The platform shall be adopted by a joint convention but shall be ratified by each

HOLMES TO OPEN PENNA. SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

READING, Pa.—The Socialist gubernatorial candidate, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, professor of Philosophy at Swarthmore and president of the Teachers' Union, will represent the Swarthmore Branch at the state convention here July 21-22, at the Socialist Park, Sinking Springs.

The convention will be opened by State Chairman J. Henry Stump, former Mayor of Reading. At state platform will be drawn up and plans formulated for the state campaign.

Among the delegates will be James H. Maurer of Reading, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator; Robert Lieberman of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Pennsylvania Workers' Federation and Unemployed Citizens' League of Allegheny County, and Dr. George W. Hartman of State College, Socialist candidate for Congress.

Comrade Holmes will deliver the opening address at a Conference of Pennsylvania Women Socialists, July 21. The conference will consider the launching of a Pennsylvania League of Women Socialists.

Discussions on labor and social legislation, the 1934 state campaign, and a program of activities for women Socialists will be led by Lilith Wilson, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Sarah Limbach, executive secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania; Jennie Libros, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia, and Emma Sands of the Women's Committee, Socialist Party of Berks County.

component organization section by section. Only those sections receiving a favorable vote in 75 per cent of the organizations shall stand.

10. In computing the membership of the cooperating organizations, only actual dues-paying members in good standing shall be counted, except that in the case of organizations having no dues-paying membership the matter of representation and campaign assessments shall be arrived at by an agreement with a majority of the other organizations.

11. None of the organizations shall allow any personal attacks to be made upon members of any of the other organizations, or upon the principles or methods of other participating bodies.

12. The Communist Party shall not become a member of the Federation, nor shall any organization known to be under Communist control, nor any organization advocating a violent revolution as a means of establishing a new social order, nor any organization advocating fascism or the establishment of a dictatorship or the limiting of democracy and constitutional government.

13. No organization shall participate in the Federation until after it has officially agreed to accept and abide by the agreements and regulations herein laid down.

The above is not intended to take the place of a regularly adopted constitution and by-laws, or to cover the technical points that must be worked out in the formation of a Federation. It is merely a basic agreement upon which a cooperative political federation can be built.

Many comrades fear that the Socialist Party will be swept into a form of third party which will not actually work for Socialism and will lead ultimately to the destruction of our own organization without any advance having been made toward our goal.

The above has been prepared with the idea of safeguarding the party so completely that these fears will be removed.

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

Labor Victory in Tasmania

SOcialism scored heavily in the recent elections in Tasmania. The state elections in that Australian state, reported on June 15, gave the Labor Party 15 out of a total of 30 representatives. There are in addition 12 Nationalists, 2 Independents and one unattached Socialist. The latter has promised cooperation with the Labor Party and there will therefore be an absolute majority for a Socialist government.

Three Polish opposition deputies, long-term prisoners in Pilsudski dungeons, were released one June 24 "because of poor health." A fourth, the Socialist deputy Stanislas Dubois, refused to benefit from governmental "magnanimity" and remains a prisoner.

About 2,000 Social Democrats have been arrested since the fascist coup d'état in Latvia. Most of them are being kept in a "concentration (prison) camp" near Libau. Among them is Comrade Bruno Kalnin, leader of the Socialist sportsmen, who was wounded while shooting at the police during a raid on his residence.

43 Socialist Deputies in Argentina

ACCORDING to a report of the executive of the Argentine Socialist Party submitted to the party conference at the end of May, there are 23,779 dues-paying members and 552 branches in the party. The federal capital, Buenos Aires, accounts for four thousand of these members. The report also shows that the Socialist Youth Confederation has 145 branches with six thousand members.

The party is putting great stress on educational activities. It possesses 272 libraries, 19 educational centers and a school of social sciences. Its press includes five central organs, 93 provincial publications and a press Bureau ("Social Press").

In Parliament there is a bloc of 43 deputies and two senators. The party is also active in local government and has secured control of the municipal governments in seventeen cities.

Dr. Emilio Frugoni, leader of the Socialist Party in Uruguay and editor of its organ, *El Sol*, was deported to Argentina in March, 1933, after the President dissolved Parliament and began to play dictator. Since the general election of April 19 vindicated the two Socialist deputies—Frugoni and Troitino—and returned them both to Parliament, the government was forced to permit the return of the Socialist leader to Montevideo.

Austrian Memorandum Before the L.S.I.

RETURNING to the memorandum of the Austrian comrades, of which I wrote at length last week, let me start with the assertion that the daring demand for a radical reorientation was not repudiated by the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International. It was decided, instead, to inform the Austrian comrades that the problem of "proletarian dictatorship during the transitory period to Socialism" and the proposal of a "new direct offer to Moscow about unity at least in the fascist-ridden countries" are of such paramount importance that they must first be considered by the individual parties and then only referred back to the International Executive for final action. For the present the secretary of the L.S.I., Friedrich Adler, was instructed to answer the Austrian comrades in his own name.

Adler's response to the "Vienna Central Committee of Revolutionary Socialists" is published in the July issue of *Kampf*, theoretical magazine of the Austrian Social Democracy.

Two delegates, from Austria and the Polish Bund, preferred an immediate acceptance of the Vienna motion. This, however, was voted down. The majority, including those who personally agreed with the Austrian proposal, preferred a preliminary and more thorough discussion among their own members. In the debate that consumed four sessions, as reported last week, there came to light three tendencies. One was in complete agreement with the Austrian memorandum and wanted to make its ideas obligatory upon all Socialist parties of the world. Another opposed it completely (Great Britain, Holland, Sweden and Denmark). And a third group hunted for a formula that would satisfy both the Austrian ("radical") and the English-Scandinavian ("reformist") tendencies of the L.S.I. Their idea was to offer a resolution that would admit one road for the fascist and semi-fascist countries and another for those democratic countries in which there is no immediate danger of fascism.

The fact that the Austrian proposal was taken under consideration and not immediately rejected augurs well for the proposal. For every day brings additional proof that the lessons of the last 18 months were not lost on the European part of our movement. A careful observer cannot fail to note manifestations of revolutionary realism even among the leaders of the most orthodox Social Democratic parties. The anti-fascist laws recently

HITLER'S DAYS

By Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz

Director, Transatlantic Information Service

(Radio address over Station WEVD, Saturday, July 7.)

ALMOST simultaneously with America's national holiday, Germany was the scene of a reign of terror unexampled in recent history. One has to go far back to find a parallel to the reign of despotism and murder which shook the German state structure to its very foundations. With firing squads and foul assassination, with hired murder bands and the laying bare of a stinking pool of corruption, the Nazi regime celebrated that "new" and "great" and "united" Germany of which Hitler and his agents abroad speak in glowing terms. The occasion was the so-called Roehm revolt, or better, the second Nazi revolution so often announced and threatened by the Nazis themselves.

The conflict did not come as a surprise. For months observers in Germany and abroad had predicted a showdown. The Hitler regime, loaded with the dynamite of contradictory interests and unfulfilled promises, was ready to blow off. It did, but all it brought to Hitler and his Frankenstein monster was a complete emasculation of its forces. The very basis on which Hitlerism rested is destroyed. *Strong as the regime may seem, it is only the image of an iron god resting on feet of clay. Threatening waves smash against it. It is only a question of time until the great monster is destroyed.*

The second act of the Nazi drama began with von Papen's speech at Marburg, in which he admonished the Nazi rulers. Papen did not act from newly-awakened consciousness. He was aware of the rising waves of discontent within the nation. He knew the time had come to face the future and to begin the painful process of cleansing the German body of a

contagious disease which he himself and financial interests behind him had helped to create. He was prepared to swap horses in mid-stream. Backed by powerful industrialists and the military clique, he confronted Hitler boldly with the question what to do next.

Hitler, who is essentially a weak man, could no longer evade the issue. He, too, had been warned of the growing disappointment within the brown-shirted formations. He knew that he had to make a clean break with those who helped him into the seat of power if he wanted to retain power. He chose in a fashion characteristic of all dictators. Seizing upon the pretext of an intended revolt, he had his former cronies shot and the whole S.A. machinery practically dismantled. But unscrupulous and panicky with fear as the regime is, it struck also against those not of his own group whom it had good reason to fear. This is why General von Schleicher was killed and why dozens, perhaps hundreds, of innocent people were sent to their death. Schleicher and many others commonly classified as rightists, were killed for good measure and in the belief that by doing away with them, the tottering regime would also strike terror into the ranks of those to whom it had just sold out.

It is a sickening spectacle. This is no government in the universally accepted sense. It is a regime by murder and assassination, a regime which considers machine guns and wholesale killings the solution of its problems. Stupid, like all arbitrary regimes, and unmindful of lessons of history, it can not see ahead.

Like a cornered rat it snaps and bites at everyone actually or supposedly trying to disturb it. It does not know that it is doomed to death, but it feels it. Hitlerism's doom is inevitable, not because it faces enemies on the right and left—every regime must contend with these forces—but because the same economic and social trends which helped it into the saddle are now running against it.

The economic basis of the German people has dwindled to almost



nothing. Grumbings are heard everywhere. The boycott is tightening. The farmers are restless. The middle class is discouraged and rapidly disintegrating. Labor is recovering from the Nazi blows. The tension has become too great. It will snap, as it snapped in 1918, when the great and seemingly indestructible German empire went to pieces before a deluge of misery and starvation.

I have several reports from Germany which describe the growing opposition in the ranks of the German peasantry. Discontent with the new governmental crop regulations is general. The farmers are the victims of Nazi corruption and political racketeers. There have been severe clashes between the police and the embattled farmers. Many arrests have been made. These reports are supplemented by similar unrest among other classes.

A New Industry

DURING the last decade engineers, technocrats, scientists, and others, have written voluminously about our great machine age. Our times have seen the beginning of a great mechanical and technical revolution! Thanks to the machine, every form of drudgery and hand-labor would speedily disappear.

Socialists also went into ecstasy on this theme. They saw in this technological development the very doom of capitalism.

But now, thanks to the depression, the New Deal, and the Blue Eagle, all these profound speculations are turning out to be plain boloney. Actually, our industrial progress is becoming atavistic. We are rapidly returning to the primitive.

In some industries we have returned to eighteenth century methods of making things. And, by heck, by the end of the Roosevelt regime we will, most likely, get back to the neolithic period.

No, dear comrades, I have not suffered a heat stroke. I believe I am still fairly sane. I spoke at a Socialist picnic in Reading, Pa., on July 4th, and there some coal miners picked me up for another speech in Mount Carmel, some 60 miles north in the anthracite terri-

Add to the of inflation complicated as never before. It is a but it is a money, have the the misle. A sy litical a rule body a corrupt must b; world a THE C MASSE. The a only beg yet ente are with time to several and-deat.

Yes, la merican munismt ants for tory, on and he passed er day way, but actually in a pe public greater the wo coal field All over seazativ Sick o trench ment with dous occasion the m project ating spi of the existence and ou melee. the So own place ckers don s proud ket line, Carmel, bell-Dub notice hi RING SUBS But whe ase-purs complete they h work erans sit why bot n-anists witting All job they more

LABOR SECTION

THE EDITOR COMMENTS

OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE LOST!

"AMERICAN Labor Is on the March" is no longer only a rhetorical phrase. All over the country the worker is getting sore, is kicking, is striking out. Militancy, mass picketing, mass protest, mass refusal to lie down—these are the signs of the awakening and advance.

We have little or no hope in what the new National Labor Relations Board may do for labor. [See Meiman's Washington correspondence in this section.] If its members try to do anything worth while—what they want to, that they have the power—they'll find their way out for them. They may huff and they may puff, but they won't make a dent in the walls of capitalist contempt for workers' rights. Only labor organization and labor's willingness to fight will win the house down.

Take a look at the problems facing the board. Meiman mentions some of them. There's the whole question of putting more teeth into the NRA and Section 7A than are revealed merely in a savage scowl at a threat to "crack down" some time . . . granting again that something on top wants 7A defined and wants teeth in it.

Then there are the dangerous situations inherited by the board—dangerous to the peace of capitalist society. The docks and the streets of the Pacific Coast ports are a seething mass of discontent: San Francisco is aflame, Portland is raging, Oakland is preparing for war. The Twin Cities, the truck drivers will soon be out again, and both Paul and Minneapolis face the threat of a general strike that won't be a picnic. The South defies the NRA and defies again and nothing happens—but the masses are getting wise to the game.

In Milwaukee's industrial suburb, West Allis, strike disorders flare in as pickets are fired upon and go after the scabs in retaliation. There is unrest in the steel industry following an abortive peace that did nothing. In the oil fields and on the farms, in the city and country, discontent with conditions under the New Deal and repudiation of "the blessings" of NRA are widespread. Protest is articulate and makes itself heard in spite of cops and courts, insults and injunctions, clubs and cunning.

STRUCTURE OF CAPITALISM THREATENED BY STRUGGLE

Just a little while ago and the first impulse of most workers was "complain to the NRA." Now it's to strike—and to strike hard. And into the strike situations creeps a new note of menace for the capitalist system of capitalism. The workers of America were willing to let capitalism try to raise itself by its own boot straps. "Give the boss a chance; good old Bob Wagner; the General is gonna crack down; better the New Deal than the old raw deal; hurrah for the new deal of labor" . . . no more. We don't say "never again," but we insist "not now!"

There's a feeling that's expressed by the old strike song, chanted the tune of the college ditty, "What'r Y' Gonna Do When the Beer Comes Out?"

"What are you gonna do when you want more pay? . . .
Please, Mr. Boss?"

"What are you gonna do for a shorter day? . . . Please,
Mr. Boss?"

"What are you gonna do for a chance to play? . . .
Please, Mr. Boss?"

"No—it's fight, fight, fight, fight, fight, fight, fight—
NOT 'Please, Mr. Boss!'"

Yes, labor is on the march. And with American labor marches American Socialism and Socialists. Sometimes I laugh when some communist friend of mine assures me eagerly that only his party can help the workers. His evidence? Well, he responded to a hurry and helped stage a useless demonstration at a Hudson pier the other day . . . all right, let's give him the benefit of the doubt: a relatively useful demonstration. A relatively minor strike gets publicity because a wealthy near-radical "mounts the barricades" for the workers' cause.

All over the country American labor, young and old, radical and conservative, Socialist and anti-everything, is fighting in the front trenches of the class war. The huge strike situations occur, the enormous gains are won by the workers, the outstanding militant leaders are waged, where the A. F. of L. unions swing into line. Despite that has been taught to some youngsters in the radical camp, this fighting spirit is not surprising, considering the traditional aggressiveness of the American labor movement. And wherever our party members and our Yipsels are alive and on the job, they're in the thick of it. They're stepping out not for fun and not to win credit for the Socialist movement—not for "sectarian gain"—but because the place of the Socialist is with the workers. Yes, even when the workers don't want us at first, as was the case with the I.L.A. in New York and San Francisco. In the past few days alone, the Labor Editor is proud to march with hundreds of his comrades in the Caldwell street line, to be pushed around with hundreds more by cops guarding the well-known scabs; to address three other strikers' meetings, and notice his comrades everywhere on the job!

ORGANIZING AND INTERSECTION OF SUBSTITUTES FOR WORK

But where the party members are lost in the maze of their own case-pursuits and purity-purges, or where they allow themselves to be completely absorbed in non-essentials or fatalistic fallacies, the work of the party suffers. Somewhere, it is whispered, party members sit on their once active haunches and say Socialism's inevitable, why bother about that strike? Besides, they're just a bunch of unionists. (Sometimes they are, and they're just doing the bosses' bidding, wittingly or unwittingly. Sometimes they are, and they're doing a job, for a while, and you gotta give them credit! Sometimes they aren't, but they will be if we don't get in and help.)

(Continued on Page 4-L)

Drastic General Strike Decision on Coast Goes To Vote of Membership

By E. T. F.

(Special Correspondence)

SAN FRANCISCO.—The 12,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association in the coast ports will have to decide for themselves whether they want to arbitrate their differences with the shipping masters against whose cruelty and treachery they have been striking for nine weeks.

When all hope for anything but continuation of the bloody and heroic struggle seemed gone, and when five hours of desperate wrangling before the President's new board produced no signs of peace, the workers' representatives suddenly agreed to submit the proposal to a vote of the members.

The action of the leaders of the striking longshoremen and the strategy committee which had in charge the pending general strike of the San Francisco Labor Council came as a complete surprise to those who waited . . . and those who prayed. For Archbishop Hanna, the President's appointee as chairman of the National Long-

shoremen's Board, did step out to pray, since human ingenuity seemed of no avail in reconciling workers' wants with capitalists' greed—and archbishops know no other way out.

The capitalists in the plot—after using every means foul and more foul to smash the walkout, in the course of which seven men were killed and hundreds injured—are the waterfront employers' unions in Frisco and Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, and the 34 major steamship companies operating in the Pacific Coast ports. Faced with a stubborn and relentless section of workers, threatened with the breakdown and catastrophe of the walkout of 200 or more labor unions on the Western Coast which would tie up industry in a general sympathy strike with longshoremen, seamen and marine workers, the bosses said at last that they were willing to arbitrate.

It had been expected that the workers would spurn the Federal board and plunge the whole area into a general strike in a magnificent attempt to stop the bosses in their tracks. Before the conference it had been authoritatively stated that no arbitration would be sanctioned of the control of longshoremen's hiring halls. With union after union voting support of the general strike, and teamsters already starting to quit work two days before the deadline they had set, it had looked as though no compromise could be stomachable.

But at the last moment the leaders, apparently, refused to take the responsibility for so drastic a step and one which might mean warfare on an unprecedented scale. So the matter goes to a vote at once. But meanwhile the 79 unions in the Alameda County Central Labor Council governing the east bay area stand on record, as do other unions containing tens of thousands of members, to tie up everything and let hell break loose if the general strike call goes out.

The city standing at the gateway of the Pacific faces class warfare on a scale perhaps undreamt of in the United States. The vote of the membership will decide.

(See Earlier Dock Strike Stories on Page Four, Labor Section)

LABOR COUNCIL LAUDS SOCIALIST CITY OFFICIALS

MILWAUKEE.—The Federated Trades Council—central labor body of this city—this week unanimously voted its appreciation of the services rendered to the strikers in the recent utility company strike by three Socialist city officials. Letters of appreciation were ordered sent to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee and Mayor M. V. Baxter and City Attorney Lawrence C. Gram of West Allis, Wis., all Socialists.

The sheriff of Wisconsin County, Shinnors, (opponent of the Socialist Party) was roundly denounced. "Prior to his election he talked about his 'friendliness to labor.' Last week, in the Milwaukee Electric Company strike, he showed what he really thinks of the workers' right to fight for justice," Ben Rubin, member of the executive board of the council, told the delegates.

Organized Labor Protests Jersey's Ban on Picketing

Organized labor in Jersey City has thrown down the gage of battle to civil authorities in defense of the right to collective bargaining, to organization, to strike and to picket. The unanimous vote of the Central Labor Union of Hudson County, calling on "all public officials" to stop interfering with pickets, was all the more striking in that Mayor Hague, at whom the resolution was chiefly directed, has for years been the "special friend" of organized labor there. The Central body is a delegated council representing 50,000 AFofL members in 90 crafts.

Anthony Danva, secretary-treasurer of Local 363, Journeymen Barbers' Union, introduced the resolution. He told how the barbers strike ended because of the prohibition of picketing and how the slaughter house strikers lost for the same reason.

"Hague, who once boasted when he wanted labor's support that no strikebreakers could enter Jersey City, has hung out a sign saying 'only scabs welcome,'" Danva charged.

The ban on picketing in Jersey City is similar to prohibitions in industrial centers throughout the country where labor has not been wide awake and aggressive. Public attention has been turned to New Jersey because several millionaire liberals have been arrested recently while picketing for the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, a Communist organization.

Throughout the nation, a vigorous fight has been carried on by AFofL and independent organizations to guarantee the right to strike and picket. Socialists have in innumerable cases been in the forefront of this battle.

Editorial Guild On First Picket Line in Jamaica

HEYWOOD BROWN, columnist, and Emily Brown, special writer and economist, headed a picket line of members of the New York Newspaper Guild which demonstrated for hours before the offices of the Long Island Daily Press, in Jamaica, L. I. The demonstration is of particular significance since it is the first time an open break has come in New York between a newspaper publisher and the newspapermen's organization. The Guild is not yet affiliated with the American Federation of

(Continued on Page 2-L)

Behind the Scenes in Washington

New "Labor Supreme Court" Set-Up— Whither General Johnson?

By Benjamin Meiman

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON.—About a hundred labor strikes and disputes were presented to the newly appointed National Labor Relations Board when it opened its modest headquarters in Washington last Monday. The board consists of Lloyd Garrison, 37 year-old dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, great-grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist, as chairman; Professor Harry A. Mills of the University of Chicago; and Edwin S. Smith,

former Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor.

To the insistent questions of newspaper men, the answer came that the National Labor Relations Board had "no formal statement to make" but had been advised that 100 labor cases were ready for investigation. Dr. Garrison added that the board probably "would make haste slowly."

One of the first acts of the agency was to telegraph the chair-

(Continued on page 2-L)

"Citizens' Relief Panel" Called Smoke Screen For Failure to Act

Charging that Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson has attempted to "hide the fundamental issues of relief behind a wall of 500 well known names" four members of the Workers Unemployed Union, city-wide organization of unemployed, this week declined invitations to serve on LaGuardia's panel of citizens to hear relief complaints. Those signing the letter were David Lasser, chairman of the Workers Unemployed Union, Robert Smith, Brendon Sexton and Julius Kaplan, members.

"The citizens' panels," the letter continued, "are merely smoke screens behind which the administration may hide the basic shortcomings of its relief policy."

"You have been informed time and time again," the letter to Hodson adds, "of these shortcomings—the woefully inadequate appropriations and the brutal and unjust treatment of the unemployed and relief workers. What is necessary is a board on which the unemployed will have adequate representation, to handle the basic questions of policy and appropriations in relief."

"The unemployed stand ready to

elect from their ranks representatives to serve on such a board."

The statement also charges that Commissioner Hodson "deliberately killed a board of this type" which had been set up three months ago by Grace Gosselin, assistant administrator of the Works Division of the Department of Public Welfare. This board, according to the statement issued by the Workers Unemployed Union, was to consist of eight members, of which David Lasser was to be one. After they had accepted places on it, the "board was killed and the present ponderous machinery was set up."

"We are all members of the Workers Unemployed Union and our interest is in securing a decent standard of living for the unemployed and relief workers," the statement reads. "We do not believe that the present set-up of citizens panels will contribute materially toward that end. In fact, we are convinced that the panel of 500 is merely a smoke screen behind which the present city administration may hide the basic shortcomings of its relief policy."

"The hearing of individual complaints, although necessary, can be

Naughty Loft's Didn't Tell the Truth; No Injunction Issued

Loft's, famous candy store chain with over 160 store links, has been denied the injunction it sought against the New York Sign Writers' Union in the Queens Supreme Court. Trying to restrain picketing by members of the union, the candy firm denied that it employed sign painters.

But the union, which is affiliated with District Council 9, Brotherhood of Painters, made it plain to the judge that the "plaintiff" was lying. Judge Cuff, therefore, had to refuse the temporary order. Louis Waldman represented the union.

BILLY TAUB SETTLES

The six months' strike against Billy Taub's stores at Broadway and 38th Street and Broadway and 40th Street has ended in a complete victory for the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union.

handled without this elaborate machinery. We must have a board on which the unemployed and relief workers will receive adequate representation to handle the basic questions of policy in relief appropriations and administration. We have informed you again and again as to these basic shortcomings of the woefully inadequate relief appropriations and the brutal and unjust treatment of the unemployed and relief workers. Your failure to act can be demonstrated without these panels. We will continue to fight for such a board as we have mentioned. . . . According to our information, you deliberately killed this board and set up the present ponderous, vague and misleading machinery."

government contracts are concerned, knocking the bottom out of the price-fixing policy of the codes set up by the general leaves the NRA picture in a decidedly confused state. No one knows what is to become of the organization. One can only guess at its future.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the IEC may recommend its discontinuance or such modifications and restrictions as would change its whole nature. Under the law the NRA automatically expires in June, 1935, unless given a new lease of life by the next Congress. Exactly what the IEC will recommend is, of course, uncertain, but its personnel makes it altogether unlikely General Johnson's views will prevail.

Somewhat of a hint as to what may be expected comes the statement of Mr. Richberg in a speech last Monday at Charlottesville, Virginia, where an "economic constitution for the establishment of self-government in industry" was named formally as the fundamental problem of the recovery program.

Richberg, who at President Roosevelt's direction is seeking to coordinate the government's industrial policies, said the goal of "a planned economy which is neither Fascist nor Communist in character, which is determined by no dictatorship or autocracy" is "in harmony with the ideals of those who first wrote the Declaration of Independence and then the Constitution of the United States."

"If we can write into that (economic) constitution," Richberg said, "a representative form of government based on a free choice, a free functioning of the representatives of all interests, using the sanctions of political government merely to enforce the considered judgments of the majority, we may devise a method of self-control which will last long after the present experiments in political control in other nations have disappeared."

Some Washington observers are of the opinion that something new—whatever you call it—is about to take the place of NRA. There is history in the making!

Hundreds Join Caldwell Picket Line as Light Union Rallies Worker

WITH dramatic and impressive picket lines drawing increasing numbers of strikers and sympathizers and attracting public attention to their seven weeks' strike at the Caldwell Lighting Fixtures Co., about 500 members of the union met in Stuyvesant Casino Wednesday night to lay plans for pushing the strike and organizing the trade.

Fred Hanson and Brother Duffy of Local 3, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were among the speakers, and brought to the Lighting Equipment Union (Local 19427 AFOF) the support of the older union. Both urged the carrying on of the strike to a successful culmination. "Only through organization and battle can you win decent conditions," was their message. Gertrude Weil Klein, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and Strike Organizer Goldberg also spoke.

The Caldwell shops are located across the street from the Amalgamated Joint Board Building, which has given the strikers headquarters and a meeting hall. Union and Socialist speakers frequently address the meetings, and the mass

picketing has been enlivened by cheers of hundreds of cloth workers filling the many windows of the building. The hundreds of cops mobilized along 15th Street every afternoon to help the scabs and discourage the strikers found it impossible to dislodge sympathizers. Other houses in the vicinity where Socialists and pathizers live have also done their bit, cheering the picketers, booing the scabs. Down the street is a left-wing shoe workers' union where functionaries contribute to the razzing of scabs and thugs.

On Wednesday afternoon, several hundred party and Yipsel members, fresh from their encounter with police and scabherders in Bronx [see radio strike story where] joined the picket line attempted to block the transportation of scabs. Their attendance at the picket line will be a regular feature from now on, until the strike is won. Comrades in metropolitan area are urged to come to the Rand School before four o'clock daily in order to the line, which starts half a block away.

Behind the Scenes--The New Labor Board in Washington

(Continued from Page 1-L)

men of all regional boards which operated under the NRA Labor Advisory Board to continue functioning until further notice, thus halting rumors that an immediate reorganization was contemplated. Meanwhile, one of the board's associates, the special longshoremen's arbitration board, was striving to bring an end to the strike in San Francisco, and the special steel board was engaged in a thorough study of the problems facing the steel industry.

Strikers Injured

The threat of general strike still hung over St. Paul and Minneapolis, while reports came in that 60 persons were injured when farm laborers battled police in Bridgeton, N. J., and that a machine gun had been turned on striking onion weeder at McGuffey, Ohio, before 27 pickets were arrested.

The National Labor Relations Board, which set up quarters in the Mills Building, just across from the Labor Department, is the Supreme Court in labor disputes, with both more permanence and more authority than its predecessor. While authorized to use the facilities of the Labor Department, the board is not subject to the supervision of Secretary Perkins, who yesterday welcomed its members with this statement:

"The organization of the Labor Relations Board is a matter of extraordinary interest to this department. We will, of course, work cooperatively and put all of our facilities before them to aid in any task they may encounter."

Powers of Board

The board has power to make investigation, to hold labor elections, to hear cases of discharge of employees and to act as a voluntary arbitrator. It also is the board of final appeal in minor cases handled by regional boards or industrial labor boards heretofore created.

One of the first problems to be dealt with by the relations board is that of coordinating the activities of the 30-odd labor mediation agencies. Some may be abolished and others may be formed.

Monthly reports must be made to the president through the secretary of labor, but the latter will have no authority to correct or

change any of these reports.

The work of the new board will be watched with intense interest by both industrial and labor leaders because of the increasing seriousness of labor uprisings, which threaten to wreck the whole "recovery" program. For leaders of organized labor are determined not to let the "new deal" turn into a "raw deal."

Johnson on the Skids?

The perennial rumors that General Johnson is going to leave the NRA, which was a regular Washington indoor sport for a long time, seems about to be realized. Otherwise it is hard to explain the president's directions to Donald S. Richberg to study the problem of industrial recovery and make recommendations.

The fact is the whole Richberg setup is as confusing as it was unexpected. The announcement was not made until after Mr. Roosevelt sailed, and Mr. Richberg himself does not seem entirely clear as to what he is to do or how.

The selection by the president of Donald Richberg to act during his absence as head of the new Industrial Emergency Council, Secretary of the Emergency Council and general coordinator of pretty nearly everything in the "new deal" except the AAA, raises a number of interesting questions.

One of these is the effect upon General Johnson of the NRA. Among the various and sweeping things Mr. Roosevelt directs Mr. Richberg to do is study the problem of industrial recovery and make recommendations to him as to what should be done. Now, the NRA is the "new deal" instrument dealing with industrial recovery and General Johnson is its head. While it is true that the general, along with Secretary Ickes, Madame Perkins and Federal Relief Director Hopkins, are made members of the IEC, Mr. Richberg is the chairman and pivotal figure. It looks on the surface as if the problems of industrial recovery had been taken out of the general's hands and given to a man who, until recently, has been one of his subordinates.

This, coming on top of the president's executive order, so far as

Editorial Guilt on First Picket Line in Jamaica

(Continued from Page 1L)

Labor. Broun is vice-president of the New York chapter and president of the national guild.

The editorial staff of the paper organized a unit of the guild in May. In two months, 40 persons joined, comprising the bulk of the possible 55 or 57 editorial staff workers, according to guild officials. Officers elected were Clayton Knowles, chairman; William Etel, delegate to the assembly; Harry Weinberg, treasurer, and Comrade Emily Brown, secretary.

Vote to Picket

After Broun had charged the proprietors of the Press with "an attempt to destroy the guild," a city-wide meeting in the Hotel Times Square voted to form picket lines, hold demonstrations and otherwise carry the situation to the public. The charge is made that the editorial workers on the paper had been frightened and intimidated. Employees of the paper had been told that unless they resigned from the guild, they would be discharged or would get decreases in salary; and eight members had been given notice of discharge unless they resigned from the guild at once, according to Broun and Carl Randau, president of the metropolitan organization.

The guild chapter on the Press, according to Comrade Brown, voted by a slight majority to disband after the proprietors had exerted "pressure."

New Chapter Formed

A number of employees, however, have since formed a new chapter. The guild passed a resolution congratulating the new unit and promising full support, and a defense fund was started.

The guild also voted to take the case directly to the courts, as well as to the Newspaper Industrial Board, which handles labor disputes in the publishing industry under NRA. It is charged that the Press management's action was in defiance of the right of labor to organize as provided under NRA, and also in defiance of the constitutional right of labor organization.

Although the news editor, Edward Sterne, admitted that the discharges resulted from activity in the guild, both the publishers and

the managing editor denied attempt at intimidation or a ploy against the guild. They claimed that they had merely reorganizing their staff upon metropolitan basis, getting rid of certain provincial features eliminating "college kid" members. These were replaced by experienced newspaper men, according to the management.

Management Refuted

Members of the staff and of the guild, however, give the lie to the owners of the paper. They insist that a definite attempt had been made to force them out of workers' organization, that they have been threatened with charge if they did not disband chapter, and that since picket has started, fearful staff members have been sufficiently heartened to rejoin the guild and defy their employers.

They even point to the words of the resolution adopted "banding" the chapter: "where necessary to get the eight charged members back and where they will get back their if the guild disbands, therefore is necessary to disband" as conclusive evidence.

At the New York delegates assembly meeting of the guild, men who represented the chapter at the conferences with the management stated that the only way was continuance of the organization, "and that all the blab about reorganization, space for apprentices, etc., issued by management" was a red herring which was withdrawn as soon as the publishers thought that the guild had disbanded.

The newspaper men brought a bit of real labor organization demonstration into the quiet streets of Jamaica. Real strikers' cards were carried and at night an automobile parade with a truck and more display sign appealed to the people of the community to help the editors establish the right of employees to organize. Formal complaint has been made to the United States, against the publishers, paper, and Newhouse has asked to appear in

The New Leader

New York City Section



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Sec. 3

War on Slums Is Launched

Labor Joins the Socialist Party In Drive

By a Staff Reporter

OVER eight hundred delegates, representing the most important labor organizations of the city, gathered at the recent Labor Conference for Public Housing and Slum Clearance, and unanimously decided to institute a campaign for the immediate erection by the city of modern homes for workers at moderate rents.

The delegates did not stop at merely expressing a wish. They also voted to create a permanent body to stimulate the movement for public housing, and to see to it that all building and maintenance after completion should be on a strict union basis.

The gathering was significant in that for the first time in many years all shades of opinion in the legitimate labor movement joined hands in a common cause.

The conference, originated by the Housing Committee of the Socialist Party, was turned over to the Central Trades and Labor Council after B. C. Vladeck, a member of the party's committee and of the New York Housing Authority, enlisted the cooperation of the New York central labor body. At first, both sides were rather skeptical as to the possibility of cooperation of the Central Trades with the Socialists. A great deal of tact, therefore, was needed from the leaders of both sides to make the "trial marriage" successful. Upon its success depends a more permanent union.

The results were gratifying. The committee of the Socialist Party that originally rented the school and issued the call for the conference practically turned over the entire arrangements to the Central Trades, and the leaders of that organization showed that if a sincere attempt is made to work with them they are ready to cooperate. This was amply proven throughout the conference. To begin with, the Council had invited, in addition to Mayor LaGuardia and Tenement House Commissioner Post, Comrades B. C. Vladeck and Jacob Panken as principal speakers. The same spirit was shown in the appointments of presiding officers and the committees. In every case party representatives or trade unionists known to be sympathetic with the party were given representation.

John P. Mulholland, vice-president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was selected chairman, and the vice-chairmanship was given to Morris Finestone of the United Hebrew Trades. James C. Quinn, secretary of the Council, was secretary of the conference, and Julius Gerber was assistant secretary. James Oneal and Sidney Hertzberg were elected on the Resolutions Committee, and Comrades Louis Schaffer of the Socialist Party and Gussman of the Dressmakers were on the Nominating Committee; Comrades David Kaplan of the Socialist Party and Polstein of the Painters were

New York's Banks Gang Up

By William M. Feigenbaum

MAYOR LAGUARDIA made a satisfied report to the people the other day, giving an account of his six months in office. Following the administrations of O'Brien, McKee, Walker and Hylan, it was not difficult to be self-satisfied, even smug; almost anything would be an improvement, and almost any failure of the present regime can plausibly be chalked up against the failures, the stupidity and the corruption of those earlier administrations.

But within less than a day of the delivery of his radio address, Mayor LaGuardia ran into the stone-wall of the greed of the bankers, in whose interest, it appears, the city is run.

The city is planning to float a bond issue of \$72,000,000, and had invited bids from banks to handle the transaction. The bankers had recently declared that the city had become a "good risk" again, after the LaGuardia administration had slashed wages and salaries, curtailed social services and in every way had done their bidding. LaGuardia had broken his campaign promises to the masses to keep the wages and salaries of the city workers intact; and he had kept the Bankers' Agreement.

The bankers, who nobly rallied to the rescue of the city when it was on the verge of bankruptcy, permitted the city to go on, on the understanding that they would get theirs, about \$225,000,000 a year in Debt Service—some

on the Credentials Committee.

On the permanent Executive Committee the following were elected: Joseph P. Ryan, John J. Mulholland, James C. Quinn, Geo. Meany, Wm. Kohn and Alfred Peabody of the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Morris Finestone of the United Hebrew Trades, Maude Swartz of the Women's Trade Union League, Isidor Nagler of the I.L.G.W.U., and B. C. Vladeck, Julius Gerber and Louis Schaffer of the Socialist Party.

The speeches delivered by all the principal speakers deserve a separate article, as it is impossible to do them justice in this limited space. Every one excelled himself. The most important speech, however, was delivered by George Meany, secretary of the Building Trades Council who, although not very prominent outside of his organization, has shown himself to be of very promising leadership timber.

Most important of all were the resolutions adopted as proposed by the committee. They call for the socialization of the building industry; for the appropriation of federal, state and municipal funds at a low rate of interest for the purpose of building homes; for the employment of strictly union help, and for the adoption of laws to curb the real estate owners and speculators from charging excessive prices for the lands which will be required for the building of modern homes.

The spirit of the gathering and its decisions were excellent. It is now up to the Executive Committee to carry this out in life.

\$120,000,000 annual contributions to amortization, the remainder in interest.

The situation was quite satisfactory—for the banks. LaGuardia might grumble a bit, and complain that the bankers had a "stranglehold" on the city, that the quarter billion more or less each year in debt service was a "first lien" on the city, but what of it? They got what they wanted.

No wonder they considered the city a "good risk" again, and were willing to lend money to it!

And they show their good faith by "ganging up"—again LaGuardia's expression—and shoving up the interest rate to over four per cent when LaGuardia thought it ought not to be above 3.9 per cent.

It's a great system . . . for the bankers.

Here's Glasgow, with a population of well over a million, the second city in the British Empire. That city needed money, just as New York does.

In that city the Glasgow Savings Bank, the biggest bank of its kind in the world, went out of its way to offer that city \$5,000,000 (or about \$25,000,000) at TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. Compare

that with the offer of over FOUR per cent by the arrogant New York banks.

What is the reason for the difference between the two cities? Why does the powerful bank of one city make an offer that is, in effect, a gift of \$375,000 a year? Why do the banks of New York virtually holdup the city to the tune of what is, in effect, loot of one million a year on that one transaction?

The answer is easy to find. Glasgow has a Socialist government. New York went to "Fusion" "good-government" saviors. The Glasgow banks are as avid for profits as are the New York banks. BUT THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE OF GLASGOW IS DIFFERENT—FOR THEY VOTE SOCIALIST.

If New York had a Socialist government; indeed, if New York had a Socialist on the Board of Estimate with three votes AND A VOICE, the banks would sing a different tune.

New York votes this year for a controller. A huge Socialist vote will be the most significant political event in the lives of the people in many months.

ORGANIZE FOR IT NOW!

YPSL Jamboree Dance At Camp Hoffnung

THREE hundred members of the Young People's Socialist League from every state and almost every large city in the eastern section moved into Camp Hoffnung, Pipersville, Pennsylvania, during the last week on foot, in cars, in busses and by the "hitch-hike" route for the Third Annual Eastern District Jamboree of the YPSL which is holding forth there this week-end. Norman Thomas, Assemblyman Darlington Hoopes, National YPSL Secretary Winston Dancis and others head the list of speakers who will lead the discussions on the building of a mass revolutionary youth organization and on its program.

A complete program of education, discussion, entertainment and sports, prepared under the direction of Michael C. Arcone, will fill the two and a half days of the Jamboree. A campfire and song-fest, lasting until the early hours of Saturday morning, Friday night will start the activities under way. Seminars on High School and College work, work among Young Workers and Unemployed Youth will take up Saturday morning. "Youth Faces War, Fascism and the New Deal," with Darlington Hoopes as discussion leader, will share with swimming and other sports the afternoon program. Winston Dancis' report on the growth and activities of the league during the past year will precede skits to be presented by New York, Reading, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Yipsels Saturday night. The high point of Sunday's program will be Norman Thomas' speech on

"Youth Marches Forward," "The United Front" and "Work with Outside Youth Groups" will be the topics for discussion groups for Sunday. The Jamboree will wind up with a hotly contested football game between New York and Pennsylvania Sunday afternoon. Seminars for educational directors, organizers and on cultural work will also be added to the program to complete the discussion on all phases of Young Socialist activity.

Sam Friedman for Congress in 10th

Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor of The New Leader, was nominated for Congress in the 10th District, and Dr. Louis Sadoff for State Senate in the 7th District, Brooklyn, at a joint meeting last Monday of the 5th, 6th and 23rd Assembly District branches at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. The two districts cover the same territory. Jack Altman is candidate in the 23rd A. D. and Bill Gomberg in the 5th.

Comrade Friedman is the organizer and guiding spirit of the Rebel Arts movement. Comrade Sadoff is one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement in Brownsville and has often led this district in campaigns, both as candidate and campaign manager.

An intensive campaign is being planned. The district has a large number of Yipsel Circles active within its boundaries and several strong party branches.

Sees Lansbury as Next British Premier

GEORGE LANSBURY, veteran leader of the British Labor Party, remains the idol of the rank and file of British labor and if an election victory were to put that party in power in the near future Lansbury would undoubtedly become Prime Minister.

That is the message brought American Socialists by Hannan Swaffer, distinguished British journalist and Socialist, who is on a brief visit to the United States.

Swaffer said that the Labor Party is back to its 1929 strength, or even far beyond, and that in addition to winning London, Glasgow, Sheffield, Leeds and other cities in recent municipal elections, it is doing splendidly in all parliamentary by-elections.

Swaffer, considered the leading British dramatic critic, is a daily contributor to the London Herald, Socialist and labor organ, and is an active Socialist. On his visit to the United States he sought to discover the workings of the much talked of New Deal, and also to get in touch with the labor and Socialist movement here.

On July 4th he attended the Independence Day rally at Union Square, and he expressed himself as being greatly impressed by the speeches of Norman Thomas and James Oneal. Oneal's speech, in particular, impressed him, he said, because it gave him a new view of American history and the background of the revolution that he had not hitherto understood.

"I believe Lansbury is a man of the general type of your Debs," he said. He was deeply interested in stories of the late Socialist martyr and took notes on details of his life and work.

Speaking of Lansbury as possible Premier, Swaffer said that the world does not particularly need what is known as clever men. "For example," he said, "war is wrong. A man like Lansbury asserts a fact like that, and you need the faith of a lot of simple folk who agree to that general ethical principle. Then, of course, you can hire experts and specialists to carry out the details of the general plan."

Comrade Swaffer was particularly interested in the possibility of accomplishing great things for Socialism through the new Labor majority of London. "The houses of Parliament," he said, "are on one side of a bridge. The London County building is at the opposite side of the bridge. When we won the county government I told Herbert Morrison, leader of our party in the Council, to use his position of vantage to throw bombs into the Tory majority on the other side of the river."

The Falcons

Falcon guide hike to Alpine, Sunday, July 15. Leave 242nd St. at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Bring a dry lunch and a hot supper. Instruction in camping, cooking, etc.

POLICE WHITEWASH SLUGGERS OF FOES OF HITLERISM

ON the night of May 17, five hundred policemen were sent to guard Nazis assembled in Madison Square Garden to extol Hitler's bloody dictatorship. Some 1,000 workers and other anti-Nazis held an orderly counter-rally nearby.

After the chairman announced its adjournment and the crowd was scattering, police arrested half a dozen indiscriminately. When they were arraigned in Westside Night Court, some fellow anti-Nazis were present. Several of the latter were subjected to brutal, unprovoked attacks by detectives. When one victim asked Magistrate Burke for aid, the latter ordered him ejected and uniformed officers threw him back into the hands of his assailants. The Magistrate destroyed plates of pictures taken by newspaper cameramen.

At the end of the performance the stairway of the courthouse was littered with wreckage and red with the blood of the detectives' victims.

On the next day a letter was sent to Police Commissioner O'Ryan by Julius Gerber of the Socialist Party, Arne Swaback, secretary of the Communist League of America (Trotzkites), and Herbert Solow, secretary of the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense, all of whom offered to submit evidence substantiating the above statements and witnesses to identify the shield-wearing thugs. A copy of the letter was sent to the Mayor. No reply having been received by May 28, a second letter was sent to the Mayor. One June 4 the Mayor's secretary sent a printed card acknowledging receipt of the second letter.

Not until June 20 did the Police Department acknowledge the situation. It then notified the complainants to appear for a hearing in twenty-four hours.

On June 21 the complainants appeared before Deputy Inspector Schelling. In response to a protest by Solow, Inspector Anderson there admitted delay, but attributed part of it to pressure incident to the visit of the fleet. Soon after Schelling began to question complainants it became clear that most charges were directed against plainclothesmen. Schelling now said the matter would have to be referred by a devious route to the detective authorities.

Furthermore, by Schelling's admission, nothing was done until about June 11. As for the "discovery" that plainclothesmen were chiefly involved, it is a pretense; the letter of May 19 twice explicitly states that both plainclothesmen and uniformed officers were involved.

Complainants had no counsel; reporters were barred. Nothing that transpired can help facilitate identification of guilty parties.

The events of May 17 are far

No Tents for the Bronx Scouts

THE Gran Chaco is a long, long way off, and the war that is being waged there between ragged and starving armies of Paraguayans and Bolivians is a little less than hot news to avid American headline-devourers.

And yet . . . It's a little war but a bloody one. In two years over 75,000 soldiers have died of wounds, thirst, hunger and snake-bite. The spongy swamp-lands, watered by the eternal rains of the Chaco are slippery with blood.

The great powers have tried to stop the war in the interest of an "outraged humanity," they say, but the deluded fools will keep on fighting. It's all a matter of national "honor," we're told, and where national "honor" is involved there's no arguing with people.

The League of Nations tried to get the two nations to call the war

from being an isolated case. Many incidents are still unknown to the public because of the attitude taken by most metropolitan papers since the Mayor's secret conference with reporters. It is, however, clear that in recent months police violence has become rampant, falling alike on liberals, trade unionists, unemployed workers, and members of the Socialist and Communist parties and dissident Communist groups.

off, but they wouldn't quit fighting. The big South American powers tried the same thing; one of them was Chile, whose important nitrate business, indispensable in the manufacture of munitions, is getting an unprecedented boom as a result of the war. And by a curious mischance Chile could not persuade the belligerents to quit fighting and using up gunpowder (and nitrate).

American public opinion looks with outraged eyes upon the horrid spectacle of half-savage Bolivians

Outing to Jones Beach

The 23rd A. D., Kings (Brownsville Branch), and the East Flatbush Branch, are joining forces in planning what promises to be a most delightful event, an automobile outing to Jones Beach, on Sunday, July 22.

There is no need to extol the beauty and splendid facilities for enjoyment at this famous watering place. Surf and bay bathing, a truly magnificent pool, all sort of games, every possible convenience for comfort and pleasure.

Comrades who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity should make reservations promptly, and those who have automobiles and are willing to donate the services of them, please communicate with Comrade Weisberg, 10 Hegeman Ave., Brooklyn. Tel.: Dickens 2-1940.

and Paraguayans slaughtering each other in the steaming Chaco hell. If they had any civilized concepts they would quit.

It's all national "honor"—plus good old economic determinism.

We are told that the Paraguayans and Bolivians simply won't stop fighting, despite all attempts at moral suasion. That there is no economic motive involved, only "honor."

It is only by chance that we learn that there is a Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey. . . .

The poor devils of the Chaco fight amidst the muck and slime, they suffer ghastly tortures from insects and disease and snakes, they go mad with raging thirst. And it is for national "honor."

But tent manufacturers in New York, nitrate magnates in Chile, big gun manufacturers in Essen, tankers in Paris and London have commitments not at all connected with honor. And so the fighting goes on and the slime runs red with human blood and the flags wave and the profits pile up. And so it will always be while capitalism lasts.

La Stampa Libera Starts Radio Broadcasting

La Stampa Libera, the Italian labor and anti-fascist daily, is conducting a series of concerts on the air over Station WEVD. Every Saturday at 11 a. m. La Stampa Libera has its radio hour, which consists of well selected musical, vocal and educational programs.

The program starts with the Socialist song by Filippo Turati, "The Workers' Hymn," played by a band, and closes with the same stirring revolutionary anthem. Celebrated artists from the Metropolitan and the Hippodrome operas are contributing to the success of La Stampa Libera's radio broadcasts, while Girolamo Valenti and other anti-fascist leaders contribute short speeches.

This Saturday, July 14, being the first anniversary of the murder by the Khaki Shirts in Astoria, L. I., of the anti-fascist student Antonio Fierro, the La Stampa Libera radio broadcast will consist of a memorial speech by Girolamo Valenti and a program fitting the occasion.

Socialist School Board to Employ Only Union Labor

WEST ALLIS, Wis.—The first Socialist school board in the United States, organized by the election of Mrs. Pauline Barnhardt as president of the local educational body, began its work by calling for the employment of union labor in the construction of a new high

YOUNG EVANGELICALS FAVOR SOCIALIZATION, OPPOSE FASCISM

SOCIALIZATION of industry to prevent America from "turning Fascist or Hitlerite" was recommended by more than 500 members of the Evangelical Young People's Federation of Buffalo, following a remarkable meeting in St. Peter's Evangelical Church.

Ernest D. Bauman asked what greater principle the church could possibly advocate than that "the brotherhood of man?"

"We will not stand for war," Bauman challenged the crowded church. "Nor will we allow a smug middle class, assisted by capitalism, to surprise this country with a fascist or Hitler regime, thereby destroying the ideals of democracy."

"It is untrue, as reported in an afternoon paper, that German sympathies are in accord with dictatorship and Hitlerism. Not even a tenth of this gathering harbors such sympathies, although this newspaper quoted our federation as being 500 strong behind Hitler tactics."

"The beast fascism spells war, and we shall not stand for war. Nor shall we allow Communism, for both will destroy democratic ideals. We must keep Fascism and Hitler out of this country."

A minority element, trying to interrupt the speaker, drew criticism from the Rev. F. H. Krohn, pastor of the church.

To end the controversy, Mr. Krohn asked those in favor of the resolution to stand up. Approximately 80 per cent of the more than 500 members arose, and the resolution was declared as being carried.

Another resolution passed by the federation was in support of Albany legislation in its ratification of the child labor amendment.

More than 30 churches, including those of Dunkirk, Kenmore, Tonawanda, Orchard Park, Boston, N. Y., and other communities were represented.

school in this town.

Mrs. Barnhardt is a veteran Socialist member of the school board, and with the election of additional Socialists at the recent local election, her selection as president became inevitable.

The resolution for the employment of union labor on the new high school building was introduced by Mrs. L. Steele, another Socialist member.

West Allis, an industrial suburb of Milwaukee, with a population of 35,000 has a Socialist government headed by Mayor M. V. Baxter.

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

More Power to Him

Dedicated to the young Socialists who risked their lives on the picket lines in New York.

By Leo Fortress

HE walks the bosses' barbed-wire fence—

His picket-place routine;

His foremost thought—a safe resort

From crucifixes he's seen.

He's fallen before the hired thugs

To spring erect more grim,

His fight is but the worker's fight,

There is no death for Him.

His message is for the working folk;

To guide them really straight,

Each moment's time, by day or night,

He strives to educate.

And when it falls election day,

Tho' Folly flows to poll,

He falters but a moment ere,

He's up and towards his goal.

He dabbles not with lovely names,

Nor deals with honey'd phrase,

His first goals are: a better life,

Less hours and a raise.

He knows and fights the growing threat

Of Fascism's iron fist,

He knows no old guard or the new,

For he's a SOCIALIST!

2 WEEKS FROM TODAY ! YOU'LL MEET EVERYBODY YOU KNOW •

At The GRAND PICNIC • Saturday, JULY 28th

At ULMER PARK, 25th & GROPSEY AVES., BROOKLYN

CONTINUOUS DANCING — JOE CAPPI AND HIS "WABC" ORCHESTRA — OPEN AIR MOVIES — SPORTS
ALL STAR SHOW — CHICAGO OPERA QUARTET — VARIED AMUSEMENTS — And of course GOOD BEER!

Auspices: TRADES UNIONS—SOCIALIST PARTY—LABOR FRATERNAL BODIES. Tickets, 40 cents, at 7 East 15th Street or your organization.

Promotion Department Notes of Local N. Y.

By Henry Fruchter

CAMP EDEN

A CONSIDERABLE number of inquiries have come in regarding Camp Eden, and I am glad to oblige our comrades by outlining at length the new arrangement under which the camp is functioning. For some years past the Jewish Socialist Verband conducted the camp under a semi-partnership arrangement with a private individual. It was realized by the Socialists engaged in operating it that the most desirable objective was to make it a Socialist camp in the fullest sense of the word.

A financial settlement was made with this comrade and the Socialist Party was officially invited to enter into a joint arrangement for the operation of the camp. It was felt by the City Executive Committee that the camp was ideally situated for satisfying the summer needs of the large number of party members whose modest earnings prevented them from going to more expensive places. Without prejudice to other Socialist and labor summer institutions, we felt that the demand for summer accommodations was so great that Camp Eden could satisfy a definite need among the rank and file.

The negotiations were completed some weeks ago and a considerable sum of money was invested in various improvements in the camp. Already several outings have been

arranged to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. Attractive musical programs have been arranged; interesting lectures will be held. The spirit which permeates the guests is an excellent one, and the expectations are high for a very successful summer season.

The price per week for adults is only \$16. Week-end accommodations are offered for only \$3.50. Buses leave New York weekly, the fare being only \$2 round trip. All who have visited the camp this season are enthusiastic about its natural beauty, its improvements, and the excellence of the food served.

We earnestly urge all members and sympathizers to avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy a fine vacation for very little money. Incidentally, a special children's camp is part of the features of the camp, and the price for the season is only \$115. All those interested can secure the fullest information by telephoning either to the Socialist Verband office at 175 East Broadway (Drydock 4-4972) or to the Socialist Party office at 7 East 15th Street (Algonquin 4-2620).

UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE

A deluge of letters swooped down upon me as a result of my publicly criticizing certain branches for inactivity in connection with the Drive. I anticipated such letters. Whatever the excuses are, however, the fact remains that the national and local office need the money and the quotas must be met! My good friend George Steinhardt, one of the most active spirits in the 8th A. D., Bronx, as well as devoted worker in many other important Socialist institutions, has this to say in answer to my criticism of the 8th:

"The first time our noble branch couldn't raise too much dough, you shoot us, a la Hitler, with lead type! Maybe you're right. But remember, Henry, our branch has given to Austrian victims, has supported Bronx activity, loaned sums to the Bronx Labor Center, bought all the assessment stamps in sight—with very few exempt stamps! We really give until it hurts. However, here is a check for \$15.75 more!! Pretty soon we give more again!"

That's the spirit, George!

Red Navy on the Hudson

By the Dizzy Press Agent

There may still be somewhere a Socialist who does not know that on Saturday, August 19, the Red Navy will steam up the Hudson for a day's outing, but that individual must be blind and deaf as well as lacking in *joie de vivre*, *elan*, *Gemütlichkeit*, and common sense. For the opportunity offered is actually the vent of a year.

The two-deck excursion boat Doris has been chartered for the day. It will leave Lynch's Pier at 79th Street and the Hudson River promptly at 10 a. m. And then for twelve hours there is nothing on the program but fresh air, sunlight, breezes, good food and refreshments, singing, dancing, swimming, and finally a moonlight sail home to the accompaniment of soft music.

Although the good ship Doris is licensed for 160 passengers, only 125 tickets will be sold, so that roomy comfort can be guaranteed.

So mark the date, August 19, on your calendar right now. Then, to make doubly sure, get your ticket from any of the following: Organizer Gibson, Meyer Gillis, Selma DeKroyft, Henry Exstein, David Fenwick or Paul Linson, or send your reservation to Room 504, 100 West 72nd Street.

Memorial Meeting For Antonio Fierro

A memorial meeting will be held Saturday night, July 14, to commemorate the life and mark the first anniversary of the death of Antonio Fierro, first victim of American fascism.

The meeting will be held at the People's House, 7 East 15th St., and the speakers will be Norman Thomas, Luigi Antonini, Arturo Giovannitti, Siegfried Lipschitz, Athos Terzani, and Herbert Mahler, who will act as chairman.

Fierro was the philosophical young Italian radical who was murdered by Frank Moffer, a Khaki Shirt thug, at a meeting in Long Island City, July 14, 1933, when Art Smith, would-be American Mussolini from Philadelphia, tried to drum up some business in New York. Despite the fact that the murderer was promptly identified by Athos Terzani, intimate friend of the slain man, the police arrested Terzani on Smith's orders, and he was tried for the killing. After his acquittal, Smith and the actual murderer were apprehended, and they are now doing time in Sing Sing.

Norman Thomas was chairman of the defense committee that thwarted the Khaki Shirt plot to railroad Terzani and that secured the confession of the actual murderer.

HUMANITY IN DISTRESS

The second number of Humanity in Distress, the anti-Hitler and anti-fascist magazine edited by Dr. William J. Robinson, is off the press. Every article strikes sledgehammer blows in the "war on Hitlerism, and all other movements born of ignorance, bigotry and brutality."

Especially noteworthy is the article by Paul Eldridge, former collaborator of George S. Viereck. Says Eldridge: "George Sylvester Viereck—your speech (in Madison Square Garden) is a mass of lies, sprinkled with particles of truth, like strong condiments to hide the foulness of the meat. You have made of truth a wooden handle with which you may lift the burning cauldron of falsehoods without blistering your fingers. . . . If history ever records your name it will say: George Sylvester Viereck preferred darkness to light, falsehood to truth, hate to love, prejudice to reason, a world of slaves to a world of freemen, and will brand your memory with one word: Shame!"

Harry Elmer Barnes writes on "The Aryan Myth Again," and Henry Powers records the fate of culture under the heel of Naziism.

UNITY HOUSE

Attracted by the many recent improvements and the programs of high artistic quality, Unity House is proving to be the mecca for an ever increasing number of vacationists. Among the artists who will appear this week-end are Cyril Towbin. Also Dorsha and Paul Hays. Next week-end Tchakovsky's opera "Mignon" will be presented, with Dora Bovchoer and Ann Meitheck singing leading roles.

To Comrade Gerber

By Florence Gold

Julius Gerber's remarks in The New Leader of June 29, in connection with the 12th A. D. quota show a small spirit. An attempt to hold Comrade Thomas responsible in any way for the activities of his branch when he is exhausting himself and his resources in the work of the Socialist Party is an extraordinary attitude to find in a Socialist.

It is a fact wellknown to the United Drive director that on May 1 the quota of the 12th A. D. was oversubscribed, but the pledges were made by people who work for a living and asked to make their payments in monthly installments.

Falcon Builders to Run Bazaar at Picnic

The Falcon Builders, in conjunction with the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, will run a bazaar at the Socialist Picnic at Ulmer Park on July 28.

The Falcon Builders are a group of members of the Socialist Party who engage in raising funds for the Falcons. They are at present collecting money to help send Falcons to the Children's Colony of Camp Eden. The rate is \$11 per week. Since many children cannot afford to pay more than \$15 for two weeks, the Falcon Builders will pay the difference.

It is important for comrades and friends of the Falcons to contribute merchandise for the bazaar. All contributions should be sent to the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street.

The Falcon Builders are planning to erect a fitting monument to the memory of our beloved comrade A. I. Shipplacoff, in the form of the establishment of the A. J. Shipplacoff Camp for Falcons.

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

Sun., July 15—11 a.m.—Forward Hour; 8 p.m.—Sol Giskin, violinist; 8:30 p.m.—Miguel Salzedo, poetry; 8:45—Sherry and Stange; 10—Symposium.
Mon., July 16—3:45 p.m.—Nicholas Slavsky, baritone; 4:30—Actors' Dinner Club; 5—Clemente Giglio; 5:45—"The Virginians," male quartet.
Tues., July 17—8 a.m.—Dr. Jacob List, Psychology Clinic of the Air; 8 p.m.—City Charter Series, Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist Party; 8:15—"Night in Vienna," music, talk; 8:45—Charlotte Tonhazy, violinist; 10—Council for Social-Economic Education, talk.
Wed., July 18—4:45 p.m.—Harriet Ayres, songs; 8—The Nation Radiatorial Board; 8:45—WEVD University of the Air, Dr. Sander Lorand discusses "Neurovism and Neurotic"; 10—"American Revolutions," dramatic sketch; 10:45—House Hameson, poetry.
Thurs., July 19—4:30 p.m.—"Milady's Style Review," Conrad and Tremont, piano duo; Milady, style talk; 8:15—Helene Lanvin, contralto, and Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone, "Old Time Favorites"; 8:45—Foreign Affairs Forum; 10:30—Henry and Edward Peterson, violin and zither.
Fri., July 20—3:45 p.m.—Nicholas Slavsky, baritone; 4:30—Samuel H. Friedman, The New Leader Review; 8:15—"My Boy," sketch; 8:30—Jamaica Night in the Heart of New York; 10—Hendrick de Leeuw; 10:15—Frank Laforese, bass; Anna Paul, soprano.
Sat., July 21—8 a.m.—Dr. Jacob List, Psychology Clinic of the Air; 11:30—Mabel Horsey's "Stars of Tomorrow," juvenile program; 6 p.m.—Jewish Events of the Week; 8—Ethel Kravant, soprano, and Clara Blankman, violinist; 8:45—Patricia O'Connell, soprano.

Party Progress

New York State

State Committee. The state committee meets at Albany on Sunday. It will have an executive committee, officers and sub-committees, and will dispose of references of the State Convention, including reports of committees on Constitution, Women's Activities, Youth Activities, and Organization, Finance and Campaign.

Ithaca. Local Tompkins County held one of the best attended meetings in its history last week. Monroe M. Sweetland Jr. addressed the local and made a report on the State Convention.

State Organizers. William E. Duffy has been devoting the week to Port Jervis and Middletown, Orange County. Organizing a local Middletown will be his principal task.

State Convention Pledges. Camp Tamiment has not only paid its pledge of \$30 made at the State Convention dinner, but has sent in \$8 additional for the state campaign fund. Party members in New York City are again reminded that those who want one or more dozen of eggs from the crate, pledged by Delegate Heister of Erie County as his contribution, should leave their orders with The New Leader or the State or the City office.

Convention Stamps. The state secretary reports that only about one-third of what is due on Convention assessment stamps has been turned in, and that it was necessary to draw from other funds to meet the expenses of the State Convention. Local and branch secretaries are again reminded of this assessment.

Westchester. The county annual picnic will be held at Valentine's Farm, Dobbs Ferry Road, Town of Greenburgh, Sunday, July 22. A one act play will be presented by New Rochelle Yip-sels. Games and athletics will be directed by the Finnish branch in Port Chester. Singing of revolutionary songs will be another feature.

Rockland County. Meeting Thursday evening, July 19, at 8 in the home of Carl P. Svensson, Palmer Ave., Nanuet. The county ticket has been selected as follows: for Assemblyman, A. Batten of New City; for County Judge and Surrogate, C. P. Svensson of Nanuet; for County Clerk, Janet Schwalm of New City, and for County Treasurer, William W. Davis of Nyack.

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

Party Notes

City Central Committee will meet on Wednesday, July 18, at a People's House. Organization and Propaganda Committee will meet Monday 6 p.m. in Room 508, People's House. Organizers are urged to be prepared to settle completely for Austrian Relief Stamp; to report fully on United Socialist Drive activity; as well as to make payments for Detroit Convention Journal advertisements of their branches.

MANHATTAN
4th A. D. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of month at 95 Ave. B. Branch has begun intensive election campaign. Julius Green was nominated for State Assembly. Trying to raise funds for headquarters. Send contributions to Abraham Conan, 175 East Broadway, N. Y. 19th-21st A. D. Saturday night Card Party at headquarters, 2005 Seventh Ave.

BROOKLYN
Downtown Branch. Recent dance successful, balance of \$75 quota from the branch for United Drive raised. Regular meeting held July 5. Nominations made for Congress, Senate and Assembly. Business meetings to be held 157 Montague St., July 19 and 26 at 8:30 p.m. (Thursdays). Committee is active in arranging street meetings. Charter being applied for by recently organized 3rd-7th A. D. Branch.

East Flatbush Branch, 2nd A. D. Plans are being made in conjunction with the 23rd A. D. for Automobile Outing to Jones Beach on Sunday, July 22. Reservations may be made by communicating with Comrade Berg, 10 Hegeman Ave., Dicksen 2-1940. Branch is arranging a demonstration against war and fascism on Friday evening, July 20, at the corner of Riverdale and Saratoga Aves., Brooklyn. Prominent speakers. Comrades residing in locality are urged to be on hand.

18th A. D. Branch 2. Members of the branch are supporting Local 300 against Rugby Theatre. Open air meetings and picketing on Friday night, July 13, and Saturday, July 14.

21st A. D. Kings. Branch meeting Monday evening at Colby Academy, Bedford and Snyder Aves. Speaker: Louis P. Goldberg on "A Socialist Interpretation of the News."

22nd A. D. Tuesday, July 17, 8:00 Sutter Ave., Chas. Solomon will discuss the Detroit Declaration.
BRONX
Amalgamated Cooperative Branch will meet Monday, July 16. Reports of State Convention. Picnic arrangements.
QUEENS
Astoria Branch. Picnic Sunday, July 15, at Tibbets Brook Park. Take Lexington Ave. subway, White Plains Line, to 238th St. Take bus to Tibbets Brook Park. Meet at Field No. 8. Everybody welcome. Bronx and Manhattan Socialists invited.

Astoria. Monday, July 16, 3032 Steinway St.: George H. Gabel, Jack Altman, the Detroit Declaration.

Street Meetings

SATURDAY, JULY 14
Albany: 10th and Flatbush Aves., Brooklyn. Roger Cornell, August Axelrad, F. Fishkin, A. Gold, E. Shapiro.
TUESDAY, JULY 17
2nd and Ditmars Aves., Astoria, L. I. Emerich Steinberger.
THURSDAY, JULY 19
6th St. and Ave. B, Manhattan. August Classens and Dr. Kaplan.
Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave., Bronx. Herman Saltzman, others.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

Two essay contests for Yipsels are being held under the sponsorship of the City YPSL Educational Committee. "Democracy and Socialism" will be the topic of contest for the senior circles. The winning essay will be printed in the American Socialist Quarterly and the winner will receive a year's subscription to the ASQ. Two topics are given the Junior Yipsels to choose from. "The YPSL and Socialism" and "Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin." A copy of Norman Thomas' latest book, "The Choice Before Us," Halm Kantorovitch, Murray Baron and George Streator will be the judges for the contests which will end September 1.

The following resolution was recently passed by the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League:

"The GNYF of the YPSL consisting of 58 organized circles, as the youth section of the Socialist Party in New York, is vitally concerned with the theoretical position of the party."

"The Socialist Party at the present time is faced with a choice between two philosophies of Socialism symbolized by the conflict over the Declaration of Principles. We strongly urge all members of the YPSL and of the party of New York and throughout the country vigorously to support the new Declaration and to work for its adoption by an overwhelming vote as a step toward building an aggressive, revolutionary Socialist Party."

An unusual, spectacular event of unprecedented importance and enjoyment is being planned for Sunday, August 5. All Yipsels are instructed, warned and advised not to make conflicting plans for the date of this event.

The last meeting of the City Central Committee voted to tax every Ypsel one ticket for the Ulmer Park picnic to be held Saturday, July 28. This is a minimum which should be greatly surpassed by all with little difficulty. The sale of these tickets means the support of the local circles, the League and the Socialist Party.

An important street meeting will be held at Knickerbocker Avenue and Starr Street, Brooklyn, under joint auspices of the Italian branch of the 13th and 14th Assembly Districts and Circle 8.

The rowing party at Van Cortlandt Park which was rained out last Saturday will be held instead Saturday, July 21. Those interested should meet at 8:15 p.m. at the Moshofu Parkway station of the Jerome Avenue-Woodlawn subway line. Special rates have been obtained so that Yipsels may row at a minimum of expense.

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Iturbi's Last Two Stadium Concerts—Ormandy to Follow

Sophie Braslau Will be Soloist Wednesday Evening

Jose Iturbi will conduct the last two concerts of his Stadium season Sunday and Monday, after which he goes to Philadelphia to direct for a fortnight at the Robin Hood Dell, then to the Pacific Coast to conduct in San Francisco and at the Hollywood Bowl.

Sunday night the young violinist Stephen Hero, whose performance was cancelled because of the weather last week, will be heard in the Lalo Symphonie Espagnole. Iturbi will open his program with music of Debussy, two two Nocturnes and the Afternoon of a Faun, followed by the violin concerto. After the intermission he will conduct the "Pastorale" Symphony of Beethoven. His concluding program (Monday) will be divided between the Brahms First Symphony and excerpts from Wagner: the Prelude to Act 1, "Lohengrin"; Siegfried's Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung," and the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

Eugene Ormandy, the distinguished young Hungarian conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, takes up the baton for a fortnight beginning Tuesday night. His opening concert offers the Weber "Euryanthe" Overture, the Prokofiev "Classical" Symphony, Ravel's Alborado del Gracioso, and the Schubert Seventh Symphony.

The contralto Sophie Braslau will be the soloist under Ormandy on Wednesday night, singing two Rachmaninoff songs with orchestra, "O Thou Billowy Harvest Fields" and "Fate," and the Gypsy part in De Falla's "El Amor Brujo." Ormandy will also conduct the Handel-Elgar Overture in D minor, the Mozart Symphony in G minor, and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite No. 2.

An all-Russian program is scheduled for Thursday evening, featuring the Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony, also Liadov's Eight Russian Folk Songs, Stravinsky's Fire Bird Suite, and the first Stadium performance of a Russian Sailor's Dance by Gliere.

Sam Goldwyn Selects New Film Beauty

Sylvia Cole, seventeen-year-old film player, was selected by Samuel Goldwyn for a part in his new picture, "Kid Millions," starring Eddie Cantor.

Mr. Goldwyn, in his quest for a new type of beauty, embracing grace, simplicity and charm, picked Sylvia Cole from over twenty thousand entrants who were personally interviewed over a period of four weeks. After a successful screen test, Mr. Goldwyn signed Miss Cole to a long-term contract.

Sylvia Cole will go into rehearsal for the Cantor film as soon as she completes her present role in Universal's musical "Romance in the Rain," starring Roger Pryor, Heather Angel and Victor Moore.

Shirley Temple Film Held for Third Week at Roxy

For the first time in almost three years the Roxy Theatre, by popular demand, will hold over its picture for three weeks, with this unusual distinction going to Shirley Temple in "Baby, Take a Bow." Not since August, 1931, when "Bad Girl" completed its run at this playhouse, has any feature film played for more than two weeks.

"Baby, Take a Bow" was written especially for Miss Temple and was directed by Harry Lachman from the screen adaptation by Philip Klein and E. E. Paramore, Jr. James Dunn and Claire Trevor head the largest cast supporting Miss Temple.

The Roxy stage show, which is also held over for a third week, is headed by Jerome Mann, the mimic. Other variety stars appearing with Mr. Mann include Dorothy Johnson, star of "Music in the Air," Ted and Al Waldman, Dawn and Darrow, Marie LeFlohie, and the Gae Foster Girls.

Victor Wolfson Will Do "Crime and Punishment"

Dostoevsky's masterpiece, "Crime and Punishment," will reach the New York stage this fall for the first time in over a generation and in a wholly new dramatic version, according to an announcement last night by Victor Wolfson, production manager of the Theatre Union, Inc., since its formation and through its production of "Peace on Earth" and "Stevedore" at the Civic Repertory Theatre. This announcement is the first assurance of Russian drama of importance on Broadway during the coming season, in view of the recent decision of the Soviet Government that no important dramatic company will be permitted to come to this country for at least another year.

"Crime and Punishment" will be the first independent production of Mr. Wolfson, who, in addition to his connection with the Theatre Union, was associated with Elmer Rice in the production of "Counselor at Law."

"House of Rothschild" Re-Opens at Rivoli July 18

The Rivoli Theatre will reopen on Wednesday, July 18, with the first showing at popular prices of Twentieth Century's hit, George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Direct from its sixteen-week run at the Astor on the two-day schedule, "The House of Rothschild" comes to the Rivoli with a wealth of prestige. It is said to have smashed attendance records from coast to coast and is generally credited with being one of the "big" pictures of the year.

With the suave Arliss at his best as the famous world financier, the cast includes in addition to the star, Loretta Young, Boris Karloff, Robert Young, C. Aubrey Smith.

On Palace and Albee Screens



Above you see a scene from the cinematized version of Maugham's "Of Human Bondage" in which Leslie Howard and Bette Davis have the principal roles.

Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow" Opens at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre

Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow" will make its Brooklyn bow at the Fox Theatre starting today.

"Baby Take a Bow," a Fox picture, was directed by Harry Lachman and its cast includes James Dunn, Claire Trevor, Alan Dinehart and Ralfe Harolde.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly presents

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Arch Selwyn and Harold B. Franklin Form Producing Firm—Seven Plays Scheduled for the Fall

Arch Selwyn, prominent theatrical producer, and Harold B. Franklin, until recently president of Radio City and the RKO Theatres, have united forces to sponsor plays and enter into other activities in connection with the theatre, it was officially announced by both Messrs. Selwyn and Franklin. The Franklyn Company has been formed for this specific purpose, but the plays will be presented under the managerial aegis of Selwyn & Franklin.

Seven plays and musical comedies are on the present schedule of the new producing unit, four of which will be done in association with Charles B. Cochran, well-known London empresario, whose interests here in the past have been linked with the producing fortunes of Arch Selwyn. In recent seasons, Selwyn and Cochran have co-jointly sponsored, among others, "Wake Up and Dream," "This Year of Grace," "Private Lives," and "Bitter Sweet."

Of the four plays to be presented here in the fall in affiliation with Mr. Cochran, two are current London successes. These are "Escape Me Never," by Margaret Kennedy, author of "The Constant Nymph," and "Conversation Piece," with book, lyrics and music by Noel Coward. Elizabeth Bergner, who was received with adjectival acclaim in the motion picture "Catherine the Great," will make her American debut in "Escape Me Never," which will be done the latter part of October. Yvonne Printemps will be starred in "Conversation Piece." This musical play is expected to open here the middle of October. Miss Printemps has not been seen in America since her season of French repertory with Sasha Guitry.

The other two plays in which Mr. Cochran will have a managerial role are "Nymph Errant," a musical comedy by Romney Brent and Cole Porter, and a dramatization by Edward Knoblock and Frederick Lonsdale of "The Naked Lady," a biography based on the life of Adah Isaac Menken by Bernard Falk. Gertrude Lawrence will be starred in "Nymph Errant." This play will be done when Miss Lawrence, who created the chief role in London, becomes available for the part. "The Naked Lady" is on the schedule for the Christmas holidays and a well-known American star is being sought for the principal feminine role.

The remainder of the Selwyn-Franklin play schedule includes "The Old Folks at Home," now in its sixth month at the Queen's Theatre, London, in which Marie Tempest is the star, the importation of Lucienne Boyer, famous diseuse of the French stage and music halls, in an intimate musical show, and A. E. Thomas' dramatization of Ward Green's novel, "Cora Potts."

'Of Human Bondage' on Albee Screen—Molly Picon on Stage

"Of Human Bondage," cinematized by RKO Radio Pictures with Leslie Howard starred in the leading role of W. Somerset Maugham's story, is at the RKO Albee Theatre. Bette Davis, Frances Dee and Kay Johnson have prominent parts in this poignant drama which depicts a physically handicapped youth whose disability earns him romantic tragedy. Crippled, sensitive, cultured, the hero of Maugham's novel, solicitous for love and understanding, trusts himself impetuously on his first romantic adventure. He becomes infatuated with a tawdry, promiscuous girl. For escape, he turns to a compassionate, intellectual woman, but fails to reciprocate her love. Then a poor but well-bred woman offers him complete happiness.

Molly Picon, well-known star of the Jewish Theatre, is headlining the five-act vaudeville bill at the Albee, where she is presenting a cycle of new songs and character studies.

LESLIE HOWARD
Bette Davis - Frances Dee
in the RKO-Radio Picture
OF HUMAN BONDAGE
★★★★
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SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in Her Newest Starring Hit
"Baby, Take a Bow"
A Fox Film with
James DUNN - Claire TREVOR
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HEALTHFULLY PLUS SUPERB STAGE SHOW! 10:30 P.M. W. K. A. S.

Radio Factory Workers, Reinforced by Sympathizers, Defy Police; Rouse Bronx

By Harold Draper

TWO hundred singing, shouting strikers and sympathizers on Wednesday picketed the Cornell-Dubilier plant in the Bronx, New York, as their answer to the company's defiance of the Radio Factory Workers Union and cynical disregard of the decisions of the NRA Regional Labor Board.

A carload of emergency police attempted to break up the mass picket line, but the cops were literally swept aside by the workers, who re-formed their lines and went back into action. In one of the dramatic moments of the demonstration, the pickets showed their contemptuous disregard of attempts at police repression by marching en masse up to the Black Maria and trying to get aboard. But since two hundred yelling marchers could not fit into one van, the cops, pleading with the picketers not to mount the patrol wagon, were forced to turn the line back to the sidewalk.

Boss Spits at Labor Board

The radio workers, under the leadership of Organizer William Beedie, have been on strike at the Cornell-Dubilier plant for the past seven months. The strike has been a militant one; many workers have been arrested and several jailed. In spite of tremendous obstacles—no funds, a new union, inexperienced workers, no local headquarters, and the length of time of the strike—only eleven out of approximately 300 strikers have gone back to work. The Regional Labor Board handed down a decision stating that the strike was justifiable, and or-

"Get Dillinger—Leave Us Alone!" Demonstrators Urge Cops; Harrassed Guards Beg Pickets Not to Mount Patrol Wagon; "We'll Lick Cornell-Dubilier and Organize the Trade," Bill Beedie Swears; One Victory Already Won.

dering that all strikers be reinstated, that new workers be discharged, that an election be held to determine the workers' representatives, and that the employer bargain collectively with the workers and their union. But the strikers have discovered the impotence of the board in face of the bosses' defiance of its decisions, especially since the NRA boards have no power to enforce their rulings.

Shortly after the mass picket demonstration, Beedie appeared with a closed shop contract which the Insuline Corporation, of Park Place, N. Y., had signed with the union. "This contract can be reckoned a direct result of the effectiveness of the Bronx mass picketing," he said. "It proves graphically the necessity for militant organization, for staunch support of the union and for aggressive carrying on of the strike."

The demonstration began with a rally across the street at which

Norman Thomas and Beedie spoke. Toward the end of this meeting, a truckman who came to the factory was persuaded to turn his truck back when he learned of the strike.

After a committee of the union, led by Comrades Beedie and including Comrade Thomas, went in to present their demands to the employers, the mass picketing began. Yelling "Don't scab! Strike!" singing "Solidarity Forever" and "On the Picket Line," the strikers shouted to the scab workers to join their ranks; Yipsels circulated among the groups of young people watching the pickets, urging them to join in; the cops were invited to "Go get Dillinger! Leave us alone!" The arrival of the police van was greeted with mock cheers, and they struck up the song, "The wagon's waiting for us, we shall not be moved."

Among the picketers were several prominent Socialists visiting this city to attend a meeting of the NEC sub-committee on the ref-

erendum. Included was Maynard Krueger, member of the NEC.

Will Go to Court

The committee finally emerged from the building, and the demonstrators massed in an adjacent lot to hear the report. Beedie announced that the manager had defiantly refused to carry out the Regional Board's decision, and had further stated that if the National Labor Board upheld it, he would drag the case into the federal courts and fight to the limit.

"We know," said Beedie, "that we can't get anything from them unless we fight for it," and he pointed out that the union had to wage an aggressive struggle, not only because the immediate livelihood of hundreds of strikers is involved but also because it was fighting for the cause of labor all over the country, against the oppression of the bosses and the impotence of the NRA.

Ben Fischer of the Young People's Socialist League closed the

meeting with an appeal to young people

In Line Every Day!

Beedie announced that the picketing would be continued every day at 4 p.m. until the strike was won. All Socialists and labor sympathizers are urged to turn out full force. Take the Lexington IRT, White Plains train, to 23 St. and walk three blocks west.

A meeting of 200 strikers week rejected peace overtures from the employer, calling them an attempt to nullify the decision of labor board.

Beedie at the time warned employer that the case would assume national importance. "If employer be allowed defiantly flout all impartial attempts at arbitration, and to defy two unanimous rulings and findings of Regional Labor Board, a flare similar to the situation in Toledo, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis must be the inevitable result here. Inadequacy of NRA agencies settle labor disputes will have been definitely proved," he added.

"The fight on Cornell-Dubilier is especially important because 10 other large condenser manufacturers in New York are watching developments there. If Blake, who is president of the condenser section of the NEMA Code, is licked we'll have no trouble signing the rest; for he is the spearhead of the attack on our attempt to organize the 12,000 workers in the industry and to win decent conditions for the employees in the trade."

SHIPYARD WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE TO FORCE NEGOTIATION

A strike of 20,000 workers Brooklyn, Staten Island and Hoboken shipyards is likely by the end of the month unless employers agree to confer with the United Marine Workers Metal Trades District Council, has warned President Roosevelt. The union has been trying to confer with officials of United Dry Docks and the Shipyard Corporation for some time, but the corporations have been dodging the union after violating an agreement made on November 24, Bennett declared. Old National Labor Board and Regional Labor Board have been doing nothing but giving the workers "the national run-around," added, urging Roosevelt to intervene.

The council is affiliated with AFOL. If a strike occurs, all AFOL maritime unions will be called upon to join.

"We're in favor of Section 7 of the NRA if it means anything," Bennett maintained, "but why enforce it? We demand union recognition, higher wages and shorter hours."

paid not less than \$1 per hour. "Four: All other mechanics shall be paid not less than 85 cents per hour.

"Five: Apprentices shall be paid 40 cents per hour for the first months, with an increase of cents per hour every six months thereafter. No one who has worked for three years in the trade shall be considered an apprentice.

"Six: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work—from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the first five days in week. Forty hours shall constitute a week's work.

"Seven: Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first two hours and double pay for all overtime in excess of that period. All work done on Sunday and holidays shall be paid at the rate of time and a half. (Continued on Page 4-L)

Joint Council of Two Unions Will Lead Strike to Organize 18,000 Knit Goods Workers for Better Conditions

WALINSKY'S "DEMANDS" CALLED "CAMOUFLAGE" BY UNION'S PROGRESSIVES

Charging that the administration of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, in demanding the creation of a "fact-finding commission" at the recent Washington hearings, is merely camouflaging its abandonment of the union's real demands, the organized anti-Walinsky forces in the union have issued a new appeal to the membership to repudiate Ossip Walinsky and to fight for genuine leadership. The Progressive Anti-Walinsky Committee lists these demands as a 36-hour week and a 10% wage increase.

The committee represents a combination of elements aiming to rid the union of this former official, who was accused of viciously selling out the union and who then became "labor adviser" to the big manufacturing house with which he was alleged to have had secret connections while still a union official.

The Socialists in the union are active in the fight against Walinsky and for a democratic and aggressive organization.

"The general unemployment crisis in the industry, which the present 40-hour week has not overcome, and the drastic wage cuts which have not been restored, are only too well known and do not require investigation," the committee declares.

"It is therefore clear that turning our demands over to a fact-finding commission is but a camouflage, throwing sand into one's eyes. It is but a clever scheme to shed responsibility for giving up our demands and to throw it upon a fact-finding commission."

The statement by Walinsky that his task in returning to the union is done, since "he has given back to the workers a union and has secured their bread" was derided by the committee.

A general membership meeting

A mass meeting of workers in the New York knit goods industry was in session at Webster Hall to vote on strike demands as The New Leader went to press. Agreements expire today, and from the temper of the union members attending the meeting, there was little doubt that the actions of the Joint Council which called the meeting would be overwhelmingly approved. A strike of 18,000 workers under the auspices of the Joint Council of knit goods locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the United Textile Workers of America is therefore a certainty, unless the manufacturers yield.

Final preparations for the general strike have been virtually completed, although the date is yet in abeyance. Union demands include the 35-hour week, classifications for skilled labor, impartial machinery and all other labor provisions embodied in the cloak and dress agreements. A last-minute conference between the Joint Council and the Metropolitan Knitted Textile Association has been arranged, but little hope is held out for averting the strike.

The general strike committee will consist of the Joint Council and all shop chairmen, headed by International Vice-Presidents Salvatore Ninfo, Charles S. Zimmerman and Harry Greenberg.

Abolition of overtime and the double shift, the establishment of a \$50 scale for operators and \$40 for knitters, and limitation of the machine load for knitters are among the special demands.

The problem of confining the strike to shops and mills actually covered by the jurisdiction of the three locals—ILGWU Local 155 and UTW Locals 155 and 2085—will be left to a subcommittee of the ILGWU and the general strike committee.

Although many of the 18,000 knit goods workers in the trade are not yet organized, it is felt that the unity and harmony in the ranks of the workers since the settlement of the grave jurisdictional dispute between the ILGWU and the UTW assure the success of the strike. The victorious dress strike in the fall, when a membership of 10,000 brought 80,000 workers into the union and completely organized the industry, is seen as a harbinger of victory in the knit goods field.

Only the presence of the Communist so-called Knit Goods Workers Industrial Union, which "continues its dual opposition tactics and tries to split the workers," prevents complete unity, speakers at the membership meeting declared, but the enrollment in this organization is so negligible as to prevent any interference in the job of organizing workers

Bronze Workers, 100% Out, Push L.I. Fight

Three hundred men—employees in the mechanical departments of the General Bronze Corporation with plants in Astoria and Corona, Long Island—will engage in mass picketing of the two plants Monday morning in order to make effective the decision of the Regional Labor Board which favors the strikers.

The men, who walked out last Monday 100 per cent following a decision to strike unless their demands were granted, voted at a mass meeting Thursday night to stay out until all their just demands were granted. On Friday representatives of the union met officials of the firm before the Regional Labor Board, with Mrs.

must be called and the resignations of the union conference committee and of Walinsky as the union's "legal adviser" forced, according to the progressive group.

Eleanor M. Herrick presiding. The board then ruled that the company must recognize the union, and ordered officials to do so. The strikers, however, declare that they will continue the walkout unless the firm also accedes to the union's wage demands.

Two Long Island Plants

The General Bronze Corporation, with plants at 480 Hancock Street, Astoria, and 9618 43rd Street, Corona, L. I., manufactures bronze work for buildings, statuary, etc. On June 27, the union conferred with John Polacheck, president of the corporation, and presented its demands. The firm refused, and the workers thereupon, at subsequent meetings, voted 98 per cent in favor of a strike. When the strike call went out, last Monday, the men came out unanimously. They have been picketing since.

Plant Number One employs 300 and Plant Number Four 30 men, all of whom walked out. William H. Pope, vice-president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, has been spokesman for the workers, who belong to Shopmen's Local No. 455.

The demands of the employees in the mechanical department of the General Bronze Corporation, who in many cases are not receiving a living wage, follow:

Demands Listed

"One: All employees shall be recognized as members of Local No. 455 of the International Association.

"Two: Finishers and blacksmiths shall be paid not less than \$1.25 per hour.

"Three: Learners and welders and automatic riveters shall be

Mike Tighe, 72, May Quit As Head of Steel Union

PITTSBURGH.—Michael F. Tighe, aged and aging president of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers, may retire at the end of his term, which expires in September. He is 72 years old and has been a union official 35 years.

If Mike Tighe doesn't retire, he may be forced out by the growing strength and increasing dissatisfaction of "rank and file" elements in the union, which has recently attracted thousands of new militant workers to its ranks. Much grumbling has been heard, especially among newer members, because Tighe backed up the plan of A. F. O. L. President Green to prevent a threatened nation-wide steel strike. Although the opinion of sympathetic observers is that the union was not at all prepared to

engage in the bitter struggle that would follow a general strike call, thousands of workers felt that they had been robbed of the opportunity to strike a mighty blow for unionism and for better conditions in the steel mills. The dissidents have been preparing a new slate, which must be presented to the union by July 15 in order to go to a referendum vote of the membership in September.

Tighe is attending wage conferences with the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association. Negotiations there have been threatened—and additional fuel has been piled on the flames of the "rank-and-file" resentment—by the announcement of the Republic Steel Co. this week that it would not renew its quarter-century pact with the union.

Set Alabama Textile Strike Date

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Representatives of 18,000 Alabama textile workers, who have voted to go on general strike to improve the worst working conditions in the nation, will meet here Sunday to set a date for the walkout, according to John Dean, personal representative of President McMahon of the United Textile Workers and State Official Albert Cox. Forty-two locals have met in the past two weeks and voted to participate, it is said.

The UTW during the past year has engaged in a vigorous and effective organizing campaign in the South, enrolling about 90% of the textile workers in this state. Despite the fact that the notoriously low textile code calls for a wage of \$13.41, the average Alabama wage is only \$7.50 weekly, the union charges. The union demands: Reduction from 40 hours to 30 hours a week.

Minimum of \$12 a week for 30 hours work, against a \$9 a weekly minimum now existing. (This would restore the code wage for the 40-hour week.)

Abolition of the "stretch-out" system, or limiting the number of hours per worker to prevent increasing work and reducing personnel.

Reemployment of all workers who lost jobs through "stretch-out" system.

Reemployment of all who lost their jobs through union activity.

Recognition of the United Textile Workers of America as representative of the workers for collective bargaining under Section 7-A.

GENERAL DRESS STRIKE IN LOS ANGELES PROBABLE

LOS ANGELES.—With the hearings before the Regional Labor Board of representatives of the ILGWU and the silk and wool dress manufacturers ending in a deadlock, the board is still trying to avert the threatened strike August 1, when the period for the award made last December comes to an end. The manufacturers have declared themselves ready to abide by "unconditional arbitration," but the union submitted a proposed 26-point agreement, which it was willing to arbitrate, except in the case of the paragraphs calling for the closed shop.

Israel Feinberg, William Busick, formerly organizer for the Socialist Party on the coast; Harry Scott, Paul Berg, Sophie Goren, B. Sarafsky and Morris Axelrod represented the ILGWU.

THE EDITOR COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Somewhere youngsters, just wiping the traces of mother's milk away from their maps, cry havoc against the refusal of older and often wiser comrades to jump right in—and drown. Some see a traitor in every loud-mouthed dissident; some see a coward or weakling or knave in every pleader for prudence, or at least preparation, for the plunge. Some have the "united front" mania in malignant form, forgetting completely the broader united front with the working class instead of with the (so far) confusers and dividers of the working class. Some could never, never, never breathe a word that can be construed as disrespectful to the "bona fide leadership of a bona fide labor movement." Some see burning bushes of anarchy in every silly rhetorical phrase; and some see real revolution only in ranting androdomontade. Look that one up!

And it's all O.K., in a party which allows such latitude of opinion and expression, provided the party carries on and the industrial task is carried forward. The opportunities for service are so vast just now, the battle front of the class war is so extended, the chances for political education of the workers are so immense, that one sometimes wonders how we can find the mere time or energy to fight one another!

Wherever there's a real union, there should be Yipsels and party members backing it up. Wherever there's a real scrap against the boss and the indefensible boss system, the branch or circle should be helping with friendship or funds or fists. Wherever that's done, the party grows.

THE whole nasty mess of the painters' election situation is before the party labor committee. What complicates determination of fraud charges in the balloting is the fact that a strike is in the offing, and the cry is raised, not unjustly, that the workers must now close their ranks against the bosses.

Readers of this section will recall that the Socialist Party supported no candidate in the District Council elections, since none was satisfactory to the Socialist League. However, we did urge voting against the Communists' candidate, because he would be a puppet in the hands of his party's sectarian purposes and his election would have meant destruction for the union. (His party runs a dual union whose chief business it is to attack the Brotherhood.) But by no stretch of any one's imagination was this to be taken as support, however silent or secret, of any sinister alliances or fraudulent balloting.

Of this, more later.

San Pedro Dock Workers Join Strikers

SPECIAL Correspondence, Strike Headquarters, San Pedro, Cal.—Organized labor is on the spot—the white spot, in San Pedro. Many years ago the big employers of labor picked Los Angeles as their happy hunting grounds. Geographically, it lies east of Reno, and saves railroad carriage of about three hundred miles. Los Angeles is peopled from states like Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. To give commerce to these "rugged individualists," now running ragged, a shoe string was run from Scissorbill Heaven to San Pedro. Then the government was commandeered to build a harbor at San Pedro. With federal funds, the open shoppers built riprap walls out in the ocean and enclosed a coast line of thirty-four miles and called this open roadstead a harbor. All along these thirty-four miles, jetties or roads as much as three miles long were thrown out into the sea. At the ends of these causeways, piers were built poking out like the fingers of an open hand. These are the docks.

In such conditions the longshoremen of San Pedro joined in the Pacific coastwise strike, now wearing along. They knew they had a harder fight ahead than the workers anywhere else in the marine industry, but they were ready, and in spite of dum-dum bullets, which have killed two workers and wounded severely seven others, they are fighting on. They are driving their way over these long lines of sea-girt roads to picket the docks, and they are doing it with almost unhoping effect. Clubbings, manhandlings, raids by the police are of daily record, but they struggle ahead, these strikers of San Pedro.

They have been joined by the members of other unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. and the good fight goes on for decent pay, hours that conform with the demands of those who would spread employment, and protection to the families of the longshoremen by insuring work to those who carry on the loading and unloading of ships.

Local union No. 38-82 has enrolled about 1800 longshoremen. These could handle all the dock work in San Pedro; but the employers demand the right to keep open a rival hiring hall through which, in these hard times, they hope to beat down the pay scale and conditions won by the battles of the past and gilded by the struggle of today.

Besides all these obstacles the strikers have to struggle against a teaming problem that exists nowhere else. Between San Pedro docks and Los Angeles stretch five main highways, which total more than 100 miles of roadway. This territory has to be picketed. Besides the geographical difficulties, the teamsters of Los Angeles are unorganized. With these problems the longshoremen are battling.

600 Thread Workers Strike for Closed Shop

FALL RIVER.—Refusing to work with non-unionists, 600 members of the United Textile Workers employed by the American Thread Co., have walked out, crippling the dye house, bleach house, gas house, carding and copwinding departments of the plants. The corporation was warned a month ago that a strike would be called unless the whole shop were unionized by July 1. The plant reopened this week after a two weeks' vacation.

Plant officials are using Article 7-A of NRA as an excuse for not recognizing the union.

Dempster Raps California Governor's Use of Troops

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A mass meeting to protest against Governor Merriam's calling out the state militia, and to follow up the strong protest telegram sent to Governor Merriam by Milen Dempster, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, was called by the Socialist Party at the Folks' House, 420 N. Soto St., in the East Side district of Los Angeles.

Comrade Dempster also sent a letter to all gubernatorial candidates asking them to take a stand against the Governor's act as being "unfair to labor" and "thus infuriating the mass of workers whose jobs are being stolen and whose organization is also being Comrade Dempster, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, has spoken to the striking longshoremen in San Francisco and has kept in close touch with the situation from the beginning.

Chester Williams, president of the Congress of Youth of Southern California, who has also made a thorough study of the longshoremen's and seamen's strike, and Herbert Elstein and Michael S. Kerrigan, Socialist Party candidates for Assembly of the 52nd District and for Congress from the 13th District, were also among the speakers.

Dempster's letter to the governor stated:

"When you send the militia to San Francisco your administration became a partner in the effort to smash labor organization."

Opposes Use of Troops

In the letter to all candidates for governor calling on them to state their position on the use of militia to break the longshoremen's strike, he wrote: "As one of the candidates for governor, I hereby go on record as opposing the use of troops for strike breaking purposes. State property in this case is not endangered so long as it is not used against organized labor. I call upon all other candidates to state their position."

"I tell the workers in advance that I am on their side and protest the use of militia against them. Friends of organized labor will not be quiet in the face of this use of state force to crush them."

Dempster asked the governor to refuse the use of state property to shippers at Los Angeles harbor and thus stop the unfair competition which prevails to the disadvantage of Northern California citizens.

Puts Epic-ers on Spot

While the letter did not specifically mention Upton Sinclair and his Epic organization, it did go to Epic candidates and included the following:

"Particularly, I wish to point out that all those working to restore purchasing power and to end poverty must support organized labor by which the workers get and maintain decent wages and conditions. . . . Those who promise to end poverty and refuse to help the longshoremen in their present struggle are making fraudulent

Bronze Workers Out

(Continued from page 3-L)

On Sundays, Saturdays and holidays shall be paid for at double the usual rate.

"Eight: When men are laid off for lack of work, such men should be given prior consideration in re-employment, at not less than their previous rate of wages. Where such men are not available, additional men must be employed through the office of Local 455."

A special membership meeting of all iron and bronze workers of Local 455 will be held on Friday (July 13) at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

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

claims."

Copies of the letter to all candidates were circulated among striking longshoremen in San Pedro and San Francisco. "It is my hope that several of the candidates will join in this effort to say to Governor Merriam that their followers are being advised not to back up this move. If candidates disagree with the Merriam policy, this is the time for them to say so."

Union Directory

NONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION. Local 66 111 G. W. U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, 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. L. Hollender, J. Catalanotti, 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, 945 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Torkoski; 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.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y; Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Sanderstein, 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, Amalthone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION. Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, L. H. Goldberg, 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 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 68 of I. L. G. W. U. 73 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-226-652. A. Snyder, Manager; E. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

ARE NUMBERED



From Sozialdemokrat, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

more terror Hitlerism resorts to the more will the German people's longing for freedom, human dignity and justice grow. New fighters enter the ranks of the anti-fascists. Fear calls for more and brutal repression. New clashes are ahead. There is the Prussian czar, Göring, who considers himself Hitler's savior. Hitler and his satraps are watching him day and night. They are afraid of his enormous powers, of his special police, his Prussian army, his secret agents and other gangster formations. There is Hess, next in line to Adolf Hitler. He has designs of his own. It must be kept in mind that Hitler is now weaker than ever before. His fate rests entirely with the economic and military powers that be.

These powers have him now where they wanted him long ago. They are using the magic of his name for their own ends. Note how the Reichswehr kept apart from the mass murders. It was left to the special Hitler guards to execute their brown-shirted comrades. Some heads of the Nazi hydra have been chopped off but others are growing fast. The executioners are already sharpening their knives. The question boils down to, "Who murders whom next?"

The great German struggle has only begun. Whatever the great master minds might do, nothing can stop the decay and final collapse of Germany's capitalist economic structure. Germany, wading through rivers of blood and unbelievable crimes, is again on her way toward democracy and Socialism. The German masses are awakening. There may be a temporary restoration of the monarchy, there may be other surprises. There may be an open military dictatorship; but it will not save the regime. SOLDIERS CAN KEEP ORDER IN THE STREETS BUT THEY CANNOT FILL EMPTY STOMACHS. History repeats itself. It was General von Schleicher who said that one can not always sit on bayonets. Well, the German regime of bayonets is soon drawing to a close.

To classify the incipient second Nazi revolution, which was be-

trayed by Hitler himself, is simple. It was leftist in the sense that it wanted to deprive the German ruling class of some of its privileges. It might even be classified as National-Bolshevik, were it not for the fact that the German people are already ruled by capitalist Bolshevism.

Germany's immediate future is dark. Terrorism will sweep the country in ever shortening waves. In its dealings abroad the Nazi regime will become more and more aggressive, but it will be only an aggressiveness of words. When confronted with a show of hands it will back down, as was demonstrated in the threatening German-British trade war which the Germans averted by accepting all demands of the British. This, of course, does not mean that Hitlerism might not do something desperate if it sees its power slipping. The German outcry of an anti-Hitler plot between France and the assassinated ultra-nationalist von Schleicher is an example.

The new Germany of tomorrow will not be a country ruled by fascism, Communism or any other handful of almighty potentates. The intermediate stages in the great process of Germany's purification are unknown to us. But once the great convulsions are past, once the ruling class has destroyed itself, there will come a day when liberty, freedom of conscience and worship, equality before law and mankind, will again rule in Germany. Germany will again be the admired country of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Heine, and so many others who made the German name famous.

My friends, believe in the German people. History and humanity have already indicted Hitler and Hitlerism. We shall see the day when the indictment will be executed. But the day of Hitler's fall will also bring another lesson. Once Hitlerism goes down, fascism and dictatorship everywhere will go down in defeat. A new and better day will dawn, a day in which the toiling masses and their governments of, for and by the people shall rule.

the specters of war, and of international Germany is isolated. It is bankrupt. It meets its obligations, stricted amounts of preparations. What masters brought to man people?

of unequalled economic gangsterism; men who are sick in mind, men who are e core. Hitlerism reported before the nanity can recover. AN WORKING L SEE TO IT.

in Germany has ne masses have not e fight. What we now and for some s the fight between e factions, the life- ggle of a ruling

class which feels its inevitable end. But even in the struggles between the exploiters the economic and social factors are predominant. These are the real reasons for the second Nazi revolution which was forestalled by a coup d'etat from above. The Roehm plot was only a convenient pretext. The disappointment of Hitler's lieutenants over the course events had taken was an open secret. They felt that the time had come to call the Führer's attention to the glaring contradictions between his words and his deeds. There might have been some plans, none of which had any real importance. The influence of Socialists and Communists within the S.A. ranks must not be overestimated. The brown army's best teacher of violent action was Hitler himself, not radical propaganda.

What will the future bring? The

Bootleg Coal Mining

st Claessens

following day. We ane asylum on the appeared to be run sane fashion. The I found later in the

years of unemployment- ness, disgusted income from an le of days' work in on some C.W.A. e or county work, of the miserable ed out by the Relief coal miners have matters into their nd now they are arning a livelihood MINING!

n and around Mount 5th is almost un- w scores of miners I was reliably in- through the anthra- rands of miners are n the same way. ed the property of nies en masse and arted their own

are not being mo- too numerous to arrest and prose- ably the situ- us to monkey coal operators

and their private police and the civil authorities are not interfering, the latter for political reasons and the former for—well, one guess is as good as another.

Miners go out on the property of the coal companies and without lease or permission select a location and dig a shaft. I saw a dozen of these holes in friendly distance to one another in one rich locality. The shafts run about seventy to a hundred feet in depth and are neatly shored. A rude but serviceable platform is built around the hole. For a hoist some use a stout pulley and rope tackle, others a hand windlass, and still others, more prosperous, attach a drum on the rear wheel of an auto and a lad operates the motor at signals. Whole families are engaged. Dad and one of the boys go below and dig. Mother or another of the boys attend to the hoist, and as the coal comes up in large tin cans and is dumped the kids remove the stone and clean the coal, shovel it in heaps and help load the trucks that conveniently call.

If it were not so pathetic a spectacle, and so primitive an attempt to keep from starvation, I would have regarded what I saw here as a pleasant occupation com- bined with an outing or picnic in

the woods. I saw coal miner families arrive at their holes, the women bringing food and drink and the youngsters carrying the tools, ropes and other equipment. The workers above-ground cut down trees and lowered the logs down the shafts for the props and timbering.

"Isn't this a very risky business?" I asked one lad as I looked down a deep hole about a yard square. "Not so bad," came the reply. Asking other miners, I was informed that accidents in these "bootleg" mines were surprisingly few; in fact, fewer than in comparison with the notorious record of accidents in the up-to-date, highly mechanized coal mines. I was told that these bootleg miners are more careful and have more time to do a safe job in their "own" mines than they can do for the company.

A miner and his helper dig and bring up about two tons of coal a day with this crude method. They get about three dollars a ton for the coal. To whom do they sell it? That question brings out still another phase of this amazing "new" industry. The answer is—to other miners who specialize in buying coal at the "mouth of the mine." At all hours one sees two-ton trucks running in and out of town and mysteriously in and out of the woods nearby. Fleets of these trucks, empty or loaded, are seen in the towns and on the highways. All during the day I spent in Culpmont (near Mount Carmel) I

heard a continuous pounding and scrapping and I saw clouds of coal dust rising out of sheds and garages in the back alleys. I went out to observe this commotion, and what I saw was, to put it mildly, amazing.

Here were the "new" 20th century breakers. Not the colossal million-dollar collieries with their latest machinery for sorting, washing and shipping coal. No, these modern monsters can be seen at a distance and they are operating only part time. The "new" collieries I saw in the sheds and garages, on the other hand, were in full operation. Men seated on lumps of coal were crushing coal with hammers. The broken coal would be shovelled onto cradled screens operated by boys. These cradles were suspended from the roofs with ropes and were rocked and the hand-broken coal would move along the five or six meshed screens nailed to the cradle. In this way the coal was sorted according to standard commercial sizes.

Finally, a third species of bootlegger buys this coal for about five or six dollars a ton and haul it away to distant cities for the market.

No, dear reader, this is not a fairy tale. Indeed, it is but one more illustration of capitalism gone crazy. True, some "private" mining was done in past years, but the miners merely got out coal for their home use. This never amounted to enough to make a fuss (Continued on Page Six)

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

The Vienna Manifesto

OUR readers will find two paragraphs on another page from the manifesto of the Vienna Union in 1921, quoted by Amicus Most. We are glad to consider them and the manifesto as a whole. When the writer drafted the resolutions on these same problems that were adopted by the New York City convention he did not consult the Vienna manifesto, and yet there is a similarity between the two.

Comrade Most quotes sections 4 and 5 of the Vienna manifesto. We agree with them except for the reference to "proletarian dictatorship," which in the later development in Russia requires either a definition or the substitution of another phrase to distinguish the Socialist concept from the Communist concept. Moreover, our readers will find in Morris Hillquit's "From Marx to Lenin" much that is similar to the Vienna manifesto.

The other sections of the manifesto are just as important as the two quoted above. In brief, they declare that democracy was won by the working class through decades of bitter struggles, but that the "economic power of capital" keeps the "proletariat in subjection." It adds that democracy does not mean deliverance for the working class, but "affords them a favorable position in their struggle for emancipation." Moreover, the forms of the working class struggle must differ in each country because of differing conditions and the differing degrees of working class organization in various countries. For these reasons the freedom of action of the Socialist parties must not be restricted by any rigid tactics prescribed for all countries. "Self-determination of the working class should be the determining factor" and at the same time the workers must remember that the International will strive for "concerted action" in all countries.

A Comparison

THE above summary must be read in relation to the two paragraphs quoted by Comrade Most to understand the whole manifesto. Except for some changes due to the later rise of fascism, the manifesto would today serve as the basis for a good Socialist document. No real Socialist denies that if the workers become vested with power and reaction resorted to conspiracy, or before coming to power reaction proceeds to destroy democracy (freedom of action), that "in these circumstances" workers are justified in the use of any methods.

But in this manifesto there is no pledge to support members who individually act independent of party decisions; no reference to "bogus democracy"; no statement of "whether we are a majority or not," something that even Bolsheviks never stated, and similar phrases that are open to various interpretations. The Vienna manifesto is clear and precise, like the St. Louis Anti-War Resolution. Both were not hastily written in a few hours; both represented long and careful deliberation.

Reference is made to the Stuttgart resolution. Comrades may be interested to know that I incorporated that resolution in the New York resolutions, but since then I have found a clearer translation of it. This clause was offered by Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg and Martov and was adopted by a unanimous vote. Here it is:

"In case a war should, nevertheless, break out, the Socialists shall take measures to bring about its speedy termination and strive with all their power to use the economic and political crises created by the war to arouse the masses politically and hasten the overthrow of capitalist class rule."

The American Revolution

THERE is no vague language in this and no attempt to go into details, but its general import is clear. Had the comrades at Detroit presented this amendment instead of the obscure language they did there would have been little disagreement.

There is ample precedent even in our own bourgeois American revolution for arbitrary measures to preserve the conquests of the revolution. Various historical societies have published proceedings of revolutionary committees. For example, the "Minutes of the Committee and First Commission for Detecting Conspiracies, 1770-1778," in New York. In these volumes we observe revolutionary committees in action.

They feared a rising of Loyalists and organized a secret service. They arrested suspected persons, jailed some and released others on parole; kept a list of suspects who were required to report from time to time; disarmed those who did not take the oath of allegiance; provided a pass system for their agents; seized funds of Loyalists; took over Loyalist estates, and disposed some at public auction. No less than 35,000 New York Loyalists had their properties confiscated by the revolutionaries.

We are not afraid of clearly stating what we mean, but we object to statements the meaning of which is in constant dispute.

The Declaration Pro and Con

The Vienna Manifesto

By Amicus Most

One of the oft-repeated arguments against the Declaration is that it will be a repudiation of Socialist theory, and that it represents an entirely new philosophy of Socialist tactics.

Call attention to a section of the declaration adopted in 1921 by the Vienna Union, with which the American party was affiliated. The outstanding Socialist thinkers R. C. Wallhead of England, J. Longuet of France, Rudolph Kerpeling and Kurt Rosenfeld of Germany, L. Martov of the Russian Socialists, Robert Grimm of Switzerland, Friedrich Adler and Otto Bauer of Austria participated in drawing up the statements there adopted.

"Directly the class struggle has reached a stage where democracy, as an instrument of capitalist rule, threatens to become one of working class rule, the capitalist class will as a general rule endeavor by violent means to interrupt democratic developments, to prevent democratic state power from passing into the hands of the working class. Only in those countries where the capitalist class does not command the power required, and in particular is bereft of military power, and therefore cannot venture to replace the fight of political democracy by open civil war, will in such countries will the working class be able to gain political power by means of democracy. But even where this happens, the capitalist class will, as a general rule, use its economic power to neutralize the effects of the democratic state power gained by the working class. In that case, the working class, after arriving at political power, will have to use dictatorial means in order to break the resistance of the capitalist class. Proletarian dictatorship will then take the shape of the dictatorial exercise of the state power achieved by the working class.

"But where the capitalist class is strong enough to maintain by violent means its rule against the working masses of the working class, it will break democracy, suppress control of the means of production, and challenge the working class to an open fight. In this fight will not be the vote that will decide the battle, but the economic and military strength of the op-

BOOTLEG COAL MINING

(Continued from Page Five)

er. But now bootleg mining has been to a great industry and merits recognition. It takes its place among the other anomalies of our great technological era. It is a perfectly natural companion to those other economic lunacies, namely, subsistence farming, CWA made-work projects, barter, "paid" idleness, and the destruction of crops.

The only thing sensible about bootleg mining is that the miners are again earning an "honest" and "honorable" existence. And by the cred beard of Karl Marx, these miners are getting the full value of the product of their labor! And the darn capitalist gets what he deserves—nothing! I heard of one exception. (Please don't laugh.) I was told of one mine-owner or lessee near Shamokin who gets fifty cents royalty per ton from the bootleggers operating on his property!

So I conclude this astonishing narration of what I saw on July 13 in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Modern industry is rapidly disappearing. We are on the return to the primitive. Another couple of years of Roosevelt and the Brain Trust and we will be chipping flints and living off against the Neanderthal culture. Amen!

posing classes. In these circumstances the working class will be able to become the ruling power only by direct action of the masses (mass strikes, armed rebellion, etc.) and it will have to maintain its power by suppressing the conquered capitalist class. The dictatorship of the working class must in this case be based on workingmen's, peasants' and soldiers' councils, on trade unions or other working class organizations."

This statement was accepted by the American party at a time when the red raids were on throughout the country. The party didn't worry about the legality of the statement. When the St. Louis resolution was adopted, after the United States had already entered the war, it didn't hesitate about the legality of the sentence "... pledge ourselves to ... continuous, active, and public opposition to the war, through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power."

Space does not permit, but I would refer the reader to the Stuttgart resolution of the Second International which called for a general strike against war and further calls upon the workers to turn imperialist war into revolution. One could quote every Socialist thinker, from Karl Marx to Karl Kautsky, to prove that not only is the Declaration nothing new in Socialist philosophy but that it is extremely mild in comparison to previous declarations of the party, of the International, and of these men.

It appears to me that those who are calling upon the membership to defeat the Declaration are the ones who are asking us to revise Socialist theory and tactics, and only by passing the Declaration overwhelmingly can we bring the party back to its historic position and repudiate reformism in our ranks. (See comment in Editor's Corner, page 5.)

"SPLENDID WORK"

By Morris Decker

A splendid piece of work is the Declaration of Principles. Capitalism as an outworn system has arrived at a stage where it was absolutely necessary for the Socialist Party to proclaim to the workers its militant stand.

Let us not be afraid to tell the truth for the cause which we cherish and love, but fight and give our lives if must be.

I abhor the thought of a split within our ranks because of a Socialist argument. Real Socialists don't abandon the movement because they differ with a decision. Threats of this kind are hollow mockery. Faith in democracy is uppermost.

Ithaca, N. Y.

A FINNISH VIEW

By Adolph Salmi

We are for peace and oppose war with all means at our disposal; but those who want to do more should go elsewhere. Where is our defense if our meeting places are again raided just because some comrades love to write revolutionary verses into important party documents? The Declaration may be good to be recited, with or without music, but it is not fit for a party preamble.

We oppose replacing democracy with any sort of dictatorship. We insist that society must become more democratic. We Finns know much about the bitter experiences of the Russian workers under dictatorship.

Comrades who drafted the Declaration did so in good faith to get more support from the revolutionary masses. Their mistake is that these masses do not exist. The results reaped by Communist noise prove this. Our way is to organize workers into labor unions and farmers into cooperative societies, bringing them into the political field and build a new Socialist society.

New York City.

A CALIFORNIA VIEW

By George W. Downing

If the Detroit Declaration be affirmed, our legal policy will be reversed, at least in many states. This would be true of California, and probably all other states having a criminal syndicalism law. I desire to emphasize this in view of the recent statement of Comrade Thomas that the Declaration "imposes no present legal difficulties on Socialist organization in any state."

In this Comrade Thomas was merely passing on an opinion of a committee of lawyers. With all due respect to this committee, I insist they are in error, at least so far as California is concerned.

If this Declaration be ratified it will imperil the liberty of every member of the party in this state.

If the committee will read section 1, and subdivision 4 of section 2 of chapter 188, statutes of California, 1919, I am sure they will agree with me.

Let us not deliberately jeopardize our innocent comrades.

It would be very easy to take out of the Declaration the few objectionable clauses. In its present form, by all common sense, it should be voted down.

Los Angeles, Cal.

"FUTILE AND FATAL"

By John Haynes Holmes

The Detroit Declaration of Principles is Communism pure and simple—only Communism minus the consistency, courage, rigor, and direct, forthright fighting spirit which give that movement such character as it possesses. I am utterly opposed to the Declaration, and hope that it will be defeated in the referendum.

It is foolish, and rather pitiful, for Norman Thomas to say that there must be no split in the party. The Declaration, of course, makes a split inevitable. If the Declaration is carried in the referendum, then all Socialists who believe in democracy and cherish pacifist principles and ideals must get out. If, on the other hand, the Declaration is defeated, then its proponents must go over to Communism, where they belong.

The Detroit convention was as futile as an ecclesiastical council, and as fatal to true Socialism as such councils have been fatal to true Christianity. Its work must be undone before we can move an inch forward to our goal.

FOR

Lester M. Shulman, Massachusetts.—For the Declaration and hopes that rank and file, old and young, will vote for this stand so in accord with the present time.

Local Depew, Oklahoma.—In order to distinguish itself from the Roosevelt administration's "phrase revolution and engage sympathetic elements in a comprehensive revolutionary effort," the party could not do otherwise than "form a program of revolutionary action." Declares that "damaging interpretations" are "harmful and disloyal" and Socialist papers should give no space to them.

AGAINST

Paul Minton, farm laborer, chairman of Northern California Valley Conference of the Socialist Party.—Doubtless the Declaration sounded great in the heated convention but in cold print it reveals a serious lack of calm thought and clear expression. Its bombast and ambiguity is unworthy of the Socialist Party.

UPHOLDS DECLARATION

By Harold Siegel

Many comrades who oppose the Declaration do not disagree with the general ideas expressed. They assert that a Socialist party should declare a general strike, if possible, in a war crisis and that the party should support those who bravely defy the war-gods by their activity. They are not so naive as to believe that blowing up a battleship is an anti-war activity. Indeed, under certain circumstances it may be a pro-war activity. "Remember the Maine." They also believe with it is Socialist.

BOOK REVIEWS

By Charles Solomon

NEW GOVERNMENTS IN EUROPE. Thomas Nelson and Sons. \$2.50.

This volume is a publication of the Foreign Policy Association and comprises contributions by members of its research staff—Vera Micheles Dean, Bailey W. Diffie, Malbone W. Graham, Mildred S. Wertheimer—edited and with an introduction by Raymond Leslie Buell. Although the book is devoted to a study of "the trend toward dictatorship," fascist and communist, in the opening and interpretive essay entitled "The Attack on Democracy," dictatorship is rejected as "fraught in the long run with the gravest dangers" to individual responsibility and initiative in favor of democracy which, with all its faults, "offers the individual a way of life superior to that prescribed by dictatorship." The middle class is the backbone of fascism, "under which, for the time being, it retains control of private property."

The translation of discontent in Germany and Italy into fascism is accounted for on the basis of the presence in those countries of a strong middle class. There is a warning that the ascendancy of fascism in such countries, "which lack democratic traditions," is not to be regarded as a "death verdict of democracy elsewhere." The principal value of the publication lies in the fact that it is up-to-date and carefully compiled, constituting an excellent source.

The section dealing with the Italian, German and Russian dictatorships pursue similar lines, discussing the historic background, theories, programs, parties and state structures. Under the head of "Stability in the Balkan States," studies are contributed on economic and political conditions in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. In the section dealing with "Spain Under the Republic," the Primo de Rivera dictatorship is discussed.

★ ★ ★
THE ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE. By Stuart Chase. New York: Macmillan.

Stuart Chase has brought out another book on this sorry world of American capitalism. Those acquainted with some of his other

Hillquit that Socialists "are ever ready to take advantage of every condition of popular misery and social disorganization—to abolish the entire capitalist source of such misery and disorganization," and that the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat—is not the antithesis of democracy," and that democracy under capitalism is a "hollow mockery." However these comrades take the position that in our weak condition we ought not to declare these principles. To that argument I would address myself.

Our party must be honest with itself and with those who are invited to join it. I do not believe that we can enroll large numbers of people, and then in a time of crisis say to them, "Comrades, now we must let you in on our secrets, etc." I believe that revolutionary principles are the necessary though not the sufficient conditions for revolutionary tactics. I believe that we ought to recognize that what we have of democracy may be taken from us in a time of crisis and that we should prepare for such an eventuality. It might be wise to keep such preparations secret from our class enemies, if possible. But I doubt the wisdom of keeping them secret from ourselves.

The Declaration may be loose in its phraseology. We are not to pass on its literary merit. If it expresses Socialist principles it ought to be upheld. In my opinion it is Socialist.

books will recognize in this one something of a recapitulation of what he has said of machines, technology, production, etc., but it is more than a recapitulation. Into it has gone new material liberally digested from other studies.

The result is a mass of facts, figures and trends, of forecasts and interpretations, estimates of production, of living standards available with intelligent control of our economic powers, of the plight and prospects of wage workers, farmers, professional men and the middle class.

The author has no theory of his own to advance, although he is now and then critical of theories. Thus he thinks that Marxists never "properly appreciated" the fact that "finance capital bisects the heart of capitalism," while we know that modern Marxism has dealt much with the role that finance capital plays in present-day capitalism.

On the basis of his study he declares that "The future of labor as a commodity is black and ominous. Workers are now confronted with an exceedingly difficult problem; so difficult indeed that I see no possibility of its solution under capitalism." He sees no more hope for the farmer.

What Chase has done is to provide us with another interesting compilation of data, presented in a popular form, a book that one will turn to from time to time as source material to help him understand what is happening. As such it is as interesting as any other that he has written, although we disagree with many of his interpretations. J. O.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion, former Minister to Canada, and a Storm Trooper of the Grand Old and Canned Old Republican Party, stirred the zeal of the party brokers at Jackson, Michigan, with a noble speech. As reported in the New York Times it carried the following paragraph:

Mr. MacNider asserted that a group of "brilliant young men of no admitted party allegiance, dizzy with sudden and unrestricted power, are experimenting with every phase of national life. The industrial and business body of America is securely strapped to the classroom table." (a1 l-pmfw cmfwy cmfwy cmf m

The comment of the last line is eloquent of what we feel.

Rebel Arts on the Air

Rebel Arts has entered the domain of radio with a new series of dramatic broadcasts on WEVD every Wednesday evening at 10. The theme of each of these episodes is a revolutionary incident in American history. The cast of twenty performers is under the direction of Nadya Abella.

Substitute Proposed for The Detroit Declaration

THE following substitute Declaration of Principles was prepared by the Continuation Committee of the Socialist Party Unity Conference and presented to the New York State Convention June 30. The Convention referred the substitute to the incoming State Executive Committee "as a satisfactory basis for the preparation of a new Declaration." It further instructed the State Executive Committee "immediately to prepare such new Declaration and take it up with the requisite number of locals in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution to be submitted as an alternative Declaration to that adopted by the Detroit Convention." The Convention also requested the National Executive Committee "not to send out for referendum the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Detroit Convention until a chance is given to initiate the referendum for the proposed substitute.

The Unity Conference substitute follows:

Declaration of Principles

Note: The basic text of this declaration is the Detroit Declaration. Amendments are indicated as follows: new matter is in *italics*; old matter to be deleted is in brackets.

Begin with first nine paragraphs of the Detroit Declaration and continue as follows:

The Socialist Party is opposed to militarism, imperialism and war. It purposes to eradicate the perpetual economic warfare of capitalism, the fruit of which is international conflict. War cannot be tolerated by Socialists, or preparedness for war. They will unitedly seek to develop trustworthy working class instruments for the peaceable settlement of international disputes and conflicts. They will seek to eliminate military training from schools, colleges and camps. They will oppose military reviews, displays and expenditures, whether for direct war preparedness or for

militaristic propaganda, both in wartime and in peacetime. *They will oppose the detailed plans for war already mapped out by the war-making arms of the government. They will loyally support, in the tragic event of war, any of their comrades who for anti-war activities not in contravention to the principles and decisions of the Socialist Party or who for refusal to perform war service come into conflict with [public opinion or the law] the capitalist war machine.* Moreover, recognizing the suicidal nature of modern combat and the incalculable train of wars' consequences which rest most heavily upon the working class, they will refuse collectively to sanction or support any international war; they will, on the contrary, by agitation and opposition do their best not to be broken up by the war, but to break up the war. They will meet war [and the detailed plans for war already mapped out by the war-making arms of the government by massed war resistance, organized so far as practicable in a general strike of labor unions and professional groups] by organized and disciplined public opposition through mass demonstrations and, insofar as practicable, through the use, in concert with organized labor, of a general strike of workers of hand and brain, and through all other means within their power in a united effort to make the waging of war a practical impossibility and to convert the capitalist war crisis into a victory for Socialism.

In its struggles for a new society, the Socialist Party seeks to attain its objectives by peaceful and orderly means and depends upon education and organization of the masses. Recognizing the increasing resort by a [crumbling] decaying capitalist order to Fascism to preserve its integrity and dominance, the Socialist Party [intends not to be deceived by Fascist propaganda nor overwhelmed by fascist force. It] will do all in its power to fight fascism of every kind all the time and everywhere in the world, until Fascism is dead. It will rely [nevertheless] on the organization of a disciplined labor movement. Its methods may include a recourse to a general strike which will not merely serve as a defense against Fascist counter-revolution but will carry the revolutionary struggle into the camp of the enemy.

The Socialist Party proclaims anew its faith in economic and political democracy. [but] It unhesitatingly applies itself to the task of replacing the [bogus] limited democracy of [capitalist parliamentarism] capitalism by a genuine industrial and political [workers'] democracy. Until the realization of social democracy, the working class must fight to retain what political concessions it has wrested from the capitalist class. This political democracy won by the workers, however, is not an end in itself but one means of achieving social democracy through the abolition of capitalism. The repudiation of democratic means by the workers invites fascist repression.

Capitalism is doomed. If it can be superseded by majority vote, the Socialist Party will rejoice. If the crisis comes through the denial of majority rights after the electorate has given us a mandate, we shall not hesitate to crush by our labor solidarity the reckless forces of reaction and to consolidate the Socialist state. 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 a case it is a majority] will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government [under the workers' rule] of the producing masses.

100,000 Votes for C.C.F. in Ontario

TORONTO.—Despite the fact that the C.C.F. was in the process of reorganization and very little money was at its disposal, its candidates polled 100,000 votes in the 37 ridings contested in the general election in Ontario and elected Controller Sam Lawrence in East Hamilton with a substantial majority. The organization had to overcome many obstacles, but it did very effective work and is in good shape for the federal campaign.

Many of the C.C.F. candidates in the better organized urban centers polled good votes. In Toronto Woodbine, Fred C. Copp polled 5,474 votes for the C.C.F. as against 6,871 for the Liberal and 9,008 for the Conservative. Again in Waterloo North, 4,328 votes went to the C.C.F., and in Wentworth John Mitchell polled 5,772 against 6,230 for the successful Liberal candidate. In York East, too, the C.C.F. rolled up 6,086 votes and in York South 5,516. In Toronto Beaches, Rev. Stanley Elliott secured 5,042 votes for the C.C.F. compared with 4,906 for the Liberal nominee and 7,867 for the Conservative.

Controller Lawrence, the successful candidate, polled 10,548 votes.

Kirkpatrick to Tour Oregon

By Don N. Swetland

George R. Kirkpatrick, veteran Socialist writer and orator, author of "War—What For?", Socialist nominee for Vice-President in 1916, and now candidate for United States Senator from California, will spend about six weeks in Oregon to organize that state. This is his second recent trip in that state, having spent sixteen days there preceding the national convention, which he and his wife attended as delegates from California. On his last trip he organized six new locals.

He will be in Oregon from August 24 to September 30, inclusive, and anyone desiring dates should get in touch with Don N. Swetland, state secretary, 305 Labor Temple, Portland, Oregon.

Oregon has secured the 18,000 signatures to the petition required to gain their legal standing and will have a full ticket in the field at the fall election. The state convention will be held this month at a place to be decided upon by the State Central Committee.

A CORRECTION

Last week The New Leader, in a story of the state convention of the party in Michigan, reported that the Detroit Declaration of Principles was endorsed by a unanimous vote of the delegates. We are now informed that the vote was not unanimous.

Party Notes

Socialist Quarterly

The convention debate on the Socialist Party's proposed Declaration of Principles, including a draft of the Declaration as it was considered, the rollcall vote and the later opinion of attorneys engaged by the NEC that the Declaration is not inhibited by any present state law, is contained in a supplement to the American Socialist Quarterly mailed to every local and branch secretary. Additional copies may be purchased for 15 cents a copy, nine copies for \$1, either from the party's headquarters in Chicago or from the Quarterly offices, now located at 41 Union Square, New York City.

Lena Morrow Lewis Tour

Lena Morrow Lewis, former state secretary of California, and party speaker and organizer for more than thirty years, is following up a week's work in Wisconsin by a speaking tour into Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Arrangements are made for two weeks in Indiana, and plans are well along for at least two weeks in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lewis has been visiting in Chicago with Winnie Branstetter.

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New Locals and Branches

CALIFORNIA, Dos Palos; CONNECTICUT, Norwich (Fifth District Branch); FLORIDA, Lake Wales; ILLINOIS, Elgin, Randall; IOWA, Ames, Muscatine; LOUISIANA, Laplace; MICHIGAN, Jackson; MISSOURI, Linn; OHIO, Treble (Eldorado county branch); OKLAHOMA, Minco; OREGON, Errol Heights, Gold Hill; PENNSYLVANIA, Wick Haven.

YPSL

Winston Dancis, national secretary of the Ypsels, has sent out to circle organizers a mimeographed outline of their duties. While prepared especially for young people's work, this outline contains many suggestions that might be used by party locals and branches. A copy will be sent on request to Winston Dancis, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago. Enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Espananto

J. Moreau, 13 Rue de la Colonie, Paris, has asked that members interested in promoting Espananto communicate with him. M. Moreau is secretary of the Socialist Esperantist Committee.

California

Boy Burt, national organizer, has gone direct to California from his teaching at the Socialist Summer School in Red Feather, Colorado. He will be in the state until August 25, helping the party in its primary ballot campaign.

J. Silt Wilson has resigned from the party. It is understood that he will support Upton Sinclair for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Colorado

Glendale. The local has adopted a resolution approving the Detroit Declaration and condemning The New Leader in "allowing more space" to those who oppose the Declaration than to those who favor it. (See The New Leader statement on another page.)

Kansas

A panel truck, equipped with loud speaker and an electrical transcription system, is being purchased by the party to be used in the educational and propaganda campaigns of the party.

North Carolina

The state office is issuing a new mimeographed bulletin which will appear every two weeks. The first issue contains an excellent review of the national convention and information regarding the petition campaign to get the party on the ballot.

Ohio

Floyd Bossler, president of the Federated Automotive Workers' Union of Toledo, reports that various Socialist party organizations over the country sent in more money for relief during the recent strikes than any other organization in the United States.

The Miami Valley Socialist League, which consists of twelve locals and two circles of the Young People's Socialist League in the vicinity of Yellow Springs has engaged David Sallume and Jerry Raymond as organizers during summer.

Wisconsin

Ernest Kluck and William Quirk, Jr., are making a two weeks' organization tour, which will cover the cities of West Bend, Stevens Point, Antigo, Shawano and Wausau. In Superior they will help Socialists, unemployed groups and organized labor to arrange a mass meeting. Al Benson, state secretary, will be the main speaker.

Oregon

Albany. Fine picnic and rally held July 4 with good delegations from Portland, Eugene, Lebanon and other ports. Harlin Talbert covered a number of towns in a car announcing the date and presided at the picnic. W. S. Richard, Albert Streiff and George R. Brickerwood spoke and a musical program followed. A state convention will be held as soon as petitions can be filed.

West Virginia

H. L. Franklin, Fairmont, candidate for Congress in the 1st District is campaigning and organizing locals. On July 6, in company with J. H. Snider, H. Linger and other comrades, he organized a local at Fairview with 24 members. Comrade Franklin reports big crowds and good attention at all meetings. Next week he hopes to organize several more locals.

F. G. Strickland will speak at five places in Kanawha County in the coming week. Kanawha County Socialists are industriously circulating various nominating petitions. Since the first of the year Comrade Strickland has addressed the Central Labor Union a number of times. Cabell County Socialists are carrying on an educational campaign among the Trades Unions and report gratifying results.

Virginia

State Secretary Kibler reports that David G. George has been expelled by Local Richmond upon recommendation of its executive committee which heard charges filed through the action of the state committee. The trial lasted three nights and he was expelled on 14 counts and has no authority to speak for either "Rights" or "Lefts." He has been "Left" for years and recently "Right." His offences cover both periods of his views. The "provisional committee" which he claims represents a majority of Virginia Socialists has no standing among party members.

Michigan

Leon Cousins of Detroit and John Monarch of Battle Creek left this week

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upon an organizing tour of the southern and central sections. Guy Lockwood, state organizer, is active in the northern section. The New Leader readers are urged to get in touch with these comrades when they visit their section.

Wayne County. County picnic at Luna Park Sunday, July 15, at the 13 Mile Road and Reed Highway (also known as M 97 and Groesbeck Highway). Dancing, ping pong, baseball, boxing and races. The YPSL will sponsor a shooting gallery. Karl Paul of Toledo, state organizer of Ohio, will be the speaker. Comrade Larsen, nominee for governor, and Comrade Monarch, for U. S. Senator, will also speak. Next meeting of the WCCC Monday, July 16, at 225 E. Forest Ave. During the absence of W. G. Bergman, Richard Naysmith will act as chairman.

Connecticut

Hamden. Socialists will hold their annual picnic Sunday, July 22, on the Ernest Castiglioni farm on Skiff Street near the North Haven-Hamden town line. From New Haven go out Whitney Ave. to Skiff St., turn right and continue on over top of hill and watch for signs! From Meriden and Wallingford follow bus line through North Haven down State St. (North Haven) until you come to Skiff St., turn right and go a short distance to farm.

The 3rd Congressional Campaign Committee will meet at the Hamden picnic and plan for a lively campaign.

Socialists of the 12th Senatorial District will also hold a nominating convention at the picnic. Towns in this district are Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Madison, Wallingford, North Branford, North Haven and Hamden.

New Jersey

Passaic. Branch 1 will inaugurate the first street meeting Saturday, July 14, at 8:30 p.m., at Hamilton Ave. and Monroe St. Jean J. Corneil will speak on "Socialism in Our Time."

Business meeting Friday at 585 Main Ave. at 8:30 p.m.

County picnic August 5 at G. DeYoung's Farm.

Newark. N. J. Tuesday, July 17, 1934. Broad St.: The Detroit Declaration, (has Solomon and opposing speaker to be announced later.

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By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The Big Strikes

FRIENDS of the New Deal have often argued that the epidemic of labor strikes is proof that there is recovery. "Labor strikes when things are getting better, not when they are getting worse." Now there is a small element of truth in this, but of course it is not true that labor strikes because it is well off. It strikes because it has been outrageously exploited. It strikes with increasing fervor because it is learning that no Blue Eagle but only power will get it any approach to justice. Big strikes in Minneapolis, Toledo, Milwaukee and San Francisco have all shown a great solidarity of labor.

The unemployed have shown real labor solidarity by the support they have given to the strikers. They do not take their jobs, they give them help. Even the police for various reasons have shown in some of the strikes a surprising degree of friendship to the strikers. That, I am told, was the case at Toledo and to some extent in Milwaukee during the short-lived and successful trolley strike.

By the way, Socialists must not let Communist or capitalist critics fool them or the public on the police situation in Milwaukee. Dan Hoan, the Socialist Mayor, and the strength of the Socialist Party have had a wholesome influence on the Police Department, but the Police Department in Milwaukee is not controlled by the Mayor because he cannot remove the Police Commissioner.

At present the bitterest and most desperate strike in the country against terrible conditions is in the onion fields near Toledo, Ohio. I am proud to hear of the role that the Socialists of Toledo are playing in that strike. They need financial and other help, which either the National Office or I shall be glad to pass on to them.

Stitt Wilson and California

FROM California, along with some good deeds and news about organization progress of the Socialist Party in San Francisco, I get the bad news that my old friend, J. Stitt Wilson, has left the party to support Upton Sinclair. Evidently Mr. Wilson's attack on the Declaration of Principles, printed in a recent issue of *The New Leader*, was a kind of swan song. It's too bad, because the party needs Stitt Wilson and he needs the party. It was not long since he was very critical of Sinclair's program.

Now I want to discuss the California political situation without malice or ill-will to anybody. I am willing to credit our old friend, Upton Sinclair, and all his supporters the best of motives. Nevertheless, the real tragedy for Sinclair would be his election. He can't possibly carry out his program. If he could carry out his program, his program would not end poverty in California.

How long is it going to take for good Americans to learn to get over their pathetic faith that the deep-seated ills of a disintegrated capitalism can be cured, or at any rate greatly ameliorated, by a good man and a good patent medicine? Sinclair's campaign with all its enthusiasm illustrates both these ancient fallacies. First, the fallacy of the good man. Suppose that Upton Sinclair is elected. Suppose, moreover, that he proves as able an executive and leader as he has been a writer. Even so, it is fantastic to believe that without any well-organized or well-disciplined party behind him he can carry out his program. He will have to deal with a Legislature in which there is no unifying philosophy or program or party discipline. A Democrat only for convenience sake, he will have to try to lead a miscellaneous lot of Democratic politicians who are absorbed by local interests and local responsibilities. It is a disciplined party, a strong movement with workers of hand and brain that we need, not the meteoric appearance of a good man. Under circumstances far more favorable than any that Sinclair can have, Roosevelt has abundantly shown the limitations on the power of the "good" man.

In the second place, this good man Upton Sinclair has an entirely inadequate program for abolishing poverty. The basis of the program is the colonization of the unemployed on the land and the employment of some of them in factories controlled by the state. There is to be an exchange of goods between the unemployed in factories and those put on the land. Such a proposal arouses the resentment of capitalism and to carry it out will require about the same degree of power that will be necessary to supplant capitalism with Socialism. At the same

time, it cannot defeat capitalism. Nobody can set up among the unemployed a rival economic system to capitalism and succeed. A society which was going Socialist might, indeed, provide work for the unemployed somewhat on the lines of Sinclair's proposal but it would be subordinate to the task of a direct drive toward the cooperative commonwealth. Under Sinclair's plan, the farmers might have some legitimate grounds for kicking in the face of the direct or indirect competition of the state-owned farm colonies which Sinclair proposes. The capitalist system may be annoyed, but it is never going to be conquered by the rather dubious competition of unemployed colonies, even if some heavy taxation of business is thrown in for good measure.

There are no short cuts, no panaceas, no patent medicines, no Indian herbs, for our cure. What we have got to get is the Socialist society, and to get it we have to have effective organizations of workers with hand and brain, economic and political, organizations which know what they want and mean to get there.

Proportional Representation

A FEW words may be in order for proportional representation. I am fighting for it on the Charter Commission of Greater New York along lines approved by the party in New York. No well-informed Socialist believes that proportional representation is sacred or is a cure-all. We believe that in the situation that prevails in New York City we may get a little more honest representative government by proportional representation, and we believe that we can add to our party strength. Proportional representation in the nation as a whole would have to be very critically examined lest it create a whole lot of blocs and hinder rather than help a Socialist Party in achieving the necessary power to change the system. The disunity of blocs is not solely the creature of proportional representation, but proportional representation probably added a little to that evil in Germany. It has not had a similar effect in the Irish Free State and it does not seem to have had that effect in municipalities.

Too enthusiastic friends of proportional representation often make themselves ridiculous by arguing in two contradictory ways. I have listened to them tell me, first that proportional representation on the Hare plan without party designation really increases party responsibility; and second, that it gets rid of the evils of parties in municipal government. Now, no Socialist who knows anything about Socialist philosophy can regard it as anything but an evil to diminish party responsibility of the right sort. It is to laugh to have to listen to representatives of civic clubs who soberly tell you that there is no real political question involved in city government. The relation of the city to banking, public utilities, to milk distribution, to housing and to taxation involve exactly the same sort of questions that are involved in the relation of states and nations to the capitalist system. Cities will never get power to keep their own house in order or to build themselves a decent house unless there is a militant party fighting for the right kind of world. Only so can we get a grant to cities of necessary power to serve the people.

As a matter of party responsibility and of accurate representation, probably the best plan of representation from a Socialist point of view is the so-called list system. Voters express their choice for parties rather than for individual candidates. If at the end of the poll a party is entitled on a city council to, let us say, five representatives, the first five on its list will be seated. The order in which the names are arranged on the list is determined by the party authorities. This system, however, strikes the snag of the justifiable fear in America of boss control in the old parties. For that reason we in New York have decided to favor the Hare system of the single transferable vote but with party designation. That means that candidates for office will run as Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Communists, much as now, with facilities for independents to get on the ticket by petition. In a city the size of New York if we do not have party designation openly we will have it possibly behind the scenes. Open party designation is likely to make it a little more difficult for the Merchants' Association or the Ku Klux Klan or some racial or religious bloc to elect its candidates. That is one advantage of party designation. There is also a chance that the Mayor, the Controller and some other single officials will be chosen by preferential votes. Nobody has to vote a second choice if he doesn't want to, but the chances are that under both proportional representation and preferential voting we Socialists will get a lot of votes from the timid folks who are now afraid of throwing away their votes. They can vote for our candidates as their first choice, with the assurance that if they are not elected their second choices will be counted. Proportional representation points the way to no

Some Work for Women's Party Units to Consider

By Gertrude Weil Klein

WE are something like the play *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. We are a committee in search of someone to cooperate with and something specific to cooperate on," writes Gretchen Garrison, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party of Vermont.

Don't I know how they feel?

But I'm hoping

that by the early fall the women's units of New York will be able to supply the missing links, at least for the urban centers of the East, where the problems are more or less similar.

We're planning to organize our forces here along lines parallel to the regular party organization, with a State Executive Board, a paid woman organizer (very important, I think), and so on. We will then be able to go over all the available plans and material, and develop some new material in a systematic way. Meanwhile, I want to tell the women of the various women's sections who have written in to me that what they write is invaluable for us in gauging the temper and the minds of the people we must reach.

For instance, I again quote from Gretchen Garrison's illuminating letter: "The Vermont farmer's psychology is different than the middle-western psychology. You'd never imagine how little the crisis psychology has touched these people. They have always been cash poor. They will, God help them, cling to rugged Coolidge individualism, with a curious sort of pride in their ignoring and dismissing new and different ideas. . . . Some of the women, the pleasant, well-meaning middle class and slightly super-white collar class, still express the idea that a good many of the unemployed are people who would not work if they had a chance! These women don't see bread-lines, soup kitchens, strikers. The poor are fed by the poor-master. They trudge to a commissary on Main Street for oatmeal, potatoes or gift meat. These women have never had the underdog's side presented to them. . . ."

Our job in the rural and semi-rural communities is a staggering one.

But let me give an idea of how these women proceeded. For one thing, a mimeographed copy of their program, with a letter to the editor, was sent to 35 newspapers, and at least ten printed it; women

millenium. It does not in the least relieve us of the necessity of building a strong party. It may make it a little easier to build that party and to get adequate representation.

Family Matters

IT is rather a relief not to feel any necessity to write at this time at any length about the Declaration of Principles. Nothing in the discussion has made me see any reason to change or modify the arguments that I have given on the subject of workers' democracy, the evils of capitalist democracy, and the general merits of the Declaration. None of the answers of my friends to the statements that I have made about the party in New York and about the propriety of consulting lawyers with respect to the legal effect of the Declaration in certain states seem to me to require any particular answer. Let's get to work to build a Socialist Party!

wrote in, requesting material. The program was also sent to about 20 women's organizations. It is in their work with other women's groups—League of Women Voters, etc.—that the Vermont women have perhaps made themselves felt most.

This is only a sketchy idea of the work of one group of women in an almost isolated part of the country. There is a great deal more; for example, the Socialist Women's Club of Seattle, about whose work Stella K. Garrison writes.

I am most anxious to make an adequate reply to Marion Ress Lachman of Brookline, Mass., but that, too, will have to wait. I only want to plead with Comrade Lachman, and in a way with Comrade William Beverlin of Salina, Kansas, and those other comrades who are being overwhelmed by a perfectly natural feeling of impatience, not to allow this feeling to stampede them. I don't know whether Comrade Lachman's closing words were meant for me particularly. But she says: "And please don't say we're not worth bothering about."

Worth bothering about? Of course, you are! That's why we're having this struggle in the party right now. But we must not let the natural wave of impatience so prevalent in many sections of the party engulf us and ride us to destruction. Take account of it? Yes. Analyze it? Of course. But let it lead us? Never!

Socialists for Civil Service Reform

(Continued from Page One)

sought to cut the salaries of school teachers in excess to the cut which they have forced on other municipal employees. (This latter move was successfully blocked recently by Mayor McLevy and Jack C. Bergen, Socialist member of the Board of Education.)

They have refused cooperation with the Socialist administration on other matters on the pretext of economy, while they have been squandering money right and left on exorbitant contracts to members of their own board. Since they hold their tenure by virtue of state legislative appointment, they have felt secure from removal while they continued to obstruct the program of the Socialist Party. Perhaps they still feel secure in their tenure, but the contract measure passed this week by the Board of Aldermen at the demand of Mayor McLevy may force some of the board members to resign from the board in order to bid for city contracts. This would give the Socialist administration the opportunity to appoint to the board representatives of the Socialist Party, or where this is impossible because of state legislative provision that the members must be chosen from the two major political parties in the state, the administration might be able to select members of the old parties who are of a less obstructive nature.

Already one or two minor officials have resigned because they are thinking more of the almighty dollar than they are of that slogan they have so loved to quote—"serving the peepul."

Der Kampf, since 1907 theoretical organ of the Austrian Social-Democracy, discontinued after the fascist massacres of February 12, has reappeared as a joint venture of the German Social-Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia and of the foreign center of the Austrian comrades. *Die Tribune*, the monthly magazine of Socialist thought in Prague, is therefore discontinued.



Norman Thomas



G. W. Klein