

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

Vol. XVII—No. 52

In 3 Sections—Sec. 1

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1934

N. Y. C. Edition

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Socialists Will Hold Balance of Power

Bridgeport Senators in Strategic Position—"Investigation" of McLevy Administration a Dud

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT.—Following his conference with Governor Cross a few weeks ago, Mayor McLevy was again invited to the state capitol last Friday, this time to a conference with Edward F. Hall, state commissioner of finance. Mayor McLevy was invited to bring along the five newly-elected Socialist legislators and any city officials he might desire, several of whom made the trip. The preparation of the state budget for 1935-37 was discussed. While meeting with the commissioner of finance, Mayor McLevy was again called into conference with Governor Cross.

The sudden importance of the Socialists is due to the strategic position of the three Socialist Senators from Bridgeport, who hold the balance of power in the Upper House. In addition to the three Socialists there are 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Additional Socialist appointees to various city boards and commissions will be sworn in Wednesday, January 2, at the City Hall. The list of new appointees has not yet been completed, but will be announced in a later issue. With an additional Socialist on nearly every board the Socialists will gain control of them for the first time. The Board of Apportionment and Taxation is the most important exception, with not a single Socialist member. Last month the Socialists came into control of the Board of Aldermen, with 11 members out of a total of 16.

Attempts by old party politicians to discredit the Socialist administration with charges that there were many things in the Socialist conduct of the city that "would bear investigation" have fallen flat as a punctured tire. Immediately upon learning of the charges Mayor McLevy ordered a public hearing and demanded that the charges be proven. Although a lawyer himself, Henry Greenstein, former assistant city attorney, found it necessary to get another lawyer to defend him at a hearing called on a (Continued on Page Eight)

## McLevy Wins Medal of Jewish Verband

BRIDGEPORT.—Concluding its three-day convention Sunday, the New England Bureau of the Jewish Socialist Verband conferred upon Mayor Jasper McLevy the medal awarded annually "for the most distinguished service to the party of any Socialist in the country during the past year." The medal was presented to Mayor McLevy at City Hall by Leo Arkin of Boston, secretary of the Verband and Boston editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

A banquet was held Sunday evening at the Workmen's Circle Hall with over 200 delegates and friends in attendance. The conference was the thirteenth annual convention of the New England Jewish Socialist Verband.

## Profit-Makers Today Are Pikers Compared to War-Time Profiteers

By James Oneal

THE New Leader owes an apology to its readers. Last week it reported profits of one powder company of over 39,000 per cent during the World War as though this was an all-high record. Of course, this was rich but the prize really goes to a steel company whose war plunder was estimated in 1920 at 290,999 per cent! So far as we know this was the all-high all-time record.

Reference was also made to a Senate document in 1920 on the profits made by our eminent patrioters during the war and a pamphlet based upon this document written by Basil Manly. Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had made a statement that owners of bituminous mines had realized incomes from 15 to 2,000 per cent during the war. A Senate resolution asked for the facts and the result was the printing of Senate Document No. 259, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury in which the plunder of the mine owners and others was listed.

Using this report as a basis, Mr. Manly wrote a pamphlet entitled, "War Profits of the Profiteers," which was published by The Searchlight Publishing Co. which was also the publisher of "The Searchlight," a monthly magazine edited by Henry Raymond Mussey. Only a small edition of the report was printed. Mr. Manly declared that even this report concealed the profiteering of the greater corporations for not one is listed with more than \$10,000,000 capitalization and few with more than a few hundred thousand.

What plunder was reaped in the highest range of capitalism was thus concealed, but 30,000 companies were listed in the report. From the profits of the lesser corporations we may imagine that the big ones must have enjoyed a rich feast. In the case of coal, Manly wrote that "it would have been cheaper for the American people to have bought the coal mines outright when we entered the war, so that coal could have been sold to the people at a low cost."

The coal industry is of special interest considering the mass misery of its workers for many years. Men, women and children of the

## Some Purely Impure Stuff That Is Served

In 1933 the Federal Government seized 1,700 shipments of adulterated food or misbranded products and refused entry to 4,200 importations of food and drugs.

Some of the nice things served by the business class include poison-sprayed fruit and vegetables, Easter eggs dipped in harmful dyes, dirty foods, adulterated liquor and medicine and other phoney stuff.

The "high ideals" of capitalism manage to hurdle even the Pure Food and Drugs Act. "Starve 'em, Poison 'em" is the depression

## In the Last War Profits Rose to Colossal Heights. — A Suppressed Document.

workers live like animals in the mining areas, live as Negro slaves lived before the Civil War. The greater part of the stock of many of the mine corporations was nothing but water, but miners and purchasers of coal paid a robber's tribute to the owners.

"The stock was given as bonuses to the buyers of bonds," Manly wrote, "and nobody expected that the stock certificate would ever be worth more than a few cents on the dollar. Nevertheless, we find that in 1917 the net income of the 404 coal companies' report \$78,000,000.

"This net income is after the deduction of interest on bonds and all the over-generous allowances for depreciation and depletion provided for in the excess profits tax law. Furthermore, these figures are based on the original returns of the companies, and take no account whatever of millions of dollars of tax evasions which were revealed by the Internal Revenue Bureau in auditing the returns."

While this was going on, workers and farmers were being goose-stepped into the fighting forces and those who objected were being sent to army prisons. There were wheatless days and meatless days for the masses, but there were no brainless days for the profiteers. They were using their low cunning

## Why Doesn't the Comintern Meet?

THERE hasn't been an International Communist Congress in seven years. WHY NOT?

MARK KHINOY has written an article from FIRST HAND INFORMATION gathered in Moscow telling why the Communist International has found it inadvisable NOT TO MEET. No one, be he Socialist, Communist, "Liberal" or conservative, can afford to miss this article. In next week's New Leader.

AFTER THE RUHR PLEBISCITE—WHAT? Will there be war, or will Hitler again eat his words? An article on this vital subject by Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz January 12th, the day before the Saar plebiscite.

BEN HANFORD, greatest Socialist proletarian orator America ever knew—brilliant author of the immortal "Jimmie Higgins" story, died 25 years ago, his life a song and a sword. Those who knew him will never forget him. Watch for a memorial article by his closest friend and associate in the Socialist Party.

Other articles by Prof. Vida D. Scudder, William E. Bohn, Herbert M. Merrill, James Oneal, Louis P. Goldberg and others.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

to coin slaughter and suffering into private gain.

One paragraph in the Manly pamphlet sends a glaring shaft of light into the whole robber burg of capitalism. It is a summary of the looting that occurred. Here it is:

"At the time that the coal operators were making profits ranging as high as 7,856 per cent on their capital stock, the meat packers were making profits ranging as high as 4,244 per cent, canners of fruits and vegetables 2,032 per cent, woolen mills 1,770 per cent, furniture manufacturers 3,295 per cent, clothing, and dry goods stores 9,826 per cent, and TO CAP THE CLIMAX, STEEL AS HIGH AS 290,999 PER CENT."

While the "boys were over there" the robber barons of American capitalism were keeping the "home fires burning" over here. Is it surprising that the robber barons financed "patriotic" societies and were always loud in asserting their willingness to "do their bit"? That in the post-war period they financed hundreds of anti-Socialist organizations to preserve "American institutions"—their institutions?

Mr. Manly brought his pamphlet to a close with a striking conclusion that has added force in this period of depression and working class misery. Eleven millions of workers are locked out of industries for which they paid in full in that period of merciless profiteering! They paid for them and cannot enter them!! Here is Manly's statement:

"The American people during the war did pay in net profits for the entire capital stock of the corporations in the essential lines of industry and trade.

"In other words, it is clear that if the national government at the beginning of the war had taken over the essential lines of industry, and the American people had been required to pay the prices which private manufacturers and merchants have charged them, there would have been sufficient profit to pay for every dollar's worth of capital stock, and leave the nation in possession of practically all its manufacturing plants!"

We are now in possession of debts, hunger, destitution and rags. The contrast between now and then recalls a few lines from some anonymous verse addressed to the ruling class.

We've yielded our best to give you rest  
—And you lie on crimson wool;  
But if blood be the price of your accursed wealth,  
Good God we have paid it in full!

The startling information comes from Secretary of Commerce Roper that the New Deal is squarely behind the profit motive in industry.

Those who believe that "voting don't get you anywhere" should take a look at strikers behind prison bars and the barbed wires of prison camps.

## President's Plan To "Take Profit Out of War"

Socialist Party Tells President Roosevelt Some Truths About War, Profits and Democracy

President Roosevelt's proposals for taking profit out of war are in themselves good, but his plan, coming at this time, is a method of soft-pedaling the Senate's munitions investigation, according to a statement of the national public affairs committee of the Socialist Party, consisting of Norman Thomas, James Oneal and Max Delson. The personnel of Roosevelt's committee is also attacked.

The statement follows: "President Roosevelt's suggestions for taking profit out of war deserve serious consideration. It is, however, terribly unfortunate that the time at which they were made, the way in which they were made, and the personnel of the committee to which they have been referred suggests an attempt to blanket or sidetrack the munitions inquiry. Subsequent statements by Mr. Baruch and the President do not altogether repair the damage.

"Senator Nye is entirely right that government departments which the President has been consulting are themselves on trial in the matter of this munitions inquiry. They should not be asked to bring forward their own program of reformation. The record and associations of Mr. Baruch and General Johnson emphatically do not make them the best men to handle a situation which involves not only profits from war but profits from preparation for war.

"Mr. Roosevelt himself may remember that he was once a member of an administration which wasn't going to end profits from war but to end war. It is still far more important to end war than profits from war. Wars—at least large scale wars—do not arise from a desire for (Continued on Page Six)

## Aprista Revolt Spreads Over Southern Peru

News this week from Peru by way of Panama reports the spread of the Aprista revolutionary movement in that country. The Apristas have called a general strike in southern Peru under the leadership of Luis Enrique Heyesen, a member of the executive of the Aprista party.

The strategy of the revolutionists, it is stated, is to isolate important cities from the agricultural, mining and oil areas on which they are dependent. Three groups are said to be operating in the south in the vicinity of Cuzco, and one in the north toward Talara.

Sixteen Apristas, expelled after a recent revolutionary outbreak, are now at the quarantine station in Panama. Many others, it is stated, have been deported or are being held for deportation.

The history and philosophy of the APRA ("Popular American Revolutionary Alliance"), the great Socialist movement of the countries of western South America, were explained in these columns two weeks ago in an article by Ben Lichtenhan.



## A Puzzled Statesman Prunes a Rotting Tree in Hope of Prolonging Its Life

IT is a remarkable article that Secretary of State Cordell Hull wrote for the New York Times last Sunday. He contrasts the "mountain of food and material" heaped up and yet labor has "no assurance against death from want." To him this is appalling. He is discouraged that instead of attacking the problem directly, many people lapse "into the same old easy ways that have produced poverty and brought on wars." They are tackling the problem at the wrong end; they "are trying to cure the tree by pruning a few limbs and re-arranging the foliage, instead of removing the canker at the root."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1934

Vol. XVII No. 52

### 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.



Published Every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 15th St., New York City Telephone No. ALgonquin 4-4933

He is a puzzled man and he tries to face the puzzle and solve it. In doing so he gets beyond his depth and fails as others of his class have failed. He writes: "With the advent of industrialism, specialization and quantity production, however, nations were able to more than meet the consumption demands of their own people. Machinery created a surplus of goods and if the machines were to be kept running, and thus give employment, outside markets had to be found for their output. The well-being of the population depended upon it."

Here is the old error of those who cannot think beyond the capitalist system of production and exchange. If nations can produce more than the "consumption demands of their own people," why the mass misery? They do so produce, "but a surplus of goods" is shipped abroad while masses at home starve. Why must "outside markets" be found if at home there are millions who need the "surplus of goods"?

What the Secretary of State has stumbled upon is the glaring fact that the working class of farm and industry produce surplus goods in excess of their power to buy, not their desire to consume. He declares that the "well-being" of the working masses depends upon finding markets for the surplus goods which they would be only too happy to consume if they had access to it! On the contrary, our well-being will never be realized so long as we produce a surplus for the owners of industry to export and sell for their well-being. They stand between us and our well-being. Our stomachs and backs provide an inside market which, if fully satisfied, would make outside markets unnecessary.

Naturally, Mr. Hull comes to a lame conclusion. He believes that freer trade is the hope of civilization; that is, freer trade in the surplus goods taken from farmer and worker to be sold abroad for the profit-gain of the capitalist class. He gets back to "pruning a few limbs and re-arranging the foliage" of the decaying tree of capitalism.

Not till the working masses of the world learn the Socialist ideal of producing for their own welfare will the problem that puzzles the Secretary of State be solved in a satisfactory way.

## Plenty; And the Shame of the Sharing of It

By James S. Middleton  
Secretary, British Labor Party

TODAY there's little lack of work to do—the shame is in the sharing of it.

Today there's little lack of any prime need of life—the shame is in the sharing of it.

Today there's little lack of leisure—the shame is in the sharing of it.

The means whereby work and its fruits and the leisure to enjoy them can be commonly shared is the simple Socialism for which the Labor Party stands.

That Socialism has its appeal to every person, no matter what his station. It is youth's task and privilege to make that appeal to everybody everywhere, to prove its truth, to determine its success.

It is the duty of the generation that is passing to help, to encourage and to cheer.

## An Ex-Governor Wraps Himself in the Red Flag

By Gertrude Weil Klein

FOR people like myself there was one consolation in being poor this dreary Yuletide, and that was that no one expected us to buy them Christmas gifts. So we were spared the harrowing ordeal of being pushed around in the unbearably crowded department stores. Or aren't the stores crowded any more, either? A quick trip to the greeting-card counter of the five-and-ten took care of all our friends who are that way about Noel.

And I learned the meaning of the law of compensation. It was almost a pleasure being too poor to have anyone expect you to give them anything. I can and do, however, breathe a fervent prayer for better times soon, even though it means the revolution will be delayed that much longer.

Well, I had one exhilarating experience last week which underlined in my mind as nothing else could the essential soundness of the Socialist philosophy and the Socialist position at this time and the almost total bankruptcy of the protagonists of the New Deal. I had a debate with ex-Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado. Mr. Sweet is a liberal Democrat, an exceptionally brilliant orator and a most impressive gentleman to boot. As you know, I am neither a lecturer nor a debater. [Come, come, Gertrude! Ed.] But we have so much the better case that it is easy for almost any articulate person who knows his contemporary scene and his Socialism to carry conviction even with a thoroughly bourgeois audience.

In his opening remarks as well as in his closing rebuttal Mr. Sweet wrapped himself in the flag—the Socialist flag. He was really something of a Socialist himself, he said, and if—as I had contended—it would be impossible for President Roosevelt to compel big business to submit gracefully to the NRA, then a more decided turn toward socialization would be

slow to revolt. As he is now, he is the poorest possible material for a militant Labor and Socialist movement. No, poverty does not teach him anything—nor anyone else either. He will not wake up by himself. He cannot become a revolutionist by miraculous intuition. Some one has to teach him, patiently reason with him, intelligently understand him and arouse in him a sense of workingclass dignity and fighting spirit. You cannot accomplish this by abuse or underrating his common sense. If he knows nothing and cares less about Socialism, trade unionism, (Continued on Page Seven)

the next necessary step. Mr. Sweet's father, incidentally, was an old-time Socialist, one of the pioneers and long the backbone of the Socialist movement in Denver. He died a year or so ago at the age of eighty-six, still a staunch Socialist. In fact, he left bequests to many Socialists and Socialist institutions, among them The New Leader.

I suppose because of my thorough-going pietarian background I sort of get my back up when I have to face the type of people I spoke to on this occasion. The debate was held under the auspices of the Y.M.H.A. in the beautiful auditorium of a perfect gem of a synagogue. The audience was of the comfortable middle-class, which still manage to put up a front and probably to live quite well indeed. For a few minutes I had a hollow feeling of unreality and wondered just how and why I should present the Socialist argument to these nice people. I finally decided—Wot the 'ell, I won't make any Socialists here. Might as well shake them up a little and give them something to think about. So I did. Of course, I was all wrong. After the meeting a good part of the audience came over and spoke to me. They were interested in earnest and anxious to know more. Especially the women.

I promised to return some time soon to speak to the women's group of the synagogue, and some of the women are joining the afternoon classes of our Socialist Women's Committee. Believe me, I ate humble pie for ten minutes. Yes, the middle-class is considerably worried, particularly the lower middle-class, and the professionals, and those with sons and daughters coming out or just out of college.

I don't know how much we can build on this middle-class discontent. These are not the petty bourgeoisie who in the European countries turned to Hitler or Mussolini. But I am afraid they are the people who will, if times get better for a spell, sink back comfortably in their armchairs, again and forget their fears and the shadows of the future.

### The New Leader Dinner

THIS is the preliminary announcement of the annual New Leader Dinner, to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the founding of this paper.

The dinner will be held Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1935.

The usual highly important and stimulating symposium will be held in connection with the dinner.

The usual social features will accompany the dinner.

Socialist and labor organizations, Yipsel circles, Workmen's Circle branches and Y.C.L.A. clubs and other organizations are requested to note the date, and make no arrangements for that night.

## CRACKING THE CRACKERS

By August Claessens

DOWN in Florida the term "cracker" is applied to the poor whites in the same affectionate manner as the names "hill-billy," "far-heels," "rubes" and "hicks" are used to segregate the "white trash" from the more "civilized" and sophisticated classes of the cities and large towns.

They are a poor people rooted in a poor soil. Whether in rural districts or in towns they usually live in shacks and amid the most backward conditions. Their poverty is not only economic but also physical and mental.

They are not exactly a slum proletariat as we classify certain peoples of large cities. The "cracker" is not a degenerate. He is generally a hard laborer, comparatively healthy, lively and lusty with a crude culture that has in it many elements of charm. He gets his meager existence in the tobacco and cotton fields, share-cropping, lumbering, fruit picking and packing and in other general agricultural and industrial jobs. He generally lives on a subsistence farm and works when he can at all sorts of odd jobs.

The "cracker" is often illiterate, ignorant and unskilled, emotionally and intensely religious and

superstitious. His antipathies and prejudices are violent. He is paradoxical, a queer mixture of friendliness and hostility, humility and aggressiveness, hospitable and yet very clannish. He separates himself from the "nigger" with a sharpness that appears extremely ugly and yet he is also capable of friendly attitudes to the black folks that are in many instances more wholesome than our attitudes in the North.

Our literary intelligentsia, our Menckens and others, have been very hard on these folks. They have been described as mud-sills, yokels and mental cripples who settled in the river bottoms and woods while the sturdy pioneers moved on to new frontiers, lagging behind while the stream of civilization passed over and beyond them.

But this great Southland is an infinitely more hopeful place as our knowledge of it grows. A recent book by Prof. Vance, "The Human Geography of the South," is illuminating. I hope to write a review of it shortly.

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist Party publication, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
1 Year, New York City Edition, \$2.00  
1 Year, National Edition, \$1.00  
1 Year to Foreign Countries, \$2.00  
1 Year to Canada, \$1.50  
Entered as Second-Class Matter, January 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

There are also too many of our comrades, who ought to know better, who continually take a crack at the "crackers." Too often we explain our neglect of the South in that it is inhabited by helpless, hopeless and ignorant yokels and that it is a waste of energy and funds to work among them, that the Socialist movement cannot get a toe-hold in this impossible territory. It would, indeed, be much more honest and decent to say that our apparent neglect of this section is due to our lack of funds and manpower.

The heroic and militant demonstration of the southern textile workers in the recent great strike, the fine fighting spirit of these "yokels" against the brutality arrayed against them was dramatic evidence that the class struggle in the South does not lack class-consciousness and solidarity.

With but little cultivation a Socialist movement can be organized here. I am not carried away with enthusiasm and I am intimately acquainted with the Socialist Party organization in most states in the Union; I am compelled to say that very few States have as good a party organization as now exists in Florida. With some 200 members and about 14 locals, in numbers, quality and activity we have a finer crowd of Socialists in Florida than in any State west of the Mississippi, excepting only Missouri. And this is a recent growth, the result of relatively intensive activity within the last few years. The lesson is that if we can do this good job in Florida, we can certainly do it in every other State.

Yes, the "cracker" is politically ignorant, difficult to organize and



G. W. Klein



August Claessens



## And Meanwhile the Horrors of Italian Fascism Go On

While the World Is Filled with a Sense of Outrage at German and Austrian Fascism Mussolini's Cruel Rule Is Scarcely Noticed.

By G. E. Modigliani

THE quite recent horrors of the Hitler regime, the no less sanguinary events in Austria, and now the echoes of the machine guns and artillery from Barcelona, Gijon, Oviedo, and Madrid, have been rendering Italian fascism the greatest service by distracting the attention of the world from what is happening in Italy. Mussolini has, of course, exploited what might be called the "psychological moment," and has increased to the maximum his clever and mendacious, compelling and vulgar, boosting propaganda abroad. And very little was needed (because there are so many people in France and elsewhere who want to come to terms with Mussolini so as to better able to deal with Hitler) to cause the question to be raised abroad whether Italy has not become once more the pleasant country that it used to be.

We have already denounced the fact that the Special Tribunal has adopted the horrible method of concealing the names and offenses of those upon whom it imposed its savage sentences. This denunciation was reprinted throughout the world, and the Tribunal has had to dispense with this excess of gagging and muzzling. But perhaps it was also desired to strike the imagination of the Italians at the beginning of the "seasonal" increase in the terrible misery in Italy, and to inculcate anew that they have only to behave, to give way, and to submit to hunger in silence, if they do not wish to be ground by Mussolini's justice. During recent weeks five or six trials have actually sufficed from the Special Tribunal to distribute four centuries of imprisonment among nearly one hundred prisoners. The crime was "anti-national" propaganda, that is to say, anti-fascist propaganda by distributing leaflets.

The latest judgments include sentences—for mere propaganda—of twenty, sixteen and fourteen years imprisonment.

Hitler kills a little oftener and a little more savagely; but Mussolini grinds better and, above all, more silently.

During his last exhibition at Milan there were five thousand preventive arrests, without counting those who had gone on journeys a few days earlier so as not to be locked up. At Florence, for the ceremonies at the end of October, several schools were closed for a week so that they could accommodate the soldiers and police officers who had arrived in order to assure the safety of the Duce. Except in a few little towns which have been finally tamed (and policed) by an uninterrupted terrorism which has lasted for more than twelve years, Mussolini does not dare to come into contact with the crowd. More than half the admirers he salutes from the platforms—which are also getting higher—are police officers in disguise. And if he climbs alone on to a winnowing machine (whose crew has already been winnowed) he arrives in a hurry, surrounded and almost suffocated by militiamen and police officers. When he has to parade in the big towns, there is no lack of armed men to line the route, or else the greater part of the space is occupied by compact military formations.

And such precautions are certainly not entirely useless.

country in which the press is becoming disgusting in the competition for grandiloquent servility, where the grandiose ceremonies are without end, but where nothing arrests the rising curve of unemployment and the descending curve of wages.

On the latter subject, here are a few "official" figures which are not sufficiently known. Hourly wages in agriculture in 1931: minimum 1.24 (liras), maximum 1.35, average for the year 1.30; 1932: minimum 1.16, maximum 1.22, average 1.18; in 1933: minimum 1.14, maximum 1.17, average 1.16; in 1934 (first seven months: average 1.15. But an agricultural worker (this refers to the "landless" peasants who are very numerous in Italy) workers 100 to 120 days during the year, or 150 at the outside. This makes a total of 1,000 to 1,500 liras for the 365 days of the year!

In industry: average hourly wage in 1930, 2 liras; in 1931, 1.81; in 1932, 1.74; in 1934 (six months), 1.67! And it should not be forgotten, (a) the average is based on very diverse wages; (b) that continuity and regularity of work are anything but the rule in most of the Italian factories; and (c) that these are the figures given by the industries themselves.

Perhaps there is a decrease in the bankruptcy figures in Italy. But this is just as in the case of earthquakes: the first shocks destroy a thousand houses and the last only affects a hundred... but only because the others are simply heaps of ruins.

We had almost forgotten that fascism is going to expense on behalf of the lower middle class (and even of those who have known easy times). This can be ascertained by reading Mussolini's press. Next year the young people of Italy will be able to count on 15,000 places in the various administrative departments of the

## MODIGLIANI TOUR TO REACH PACIFIC COAST

Guiseppe E. Modigliani, heroic Italian Socialist and fighter against fascism, now in the United States as a guest of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will leave early in January for an extensive speaking tour that will take him as far as the Pacific Coast.

Comrade Modigliani is having remarkable success in his appeal to the Italian workers, and is arousing tremendous interest in the Socialist Party among the Italian workers as well as the organized opposition to the Mussolini propaganda in this country.

His dates are as follows: Sunday, Dec. 30, Providence, R. I.; Friday, Jan. 4, Paterson, N. J.; Monday, Jan. 7, Vineland, N. J.; Tuesday, Jan. 8, Hammonton, N. J.; Wednesday, Jan. 9, Baltimore, Md.; Thursday, Jan. 10, Washington, D. C.; Sunday, Jan. 13, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Monday, Jan. 14, Cincinnati, Ohio; Tuesday, Jan. 15, St. Louis, Mo.; Thursday, Jan. 17, Chicago, Ill.

From Chicago Comrade Modigliani, who will be accompanied by Comrade S. Rommaldi of the I.L.G.W.U. staff, will proceed to Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Seattle and down the Pacific Coast, returning to the East via Denver, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, etc.

Other dates of Modigliani's tour will be announced in later issues. His lectures will be delivered in Italian or in German, with Comrade Rommaldi translating into English whenever the audience will request it.

regime. What a present in a country of 43,000,000 inhabitants! But there are no places for those who are not members of the National Fascist Party.

What a farce! Mussolini is given a prominent place in the English and French press because he offers the "young intellectuals" in Italy tremendous situations, such as those of bureaucrats of the lowest grade, and even of overseers of convict gangs. It is obvious that in 1935 the protection for the Duce during parades in Italy will have to be strengthened.

## How to Make a Revolution and How to Bungle the Job

Postgate, in Brilliant Book, Shows up Clumsy Blunders Of Communist International and Communists in All Lands.

By August Tyler

CAN the majority of the population be won to Socialism before a revolution? Can armed revolution be successful? Can the Communist tactic succeed? These are the questions R. W. Postgate seeks to answer in his recent book, "How to Make a Revolution?" (N. Y. Vanguard Press).

Raymond W. Postgate is former theoretical leader of the British Communist party, a famous historian and student of revolutions, and at present a loyal member of the British Labor Party.

In answering the question, "Can the majority be won to support a Socialist Party advocating a Socialist program?" Postgate traces his own development. When he wrote his famous book, "The Bolshevik Theory," he was firmly convinced that the persistence of a numerous middle class would make it impossible to realize an electoral majority for a Socialist program, and hence an unconstitutional seizure of power by a revolutionary minority was necessary for the accomplishment of Socialism. "This argument was endorsed by Lenin." When later it became clear to him that "in no possible or even conceivable circumstances could the British Communist (or any other party) direct or attempt a violent and unconstitutional British revolution, he withdrew from the Communist Party, and was inclined to the belief that all attempts at radical political change was henceforward doomed to frustration."

This belief that the middle class could not be won over to a straight Socialist program was predicated on the assumption that the middle class had a well-conceived economic ideology, an assumption he now repudiates. The middle class in times of disaster and despair follows no program but merely a determined group. This sort of a

determined organization with a firm and decisive program of action is what the Labor Party can and must be.

One of the things that caused Postgate to leave the Communist Party was his conviction that a violent and unconstitutional revolution was impossible.

There are only two possibilities for a violent revolution: either to construct a workers' army within the present framework of capitalism to combat the armed forces of the state; or to win over decisive sections of the existing armed forces to the side of revolution. The first idea is purely fantastic. The second possibility is conceivable but not probable, because modern armies are composed of a professional soldiery drawn from the dregs of society, without revolutionary soul or social consciousness, trained for the cadaver discipline of the barracks. Moreover, success in convincing sections of the army or navy would be of minor value unless the air force is manned by a "gentlemanly" class of officers with a decidedly reactionary social philosophy. Finally, Postgate feels that a war crisis, although it arms the working class, will in all likelihood not be the social background from which will arise a victorious revolution but rather victorious reaction and probably widespread barbarism.

Despite these adverse factors, Postgate infers that it will be necessary to spread revolutionary ideas in the armed forces. But, he says, while "it may be necessary—indeed very probably is—to break the law if you are earnestly intent on changing society... one thing is quite certain, that if you propose to do so you should not announce the fact beforehand. No burglar calls the police when he is going burgling."

Postgate's differences with the Communists, however, involved something more than that.

The first error of the Communist International is that control of the constituent parties is not vested in its membership but in a "presidium in Moscow." "Unwise in itself, this central authority was unwisely used" to impress a uniformity of name, organization, slogans and behavior in all countries. Insistence upon uniformity led to splits, which in no way disturbed the Comintern leaders who were convinced that economic pressure would force "more and more workers... to be driven into the Communist ranks."

"But economic development cheated them. The workers did not knock for admission at their doors on the contrary, those who were inside began to leave." This was then merely the signal to the Communists to intensify, rather than relax, their civil war against the labor organizations not under their control. These, Postgate points out, "were to be regarded as enemies of the workers' and extirpated by all the devices—including conspiracy, untruthfulness and dishonesty—till then reserved for the capitalist class."

Postgate's break with the Communist Party came when he was instructed to "pack the necessary sub-committees [of the 'non-Partisan Labor Research Dept.]" so that all the more important publications should be handed over to the Communists and so to thwart the secretary, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, that he would be vexed into resigning. Postgate reprints the unscrupulous instructions (pp. 179-80).

Finally, Postgate points out the (Continued on Page Eight)

**FREE!** Do you want a copy **FREE!**

"Human Exploitation" by NORMAN THOMAS?

"HUMAN EXPLOITATION" is a smashing expose of wage-slavery in the mills, factories, offices and agriculture. It contains a wealth of material for those who desire a better understanding of the world we live in and is filled with ammunition for those who want to build a better world.

"HUMAN EXPLOITATION" will be a valuable addition to your personal or branch library.

The list price of "HUMAN EXPLOITATION" is \$2.75

**YOU MAY HAVE A COPY OF THIS BOOK FREE (Postpaid) BY SECURING TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT \$1.00 EACH.**

Here is the opportunity for individuals, branches and locals to secure a copy FREE of this great book. — Start gathering the subs among your comrades, shopmates and neighbors. **MAKE THE START TODAY!**

Norman Thomas will autograph "Human Exploitation" for the first ten to respond to this notice.

THE NEW LEADER,  
7 East 15th St., New York, N. Y.

Enclosed is \$.....for Combination Offer for one year of THE NEW LEADER and the book by Norman Thomas.

Name..... Address.....

City..... State.....



# The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

### "For Labor, Peace and Freedom"

AT its important session in Paris last month the National Council of the French Socialist Party dealt with questions raised by the united front pact signed last summer with the Communists. During the Council's sessions the Communist daily, *L'Humanite*, published a long Open Letter from the Communist Party to the Socialists containing a "program of action" that "might serve as the basis for the formation of a popular front of Labor, peace and freedom."

Léon Blum, French Socialist leader, analyzed the Communist proposals in a long and highly important speech which space makes it impossible to print in full; therein are discussed matters of vital concern to Socialists everywhere. Comrade Blum said that Socialists had proposed to the Communist a draft program for common action; the reply was the program printed in *L'Humanite*, and from which it appears they are looking toward organic unity—that is, to the actual merger of the two parties into one. "Our comrades of the Communist Party," said Blum, "refused to introduce into the common program any idea which would limit the extent of the popular front, while at the same time they are raising problems connected with the seizure of power."

"They stated they were at one and at the same time in favor of the defense of democratic liberties and of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a permanent system of government; of an immense concentration of forces including every social category, and of the strictest theories of the class struggle; of avoiding all reforms affecting the structure of the bourgeois state, and of the necessary destruction of this state; of the general position of the USSR, which is more hostile than ever to the Hitler group and its allies and in favor of a rapprochement with France—and of the repudiation of national defense under the capitalist system."

Blum added that this dualism is inherent in and essential to Bolshevism, dating from the theories of Louis Auguste Blanqui, seeking to gather together a vast popular movement by every means, and at the same time building up a homogeneous and perfectly coherent—a "monolithic"—party, ready to use the larger force for its own ends.

Blum said the Socialist position was to find a basis of unity on the issues upon which all could unite in good faith, for to take up the theoretical questions could only result in crystallizing the theoretical Communist position just at a moment when masses of Communists are prepared to abandon it.

At the close of a long discussion that followed the speech, Blum was instructed to draw up a reply to the Communist program in the spirit of his speech.

### And in the Meantime

BUT in the meantime Socialists will go ahead advocating the ideas of democratic Socialism; and if Communists accept the Socialist position, they may be accepted as members of the party. The same is true of members of the so-called Neo-Socialists who split off a year ago to follow André Marquet when Marquet accepted a cabinet post under Doumergue.

The National Council voted that locals are free to accept or reject such applications for membership individually when they apply for admission in the party.

### Latvian Socialists Sentenced

SENTENCE of three years' imprisonment has been imposed at a secret court martial in Riga, Latvia, on uno Kalnin, a leading Socialist. Every effort was made by the authorities to keep the details of the court martial secret. Not a word of the evidence was allowed appear in the Riga newspapers.

In "trial" with Bruno Kalnin were his father, Dr. ul Kalnin, the former president of the Latvian Parliament, and two former Socialist M.P.'s, Julius Celms and ster Ulpe.

The "charge" was one of being unlawful possession of arms.

Dr. Paul Kalnin was able to prove to the court that the arms found at his son's house were bought with the approval of the 1926 Government. He was acquitted "for lack of evidence."

The other two men were sentenced to prison for four and six months. As they have been awaiting "trial" since May this will mean their immediate release.

"Their real crime," said the London Herald editorially, "was simple enough. They were Socialists. In Latvia that is now crime enough. The 'trial' was simply part of the whole collection of repressive measures which the Government is enforcing against the Socialists."

"The court-martial was a frame-up of the usual kind. All it means is that justice has for the time being been banned, along with Socialism, in Latvia, to whose fight for independence Socialist contributed so much."

### Chickens Come Home to Roost

POSSIBLY the most colossal cosmic joke in the tragic history of the division of the labor movement since the appearance of Communism lies in the arrest of Greg-

(Continued on Page Six)

# COL. STOOPNAGLE FINI

By Irving B. Altman

SOON January 2nd will be here and in the financial pages of the Times-Sun-Tribune, the crystal-gazers and soothsayers employed by capitalist institutions, will radiate sunshine. Colonel L. P. Stoopnagle, the noted economist of the 1st Trust Company, will say, "The industrial situation of the United States is absolutely sound and our credit situation is in no way critical. 1935 will see the revival of the capital-goods industries. Up to the present time the durable-goods industries have been slow in getting on their feet. This has been the greatest factor in delaying the return of normal conditions in this country." In 1934 (on Jan. 2nd) Colonel Stoopnagle made the following prediction: "1934 will see the revival of the capital-goods industries. Up to the present time the durable-goods industries have been slow in getting on their feet. This has been the greatest factor in delaying the return of normal conditions in this country." After the banking crisis of March 1933, the colonel's bank re-opened with the help of God and \$90,000,000 from the R. F. C.

Nor will the Colonel be by any means alone in his opinions. The Seer of Babson Park will cast off one of his effusions. The aged and venerable prophet of Orlando Beach will pause in his labors of passing around shiny new dimes and will read from a piece of paper several pearls of wisdom. Banker Aldrich will talk for five minutes (time value \$50,000) and give the Government some good suggestions regarding the permanent pauperization of the unemployed.

Let's stop kidding. Most of the New Year statements are rubbish. Business leaders and public men twist their private views for publication, tint up their ideas to make them look good, sound good. The result, every year about this time, is a vast rhetorical kidding of the public.

### Causes or Symptoms?

A patient is sick with a germ disease. The symptoms are high fever, labored breathing, pains in various parts of the body, violent twitching of the legs, and delirious speech. The neighbors gather about him to decide what is to be done.

### L.S.I. Did Not "Talk Terms" with Comintern

On November 24th, and again on December 1st, the column "The Workers Abroad" in this paper reported that the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International had accepted the united front proposals of the Communist International with the proviso that as a token of good faith "the Soviet government accord full civil liberty to Russian Socialists."

We are informed by Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Labor and Socialist International, that we were in error in so reporting. Comrade Adler writes that the L.S.I. did not reply to the Communist International and that still less were there any such conditions attached.

The executive of the S.L.I., after a four-day meeting in Paris, unanimously agreed to a reply to be sent to the Communist International. That reply has just arrived here, and it will be reported next week.

Our error of fact was due to accepting as correct a cabled report of the New York Times, which was also accepted as correct by the Communist press in this country.

## Noted Economist Find God's in His Heaven Annual New Year's Review of Financial

One proposes to reason with him regarding the delusions which manifest themselves in his delirious conversation and to explain to him wherein he is mistaken. Another proposes local anesthetics for the pains in various parts of his body. Another proposes to tie down his legs so that they can't twitch. Another thinks that the fault is with the thermometer, which is registering 105 when 98 is normal, and proposes to stabilize the thermometer so that it will always register 98, while yet another neighbor recalls that he has seen a good many people with temperatures of 105 recently, and suggests that the normal has changed and that 105 is really all right. Still another proposes ice packs to reduce the fever.

But when a physician is called, he traces all the symptoms to one unitary cause. There is a definite germ; he knows the behavior of the germ, and he knows the serum that will control the germ. He doesn't disapprove of the ice packs to reduce the fever, but he is very impatient with the rigging of the thermometer and with tying down the twitching legs. He emphasizes the importance of controlling the germ, and he knows the symptoms are due to the germ.

The economic system is sick because of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. This system of ownership has produced an over-concentration of wealth and income in the hands of a few. Even at the height of so-called prosperity 16 million families (about 80 million persons) had incomes of less than \$2,000. This is the class that it expected to consume the bulk of the goods produced by industry. And it is this low income group which does spend practically its entire income for goods. In 1929, the income class receiving less than \$1,000 saved 3%, paid in taxes 3% and spent 94% of its income. The class receiving between \$1,000 and \$2,000 saved 5%, paid in taxes 2% and spent 93%. Families receiving \$3,000 a year or less buy 71% of the goods produced in this country. Those in the upper brackets save a greater proportion of their incomes. The larger the income, the greater the amount saved. Here is how the beneficiaries of the capitalist system save:

\$10,000 to \$25,000	22%	saved	4%	taxes paid
\$25,000 " \$50,000	30%	"	8%	"
\$50,000 " \$100,000	31%	"	13%	"
\$100,000 " \$300,000	44%	"	16%	"
\$300,000 " \$500,000	67%	"	17%	"
\$500,000 " \$1,000,000	71%	"	17%	"
Over \$1,000,000	77%	"	17%	"

According to the Brookings Institution, the 16,200,000 families with incomes of less than \$2,000 saved a total of \$250,000,000, whereas 219,000 with incomes above \$20,000 saved more than \$8,000,000,000. Other figures have been produced to show that .6 (yes, six-tenths) get as much of the income as another group making up 41% of the total of those receiving income. The Brookings study further shows that the upper 10% of the families in the United States, including those with incomes above \$4,600, made about 86% of the savings. The second group, with incomes from \$3,100 to \$4,600, accounted for 12% of the savings. The remainder, saved by 80% of the population, amounted to only 2% of the total.

Well, how about 1935? the reader may ask. It is a mistake for radicals to underestimate the recuperative powers of Capitalism, particularly when it has the backing of a strong government with vast credit resources at its command. There is no doubt in any one's mind that in 1933 the capitalist system in this country was on its last legs. When the entire banking system collapsed, Capitalism re-

ceived a terrific blow. The very capitalist system, sible for it to function credit machinery, system. The capital a debt economy. C life-blood of the s the flow of credit the force that make economy-heart pump. The government rescue. It threw bi into the banks. I banking system's " It supplied new banks. The govern "partnership" with the extent of 22% banks of the coun aided the banks b sums to the railro surance companies gage-lending com other words, Uncle the water-filled ship. And the g baling water.

Now let us tie comes of the masse lapse of the capital we will know what in 1935.

The entire history

### A HAPPY NEW YEAR



Nudists against their will, these guests of Urban ("Ducks' Club as they demonstrated at New York's C second year of the

States has been one productive capacity, diminishing security of people. It has a periods of specul and false appear prosperity and year

## Make Ready

By Alice Cam Bennington

First printed in the "Chicago"

DO' ST scent the blood-lust in the air?  
The War-Beast hastens from his lair.  
With steady, unrelenting feet,  
The War-Beast stalketh out to eat.

MAKE ready, Woman, blanched with fear,  
To feed the Beast so grimly near.  
None but thou canst his feast prepare—  
"Bring forth more sons! Make haste and bear!"





# NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

## Toward Building a National Unemployed Organization

LAST week the first installment of Comrade David Lasser's article on "Toward a National Unemployed Movement" told of plans being energetically pushed to unite the nation's unemployed permanently in a national organization. After explaining in detail the necessity for such an organization, Lasser, who is chairman of the

By David Lasser

The next question is: what should be the form and purpose of this organization—what should be its main task?

This question can best be answered by a brief analysis of the present unemployed movement. There seem to be three main streams to the unemployed.

One is the Unemployed Councils, sectarian in their policy and leadership, dominated completely and slavishly obedient to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Once a powerful organization, its false leadership in times of crisis, its disruptive activities against other unemployed groups, its narrow clique of leadership caused its downfall. Today in many sections it remains but a shell. Of late there has been one of the periodic, barely perceptible changes of "line," with a toning down of disruptionist work, but in general, the Councils remain isolated from the main stream of the unemployed.

But in general the councils remain isolated from the main stream of the unemployed. Even the most feverish exertion and lavish expenditure of money had not enabled it to become the powerful force it once was. Its demonstrations are made possible by the entire, interchangeable membership of the Communist Party and its "innocents."

The second factor in the unemployed movement is the National Unemployed League, non-partisan, but controlled for the most part by the Musteites. With a promising beginning a year and a half ago, it has become principally a regional group, with strength and good organization in Ohio and West Virginia; and scattered groups in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Mississippi.

The NUL still calls itself "the" national movement of the unemployed. The merger of the Muste group with the Trotskyites should give the NUL new life and the fresh blood which it has badly needed. Further organizing activity will probably be undertaken by the NUL in the near future.

### Backbone of Organization

The third group composes the vast majority of the non-partisan organizations which have grown up by themselves in all parts of the country. It is these groups extending over 24 states, which compose the National Provisional Committee and will be the backbone of the proposed national organization.

Their growth has been relatively recent, but significant of the newly-felt need for unity. Little local groups became county organizations, county groups became merged into state-wide organizations, and even a number of regional groups have been formed in the past year.

On the Pacific Coast is the California Workers' Association, composed of unemployed and CWA workers; in the West is the American Socialist Union, extending

Workers' Unemployed Union of New York and also chairman of the National Provisional Committee, showed how the prospect of a nationwide grouping had stimulated new hope among tens of thousands of unemployed. "Groups are flocking to announce their support of the National Provisional Committee," last week's installment stated in conclusion.

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma and reaching out into Kentucky and Arkansas. The Wisconsin Federation of Workers' Committees and the Illinois Workers' Alliance are powerful state groups of the Middle West. Growing fast is the Iowa United Relief Workers' Centering around Polk County. Groups in Indiana are merging into a state

(Continued on Page 3-L)

## Strikers

THEY walk and dance, things of delight,  
Immortal youth of beauty and grace,  
Pure images of sun and light,  
They brighten a time-worn mortal face.

Their voices chant in the autumn morning,  
With songs of those who are free and brave;  
They send through the air their call and warning—  
They swear to fight and free the slave.

They walk and dance, they sing and fight,  
They break the chains of serf and slave,  
They know that they are, in the right,  
And sing the song of the free and brave.

SIDNEY YELLEN.  
Dedicated to the Kaynee strikers of Cleveland.

## Socialists to Battle for A. F. of L. Legislative Program

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party will vigorously support the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor for the 30-hour work-week and the outlawing of company unionism, according to Paul Porter, the party's national labor secretary.

Socialist legislators in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, Porter said, are preparing bills for the enactment of the 30-hour week without reduction in weekly pay and the abolition of company unions in their respective states, regardless of the action taken by Congress. The Socialist legislators will also introduce bills memorializing Congress to adopt nationally the A. F. of L. program.

The A. F. of L. unemployment insurance program, Porter declared, was superior to that ap-

parently contemplated by the President's committee on economic security, but was still not far-reaching enough. Benefits, instead of ending after twenty-six weeks, should continue as long as the individual is unable to find work, he said.

The Socialist statement follows: "The legislative programs of the American Federation of Labor on the one hand and the United States Chamber of Commerce and various industrial associations on the other, are so sharply opposed that straddling by the national administration will be impossible.

"The program advocated by organized labor will be a step toward giving every worker a job with a decent income. The proposals advanced in behalf of industry by the New York Board of Trade, however, which oppose unemployment insurance and the right to strike are steps on the road to reaction and must be vigorously fought by the labor movement.

"Labor's proposals deserve vigorous support for the immediate value they will have in checking the spread in unemployment, and for that reason Socialists will back them to the limit. But considered either singly or altogether they cannot end the depression. Jobs will not be available for everybody until the nation accepts the Socialist program of government ownership and operation of industry.

"Instead of curtailing industry and farm production the Socialists propose that the factories and farms shall be operated at full capacity in order to provide every person an abundance of goods."

## ANOTHER HAPPY NEW YEAR!



Federated Press Cartoon by Jerger

## For Industrial Unionism in Basic Industries

WASHINGTON. — The plans made by the A. F. of L. for organizing industrial unions in the automobile, cement and aluminum industries, and for launching an intensive drive immediately in the steel industry has sent leaders of these industries scurrying in an effort to head off organization of

their employees into bona-fide labor unions.

Conferences have already been held and others will be held, by leaders in both the automobile and steel industries, in an effort to compromise between the A. F. of L. plan of organizing employees and the

complete organization of employees in these industries, among others, by the American Federation of Labor. However, the workers are pushing ahead with their drive for unionization.

STARTLING figures on actual wages earned by the auto workers (Continued on Page 4-L)

## 34 Union Men Indicted in Coast War

By Charles G. Peabody

PORTLAND, Ore. — Thirty-four union longshoremen of Portland have been indicted on a total of 136 counts. Conviction on either of two of these counts may carry a penalty of ten years in the penitentiary. Conviction on both could result in the imposition of a sentence of 20 years.

These 136 indictments are the latest development in the cases growing out of the shooting of non-union longshoreman on August 20. For six weeks 28 union men were held in jail on a charge of murder. At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, five of the unionists were released, and the remaining 23 were placed under heavy bond to await the action of the grand jury. The grand jury did not indict for murder, but chose lesser charges of assault, the most serious count being a charge of felonious rioting. The grand jury not only returned indictments against the 23 men out on bail, but indicted the five who had been released and indicted six others who had not been previously arrested.

While the murder charge dropped, it is possible under the peculiar Oregon law pertaining to rioting that the grand jury might convict for a second-degree murder, which carries a (Continued on Page 2)



## Union Label and Shop Card Drive Renewed

WASHINGTON.—President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, have addressed a special communication to all affiliated organizations in support of the current label campaign being conducted by the Union Label Trades Department, which is under the direction of secretary-treasurer I. M. Ornburn.

The letter, which is of special importance to all members of organized labor, is as follows:

"To Presidents of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Bodies and Local Unions.

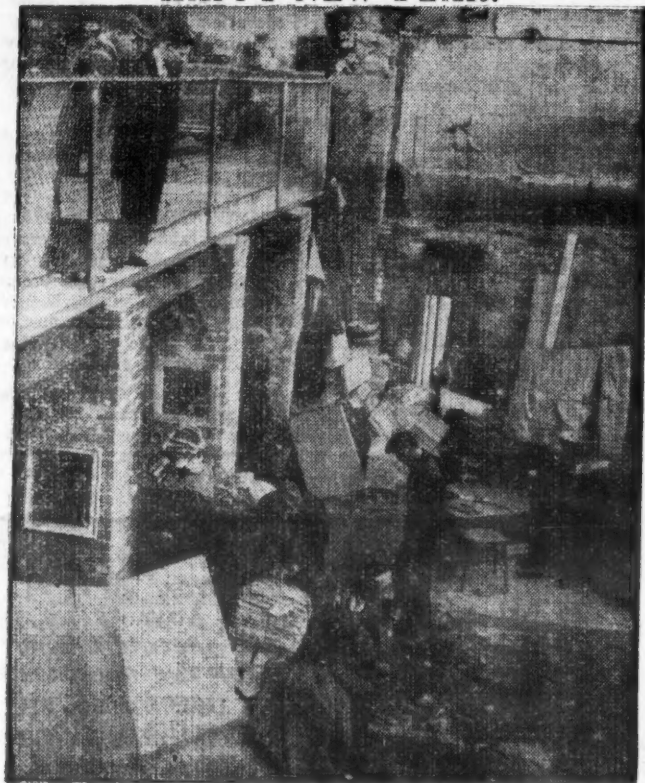
"The union label and the union shop card typify the best that has been obtained in wages, hours and humane conditions of employment through collective bargaining. They are symbolic of decent working standards, sanitary conditions of employment and freedom of the workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. In supporting the union label and the union shop card, therefore, organized labor and all their friends are making contributions toward the development of organized effort, solidarity and improved standards of living.

"We can help ourselves and help the organized labor movement by extending loyal, devoted and active support to the union label and the union shop card. Let us keep these facts steadily in mind and make an intensive drive in every city, town and hamlet throughout the nation in an individual and organized effort to popularize the union label and the union shop card.

"If every member of organized

labor and every worker's friend would when making purchases demand goods bearing the union label and would patronize only those merchants who display the shop card, the cause of organized labor would be most wonderfully advanced. I appeal to the officers and members of organized labor to keep this fact steadily in mind."

### HAPPY NEW YEAR!



Here's where some people are spending the holidays in decency New York—rooms under sidewalk at Bank and Bleeker Streets.

### W.U.U. Winter Festival Dec. 29

On Saturday, December 29, 8:30 p.m., there will be a grand winter festival held by the Workers Unemployed Union at the Students and Workers House, 22 East 22nd Street, New York City. This is the first time that the membership of the Workers Unemployed Union will come together for such a festive occasion.

The festivities will include dancing (to a band), free food and entertainment. The entertainment will take the form of singing to the strains of Miro's accordion, the world's premiere performance of the Rebel Arts Puppet Group, which, judging by stolen glances at the puppets, promises to be one of the most successful of Rebel Arts undertakings and local talent.

Tickets at 10 cents are on sale at 22 East 22nd Street and will be sold at the door. Come to the festival; have a grand time, and help take the dispossession off the door of the Students and Workers House!

### FEDERAL UNIONS SET UP GENERAL COUNCIL IN N. Y.

At a meeting of federal labor unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. held in Beethoven Hall recently, William Beedie, head of the Radio Factory Workers Union, was appointed temporary chairman of the General Council and named member of the temporary committee which will draft a program of activities.

The meeting was called by William Collins, representative of the A. F. of L., and Organizer Mahoney for the purpose of instituting a general council of all federal unions in New York State. The committee will take care of the election of officers and an executive committee to conduct the affairs of the council of federal labor here.

Comrade Beedie has also been elected as a delegate to the Central Labor Council.

At the invitation of the Central Trades and Labor Council Jacob Panken, recently appointed Domestic Relations Court judge, addressed the meeting of that body last Thursday night. Recalling the fact that he had sat as delegate in the old Central Federated Union thirty-six years ago—"before, perhaps, most of you here present"—Panken pledged himself to adhere to the ideals of labor during his service on the bench in the future as in the past. He was roundly applauded.

## Union Education Work Emphasized by I. F. T. U.

By G. Stolz

Assistant Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

PARIS.—At the International Trade Union Congress held in Brussels in 1933 I had an opportunity of pointing out the importance of the trade unions and of our whole movement for the spiritual emancipation and rise of the workers.

The educational work carried on by the trade unions is the expression of the urge felt by working people to increase and deepen their knowledge, the effort to develop further and to become living members of the nation. The very history of our movement shows us how important educational work is. In many countries, in fact, the educational work came before the trade unions themselves.

This work is done quietly, with no fanfare of trumpets, and it can be of still greater importance in the changed conditions resulting from the depression.

Our field of activity has been much restricted by the loss of Germany and Austria, which were the strongholds of our ideology. The labor literature in the German language, which formed a rich source for non-German speaking countries too, has disappeared. Hand in hand with this issue of literature went the crisis-born practical work of combating the depression, producing those programs of immediate demands, which, as they had developed more particularly out of the trade union point of view, were a fit basis for trade union educational work and must become so to an ever increasing degree in the future.

A new problem is that the Communists are publishing the older Socialist literature, naturally "re-interpreted" on the Communist model.

The task before us is a double one. In the purely practical sphere, we must husband our resources and aim at promoting a lively interchange of new experiences, for much can be learned by one country from the experiences of another. New institutions can and must be set up to focus the energies of the separate educational bodies.

Although the task before our educational centres is mainly a practical one, they must also spread and deepen the ideals of our labor movement throughout the masses. They are an instrument for the execution of one of the labor movement's most important tasks, the propagation among the rising generation of the knowledge necessary for future trade union activity; the young people must be instructed in the results achieved by the leaders of the labor movement. Thus the educational centres have to fulfill a practical and an ideological task, and this is where the importance of international cooperation comes in. For when this work is done in the closest connection with the living forces of the labor movement, when it springs from an inner need and not an outside compulsion, it will express the real meaning of this movement.

In this connection it becomes the duty of the International Federation of Trade Unions, on the basis of its years of experience and activity in the sphere of education, to form international links to co-ordinate and lead the work. This work demands practical common sense and attempts must be made to make the international idea serve the separate countries in their educational activities, and thus to unleash the power which is capable of leading the way to the further progress of the international labor movement.

### New Edition of "No More War" Flays Fascism

PARIS.—"At the present moment fascism is the chief inciter of war. It has already taken complete possession of some countries; if it goes on growing, there will be open danger of war. If we are to banish war and the danger of war, we must fight fascism. It is essential to the maintenance of peace that we should fight fascism to the bitter end, in every imaginable form and at every possible moment."

This passage occurs in the introduction to the newly issued fifth edition of "No More War," which is published here by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

This pamphlet, presenting all the horror and misery of war in about 50 full-page photographs of dead and mutilated men and desolated towns and country, is placed at the service of the fight against fascism. The pictures, which are accompanied by an explanatory text in six languages, are of shattering effectiveness; in fact, the most eloquent description cannot make the horror and suffering of war more real than do the photographs in this book, which remain the only ones of their kind in the world since the source from which they were taken was destroyed in Germany.

and financially.

It will be necessary for the labor movement to provide these longshoremen with adequate defense. That is being done. The best legal talent has been retained and a system of investigation has been maintained which will enable the attorneys to defend not only the accused men but the labor movement as well.

## 34 Longshoremen Are Held In Cost War on Labor

(Continued from Page 1-L)

The 34 men were arraigned on December 7, and 32 of them were given until December 18 to enter pleas. Two of them pleaded not guilty at the time they were arraigned. They demanded an immediate trial, but the presiding judge declined to set dates. It is expected that none of the cases will be heard before early in January.

Attorneys for the men will demand a separate trial for each man, and each case will be fought every step. If acquittals can be obtained in the early cases, it is probable that the others will be dismissed. However, the clever manner in which the indictments are drawn may make it possible to try the men jointly on the simple assault charge, in case a conviction is not obtained on the more serious charges.

The way the indictments are drawn and events in the preliminary hearings indicate that lawyers who are abler than any of those connected with the district attorney's office, are taking a hand in the prosecution. Labor is convinced that employing interests are pushing the prosecutions, and will leave nothing undone in their desire to strike a blow at union labor.

These cases are not merely criminal cases; they are part of the warfare against organized labor. They grew out of the waterfront strike which lasted more than 80 days in all of the Pacific Coast ports. It was the most notable labor battle which had ever been fought on the Pacific Coast. The longshoremen won a notable victory and that victory aroused in anti-union employers a determination to break labor, both spiritually

and financially.

### Erie Socialists Name Labor Men To Committee

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Socialist Party of Buffalo and Erie County has selected a labor committee to co-operate with local trade unions. The chairman of the labor committee is John W. Ellison, Buffalo business agent of the Marine Firemen's Union.

Other Socialist Party members on the committee, with their union affiliation, are as follows: Harold R. Raitt, chairman, Carpenters Union, Local 374; John M. Secord, general secretary of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; Marklet H. Harding, Switchmen's Union; Ernest H. Kleine, Patternmakers Union; John Mitchell and Ernest Press, United Textile Workers Union; Angelo Cordaro, Barbers Union; Norman Heppel, Lithographers Union; Pellegrino Pieri, Cooks and Waiters Union; George J. Wister, Electrical Workers Union; Murray D. Lynds, Teachers Union; Alois W. Spitz, Machinists Union; John H. Farrell, Asbestos Workers Union; Anthony Antoniewicz, Metal Polishers Union; John Antoniewicz, Maintenance of Way Employees Union; Isidore Beckman, Fur Workers Union; Joseph Granite, Molders Union; Elmer Skinner, Aeronautical Workers Union; Joseph Fiore, Plasters Union, and Isidore Weinstein, Barge Canal Workers Federal Union.

Another edition of this brochure, which has been distributed throughout the world by the hundred thousand, goes out to serve as a warning, more particularly to the younger generation, who did not experience for themselves the misery of the last war. The distribution of this book helps the labor movement and the fight for peace.



## The Public Power Plant Can Only be a "Yardstick"

By William M. Feigenbaum

THERE are only two ways—forward to Socialism or back to naked reaction. There is and can never be any abiding way-station between the two.

New York is faced with the decision, as is every other section of the nation. Utilities are robbing the people, exploiting the workers and seeking to dodge their share of the tax burdens of a great city. Housing comes even closer to the lives of the millions, with two million New Yorkers still living in disease-breeding "old-law" tenements, with every man, woman and child paying tribute to what is in effect, if not in the eyes of the law, a vast real estate racket.

How are these problems that press so closely upon the lives of the people to be solved?

Bankers, utility magnates, real estate speculators AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES THAT THEY SUPPORT want to go back to unrestricted, unrestrained *laissez-faire* which is a fancy way of saying Rugged Individualism, or dog-eat-dog.

Socialists point the only permanent way out in SOCIAL OWNERSHIP FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL AND OPERATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL.

But there are many who see the evils and who still do not dare to go the Socialist way, who still talk of a little bit of public enterprise, a moderate amount of social control—but with the interests of the exploiters in their loot somehow safeguarded.

IT CAN'T BE DONE!

We must go FORWARD TO SOCIALISM, or back to unrestricted exploitation.

In these days it is necessary from time to time for a Roosevelt, a Lehman or a LaGuardia to make a move toward public ownership and operation; but that is only because the utilities are getting a bit too insolent; the people are being more exploited than usual, and they are in an ugly mood. Hence the President and the Governor and the Mayor want to develop PUBLIC manufacture of power, and PUBLIC distribution as a yardstick—that is, to show the private utilities how cheaply power can be created, and thus to fix prices for them. THAT IS ALL! And that is what is back of the move for a publicly-owned power plant in New York.

It is good as far as it goes; BUT IS DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

And that leaves everything up in the air, both with respect to the TVA and the new city power plant. Similarly, with respect to housing; one can respect the rugged

piratical attitude of those who believe in private ownership and private operation for private profit, and one can understand it.

For example, Joseph P. Day, big real estate owner (and prominent Tammany man) wants no nonsense about public housing. In a debate over WEVD with B. C. Vladeck on public housing, he said:

"Secretary Ickes in Washington had announced a plan to get from Congress some \$2,000,000,000 and to devote a great part of that sum to building apartment houses in New York City, with all the modern improvements and 'doodads,' to be rented at \$5 a room a month. And what interests Mr. Vladeck is that according to the plan he and his fellow members on the New York City Housing Authority are to have the great joy of spending this capital in planning, building and renting to people of their selection these apartments at \$5 per room."

"I have fought this idea. In the first place, there is absolutely nothing in the Constitution of the United States nor our structure of Government, so wisely set up by the Founders of this Union, that authorizes or permits the Federal Government to go into the business of erecting private housings. It is a diversion of monies, lawfully taken in in taxes, to an unlawful purpose. The Federal Government is a government of delegated powers, and this power was not delegated to it."

You know where he is; he does not want his profits disturbed AND HE GOES INTO POLITICS TO SAFEGUARD THEM.

But no one can tell where the others stand, except the Socialists who are as forthright and straightforward as Mr. Day himself.

When we have our "yardstick," when we have our public housing that does not disturb profits we have hardly started.

We cannot stand still. We must either go forward to Socialism—or back to what Mr. Day wants. There is no alternative!

## Frederick Shulman Starts Class In Socialist Education

By Bertha H. Mailly

ON Thursday evenings at 8:30 P. M., beginning Jan. 10, Frederick Shulman, who has been working for years in the field of Socialist teaching, will give in the Rand School winter term an especially important course in "Methods in Socialist Education."

This course has for its purpose to bring together for discussion and training the educational directors of the Socialist Party branches and Y. P. S. L. circles. It is important that these comrades should come, not send someone else, but come themselves. A limited number of other party members will be accepted for training. Branches will be asked to pay to the Rand School, for their representatives, the nominal fee of one dollar for this course.



Fred Shulman

Latest figures show that rents continue to rise, but food is going down a little. It is also true that little food has been going down the throats of millions of "free" citizens, and if rents continue to go up many homes will eventually become as empty as the heads of many Congressmen.

## CULTURAL COURSES AT THE RAND SCHOOL

The new Rand School Bulletin, giving news about the courses offered during the winter term, has just come from the press. The new classes and lectures start during the week of Jan. 7th.

Last week The New Leader carried a story about the courses in Socialism and Trade Unionism. Special publicity was given to Frederick Shulman's course, "Method in Socialist Education," Thursdays at 8:30. The course is especially arranged for the educational directors of Socialist branches and Y. P. S. L. circles. Comrades who want scholarships are hereby warned that applications must be made before January 7.

In addition to its regular work in Socialism, Economics, Trade Unionism and History, the Rand School offers excellent popular courses in Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Literature, and current problems. Readers are asked to look over the following list and select what suits their taste: "Sociology of Modern Life," by Alter Fischhof; "Psychoanalysis Today," by Dr. Sander L. and "The International Political and Economic Crisis," by Nathaniel Pfeffer; "Appreciation of Modern Literature," by David P. Berenberg; "Adventures in 19th and 20th Century Music," by Adele T. Katz; "The Psychology of Personality," by Professor George B. Vetter; "Current European and American Literature," by Eliah D. Tertak; "Literature and Life of the American Negro," by Earl Sydnor; "Hitlerism at Work," by Dr. Paul Kretzer; "Social and Political Philosophy," "Modern Economic Thought," by Jack Barbash; "Woman Through the Ages," by Dr. Ruth Landes.

A specially entertaining series of lectures is announced for Friday evenings at 8, beginning Jan. 11th. Sigmund Spaeth, author of "Read 'em and Weep," known and loved by all radio listeners, will deliver six lectures on "The Art of Enjoying Music."

The course will consist, partly, of training in pedagogy, psychology and Socialism and, partly, in practical field work. Students will be asked to conduct discussions in the class and then be assigned to lead discussions in party branches or other groups. Students with special gifts will be prepared to deliver addresses and will be sent to meetings to speak. In this way the Educational Committee hopes to secure additions to its list of lecturers. Other students will be assigned the task of preparing discussion outlines for use in the educational work of the branches.

This experiment in Socialist education is of first rate importance. All the party branches and Y. P. S. L. circles are asked to cooperate in order to make it a success.

### Rents Up, Food Down

Latest figures show that rents continue to rise, but food is going down a little. It is also true that little food has been going down the throats of millions of "free" citizens, and if rents continue to go up many homes will eventually become as empty as the heads of many Congressmen.

## Vital Problems Were Discussed at the Big Youth Conference

By Ben Fischer

THREE HUNDRED delegates from a broad variety of youth organizations sat for two days last week-end and thrashed out problems of young men and women in America today, earnestly seeking a program for themselves and ways in which to put such a program into effect. There were large delegations of Socialists and Communists from unions, political youth organizations, cultural and fraternal groups, and students organizations. There were important representatives of some of the most important non-radical youth organizations in the city.

All these groups grappled with an enormous task in this New York Youth Congress all day Saturday and Sunday, December 22 and 23. This was one of the regional congresses being held throughout the country under the auspices of the American Youth Congress, the organization born in a struggle against reactionary forces last summer when progressive youth split away from the so-called Viola Ilma group of well-financed reactionary elements.

The part played in this New York conference by the Young People's Socialist League gained the respect of every non-Communist there for the Young Socialists' sincerity and ability. The Communists, under the guidance of the national leaders of the Young Communist League, attempted to utilize its sizable delegation to push through its proposals for cooperation with the Communist "Innocents" Clubs, the American League Against War and Fascism, the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the Communists in their annual observance of "National Youth Day" on May 30th, delegation, led by Aaron Levenstein, Gus Tyler, Ben Fischer and R. G. Oxford, blocked everyone of these moves and forced the Communists to back down on every one of these proposals.

One of the most important controversies arose out of the question of labor unionism. At the National Congress this question was not taken up. But considerable progress was made at this Congress, when a good part of the attention of the Congress was devoted to this problem. A sub-committee on "Youth in Industry" brought in a report which urged young working people to organize into labor unions. The Young Socialists led a fight for an amendment urging young workers to organize into American Federation of Labor unions.

The Communists, who are at least temporarily retreating from their dual union policy, treated this question with soft gloves, never talking of the Trade Union Unity League but rather indicating in suave fashion that after all such unions as the railroad brotherhoods and the United Shoe and Leather Workers are not in the A.F. of L.

Gus Tyler posed the question directly as it really was, as the Labor Movement versus Communist unionism. But since it was obvious that the Congress was not yet ready to accept the YPSL position,

because of the elements involved and the indifference of the non-radical delegates to the question of the labor movement, the Yipsels withdrew their objection and accepted the original proposition. The Yipsel representatives pointed out to comrades who questioned them about this move that not until the support of the progressive youth groups is rallied for the A. F. of L. would the Congress go on record in favor of working with the American Federation of Labor.

The final business of the Congress was the most encouraging, the election of a Continuation Committee. The committee elected is controlled entirely by the non-radical elements, including representatives of important church groups, the "Y's," the youth section of the American Jewish Congress, the settlement house council, conservative student groups and the radical groups—the YPSL, the Young Communist League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League.

The Yipsels have decided to devote their first radio program over Station WEVD to the subject of the New York Youth Congress on Saturday afternoon, December 29, from 3 to 3:30 p.m. The speakers will be N. D. Hoyt of the YMCA, Gus Tyler of the YPSL, and probably George Brussels of the American Jewish Congress Youth Section. Ben Fischer, executive secretary of the New York Yipsels, will be the chairman.

## Student L. I. D. Threatens Strike Over Military Training

A nation-wide strike of college students to protest the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding military training and to protest further allotment of funds to the War department for militarism in education was threatened by the Student League for Industrial Democracy. The latter organization with chapters in 125 colleges helped organize the anti-war strike in the nation's colleges last April.

Three hundred posters in red, white and blue labeled "The Perfect R.O.T.C." and showing a group of R.O.T.C. men without heads on their shoulders in goose-step formation have been sent to Student L.I.D. chapters throughout the country.

Student L.I.D. members will introduce a strike resolution at the convention of the National Student Federation of America, purporting to represent 200,000 students in Boston. They will do the same at the National Conference of Students in Politics, which includes the YMCA and the YWCA, meeting in Chicago.

Detailed plans for the student strike against the R.O.T.C., which will probably take place in the spring, will be one of the agenda subjects of the national convention of the Student L.I.D. at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., December 27-28.

If municipal lotteries fail to bring in sufficient funds, why not impose a rake-off on penny and craps? If the situation becomes too desperate, a tax could be imposed on millionaires found riding on street cars.

Celebrate NEW YEAR'S EVE • MON., DEC. 31 1934

AT THE RAND SCHOOL BALL!

At RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, 7 EAST 15th STREET NEW YORK

DANCE to the HOT JAZZ TUNES of JOE CAPPI AND WABC ORCHESTRA

FUN GALORE! NOISEMAKERS - REFRESHMENT Dancing at 9:30 P. M.

TICKETS \$1.00 in advance at 7 E. 15 St., at door \$1.25



# The Irreducible Budget

LONDON.—The British New Leader prints the following from a reader (with American instead of British money used).

## "How to Live on \$0.00!"

"Great discovery by one of our readers!

"I am getting a bit tired of this discussion on the cost of living. The lowest estimate I have seen is 93 cents per week, which is claimed to be the irreducible minimum. This I contend is much too high, and I beg to submit a list which I believe will stand unchallenged:

Food: Catch fish and depend on charity \$0.00  
Lodgings: Doss on Embankment or in Trafalgar Square 0.00  
Milk: Collect the milk of human kindness in Mayfair 0.00  
Clothing: Other people's discard 0.00  
Literature: The free library; election and other free pamphlets 0.00  
Lighting: The sun, moon or street lighting 0.00

Music: Stand outside radio shops; listen to street music and park bands 0.00  
Tobacco: Pick up butts 0.00  
Art: Free galleries; public hoardings, street artists 0.00  
Sport and Recreation: Dodging the police and motor traffic 0.00  
Country Outing: Walk to Highgate Village or Calk Farm 0.00

Total \$0.00

"This I believe to be the irreducible minimum, and it will be noted that art, music, literature, sport, recreation are not neglected—indeed, in these items, as also in lighting, lodging and country visits, there is a fairly wide choice. Now if anyone can do better than this, let us hear from him. I don't want any cheap jokes about living in jails for nothing; I only want to hear about the cost of living the free and healthy open-air life of the liberty-loving Briton, where he can be free to indulge in his hobbies, and to enjoy sport, art, music and literature."

## N.Y. Polish Branches Rebuff Communists

Polish branches of the party of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut met recently in St. Marks Place, New York City, with 40 comrades in attendance. Polish Communists asked for a united front with the Polish Socialist Alliance, but this was unanimously rejected in a resolution declaring that the Polish Communists had for years given proof of their intention to disrupt and corrupt the Alliance.

The conference approved the removal of *Robotnik Polski*, the party organ to New York, and voted to negotiate with the American locals in Detroit for the disposition of the building and printing shop of the Alliance there. The executive committee will enlarge the party weekly from eight to sixteen pages as soon as possible and thirty comrades have pledged one dollar a week until the paper is self-sustaining.

## INCREASED INCOMES FOR BIG SHOTS UNDER NEW DISPENSATION

HAPPY tidings are sent out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington. Incomes of a million dollars increased from 20 to 46 in 1933 and the net income they reported rose from \$35,239,556 to \$81,558,532. The period of the report includes ten months of the New Deal.

Corporation profits also went up. They increased 35.35 per cent in the first New Deal year while in the low level of incomes the total income fell. In 1932, no person reported an income of \$5,000,000; this year there is one person reporting this amount.

The New Deal has provided many a new meal together with pie trimmings for some perfect ladies and gentlemen.

Benefit for the Rand School of Social Science and the Society for Relief of Russian Socialist Prisoners and Exiles

## "ESCAPE from the SOVIETS"

A LECTURE BY

Mme. TATIANA TCHERNAVIN

at Town Hall, Saturday Eve., Jan. 12

TICKETS at \$2.20, \$1.25, \$1.10, 83c., and 55c., on sale at Dutton's Book Shop, 31 Fifth Ave.; Town Hall Box Office, 113 W. 43rd St.; The Rand Book Shop, 7 E. 15th St.; Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway.

## LECTURE CALENDAR

(All lectures begin at 8:30 p.m. unless otherwise stated. Lectures listed below are under the auspices of EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST PARTY.)

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28

**Manhattan**  
Murray Gross—"The Labor Movement Today," 8th A.D., 226 E. 10th St.  
**Brooklyn**  
August Tyler—"Elements of Marxism," Williamsburg Open Forum, 241 S. 4th St.  
Bela Low—"International Situation," 22nd A. D., 864 Sutter Ave.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 3

**Brooklyn**  
David Kaplan—"Causes of Unemployment," Midwood Branch, Kingsway Mansion, 1602 Ave. P. To be followed by two others by David Kaplan on "Unemployment" on Jan. 17 and Jan. 31.)

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 4

**Manhattan**  
Pauline M. Newman—"Labor Under the NRA," 8th A.D., 226 E. 10th St.  
**Brooklyn**  
August Tyler—"History of the American Socialist Movement," Williamsburg Open Forum, 241 S. 4th St.

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

Sun., Dec. 30—11 a.m.—Forward Hour, music and sketches; 12:15 p.m.—Rose Huska, soprano; 2—"The Cantor's Daughter," sketch with Lela Monti-Gorson, soprano; 8—Don Carlos, "Poet Philosopher"; 10—Debate, "The Need for a Balanced National Budget"; Speakers, Norman Thomas and Major Henry H. Curran.

Mon., Dec. 31—8 a.m.—"Starting the Day Right" with Jacob S. List; 4:45 p.m.—Musical Album.

Tues., Jan. 1—8 p.m.—Talk, Dr. William J. Shifelin, Chairman of Citizen's Union; 8:45—Esther Lane and Charles Anderson, songs; 8:45—"The Wandering Tenor"; 10—New Leader Review of the News; 10:15—Cora Graham, soprano; 10:30—"Paris in New York," music.

Wed., Jan. 2—8 p.m.—Talk, "Negro Life in Harlem"; 8:45—Actors' Dinner Club, Doris Hardy; 8:45—Perla Del Sur, West Indian Orchestra; 8:45—Mark Eisner, talk; 10—Brookwood Labor College, talk; 10:15—Concert Hour, Ruth Spritzer, soprano; Jack Salmon, baritone; Edith Friedman, piano.

Thurs., Jan. 3—8 p.m.—"Emergency Relief Work," J. P. H. Perry; 8:30—Irish Blackbirds Orchestra; 8:45—Sylvia Bagley, soprano; 10:15—"Newspaper Guild on the Air," talks; 10:30—James Scott, tenor; 10:45—Edith Friedman, piano.

Fri., Jan. 4—3:30 p.m.—Metropolitan String Ensemble; 3:45—Ethel Kravut, soprano; 8—Talk, Foreign Affairs Forum; 8:15—Charlotte Tonhazy, violinist; 8:30—Cecil Burrows, baritone; 8:45—"Social Hygiene," Dr. Marie Warner; 10—Rebel Arts Group, sketch; 10:15—Antia Brenner on "Mexico"; 10:30—Medical Hour, talk.

## RESTAURANTS

### RICHELIEU RESTAURANT

61 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. 13th St.)  
The choicest wines and liquors served at our newly installed bar

## CARNEGIE HALL

### Russian Tea Room Restaurant

INC.

For a Distinctly Foreign Atmosphere Try the

### RUSSIAN TEA ROOM RESTAURANT

Few Doors East of Carnegie Hall

## GALA VARIETY & PUPPET SHOW

A galaxy of Broadway favorites

ELMER RICE, playwright

J. E. BROMBERG, Star of "Gold Eagle Guy," in a dramatic skit

BUNIN AND CUTLERS PUPPETS  
An evicton sketch

TAMIRIS and her dancers  
Pierre Dageyter's String Quartette  
SAM JAFFE of "Grand Hotel" will accompany Lilian Taiz in her cycle of songs.

Arranged by Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance.

The New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St.

Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2:30

Subscription: 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Sat., Jan. 5—3 p.m.—"The Munitions Business," dramatic sketch; 6—"Jewish Events of the Week," talk; 8—Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30—Polish Musicale; 10:15—Vocal Trio; 10:30—Jesse Volk, baritone.

## Party Notes

### New York City

#### WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Lecture on "The Social Drama of Today" by Sylvia Fenningston, executive member of the Theatre Union. Watch next week's New Leader for date.

Saturday, Dec. 29, at 2 p.m. sharp, East Bronx reorganization meeting at Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue. Speakers, Esther Friedman and Estelle Abramson.

Wednesday, Jan. 2, 3 p.m., first session of new afternoon class in Socialism by the new Midwood-Brighton unit at 1113 Brighton Beach Ave. Instructor, Esther Friedman.

Thursday, Jan. 3, 2 p.m., West Bronx Unit, at home of Estelle Abramson, 705 Girard Ave., Bronx. Speaker, Julia Primoff; subject, "The Munitions Investigation."

### MANHATTAN

12th A. D.

No branch meeting on Jan. 1, because of New Year's Day. Next meeting third Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Washington Heights—Upper West Side  
Both branches will run a huge dance on Jan. 26 at the Paramount Mansions, 183rd St. and St. Nicholas Ave. There will be stage and radio stars. Admission 45 cents; Yipsels 25 cents. All branches are urged to cooperate by not running affairs on the same date.

## HALLS and LYCEUMS

### BROOKLYN

#### LABOR LYCEUM

949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn

Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals

STAGG 2-3842

Labor Temple 743-247 EAST 84th ST

Workers' Educational Association

Free Library open from 1 to 10 p.m.

Halls for Meetings Entertainments and Balls Tel. REgent 4-1003B

## KINGS

East Flatbush Branch, Saturday, Dec. 29, musicale and dance at headquarters, 92 Livonia Ave.

Thursday, Jan. 17—Theatre party for "Gold Eagle Guy," Theatre Group production. Choice tickets are available, apply to R. Weisberg, Bowling Green 9-1417.

Bensonhurst Branch will celebrate Monday night, Dec. 31, New Year's Eve, with a Buffet Supper, Entertainment and Dance at 6618 Bay Parkway. Tickets are \$1.

18th A.D., Branch 1. On Saturday evening, Jan. 26, at the Arion Pythian Temple, 937 Eastern Parkway, the annual ball will be held in conjunction with the youth groups. A splendid program has been arranged. Next branch meeting Wednesday, Jan. 2, 8 p.m., at headquarters, 269 Ulica Ave.

Midwood Branch will hold a highly important special meeting on Friday, Dec. 28, at the home of Comrades Blackman, 1611 E. 24th St.

## QUEENS

Queens County will hold a New Year's Party at Jamaica headquarters, 9218 New York Ave. (163rd St.). Chow mein, dancing to an orchestra, hilarity. Admission 75 cents. All welcome.

## RICHMOND

South Shore Branch will meet Jan. 14 at the home of Ward Cann, 35 Terrace Ave., Prince Bay, S. I.

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

### Patronize our Comrade Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

74 SECOND AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Dry Dock 4-0355, 4-0356

Not connected with any other store in New York

## STATIONERY and MIMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES

at specially low prices to organizations.

Stencils, \$2.00 up

Mimeo Ink, 90c lb. and up

LERMAN BROS., INC.

20 E. 14th St. at Union Sq., N. Y. City

Phones. ALgonquin 4-3356-8843

## A New Deal for Workers!

Newly Renovated — Completely Modernized  
For Balls - Meetings - Forums - Concerts  
Banquets - Conventions - Dances - etc.

BOOK YOUR NEXT AFFAIR AT

## STUYVESANT CASINO

140 SECOND AVENUE, Near 9th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Elevator Service

Stuyvesant 9-9742

## UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-3657. 1658. 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.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 4-8860.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Ave., New York City.

CLOAK, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELPERS' UNION, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 33rd St., CHickering 4-3681.—Saul Metz, Manager.

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

CORSET and BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION, Local 32, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1 West 16th Street, New York City Abraham Snyder, Manager.

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

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; STAGG 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

JOINT BOARD DRESS and WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel., LONgacre 5-5100. Board of Directors meets every 1st and 3rd Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Tuesday evening in the Council Room, 215 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Mgr.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

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

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

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, WI. 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11010, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, ALgonquin 4-7082. 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' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel., LACKawanna 4-5483

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, I.L.G.W.U., 823 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, S. Shore, Manager.



# Kidnap and Comedy Come On The "Post Road"

## EMERGENCY MOTHERS

"POST ROAD." By Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell. At the Masque.

To old maid Emily Madison, in her tourist's lodging home on the Post Road, not far from the big city, comes the chance of a lifetime. For a society frail damsel deposits an infant within those calibrate walls, and must go back to her family unencumbered; and all the mother in Emily comes rescuing to the fore. And what braver thing she does when she discovers—but what she discovers and does it would be a shame to reveal, for the surprises here are as deft as Hollywood can in a long time borrow from Broadway.

As in many recent mysteries, especially those aimed for the films (and which are not?) there is a running fire of laughter until the gunfire begins. The neat turns of Emily's frank tongue (as Lucile Watson emphasizes them), the dumb dependence of her brother-in-law, and the ludicrous interruptions of the traveling clergyman (so you think!) supply most of the fun, until the play takes its sudden turn to the grimmer side, and moves tensely and swiftly to its exciting close. A melodrama built on a clever handling of one of today's frequent and foulest of "rackets".

## One of the Many Stars in "Calling All Stars"



Phil Baker (above) is one of the many fun-makers in the new revue at the Hollywood Theatre.

## Ruth Draper Opens Her New York Season at the Barrymore Theatre

Ruth Draper opened her limited engagement at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre last Wednesday afternoon, December 26th.—Tonight (Friday) she offers:

Friday night—The Italian Lesson, In County Kerry, A Class in Greek Poise, Three Breakfasts, and In a Railway Station on the Western Plains.

Saturday matinee—At a Children's Party in Philadelphia, A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital, A Class in Greek Poise, On a Maine Porch, A Debutante, and In a Church in Italy.

## JACK MCGOWAN and RAY HENDERSON present THE MUSICAL COMEDY LAUGH HIT "SAY WHEN"

with HARRY RICHMAN BOB HOPE LINDA WATKINS TAYLOR HOLMES

CORA DENNIP WITHERSPOON • MOORE "A GOOD, LIVELY, LUSTY SHOW." —Gilbert Gabriel, American

IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway. Eves. \$1.10 to \$2.00. MATINEES, Sat. & Sun. 50c to \$1.00.

## A Scene From the Theatre Union's Stirring New Offering, "Sailors of Cattaro"



Above you see Tom Powers, James MacDonald, Howard Silva, Martin Wolfson and Ernest Garn in a dramatic moment from the play at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

The GROUP THEATRE presents in association with D. A. Doran, Jr.

## GOLD EAGLE GUY

"PUT IT ON YOUR LIST AND SAY I SAID SO."—John Anderson, Journal

BELASCO THEA., 44th St. E. of B'way Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

GILBERT MILLER presents

## INA CLAIRE

in "ODE TO LIBERTY"

with WALTER SLEZAK

"A gay prank heightened by Miss Claire's mischievous playing."—Anderson, Journal  
LYCEUM THEA., 45th St. E. of B'way Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

## RUTH DRAPER

EVERY EVENING INCLUDING SUNDAY AT 8:40  
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEA., 47th St. W. of B'way. Tel. CH. 4-2728  
SEATS NOW 50c to \$2.50 Plus Tax

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

## PERSONAL APPEARANCE

with GLADYS GEORGE

A NEW COMEDY BY LAWRENCE RILEY

Staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton

"The smartest of the new comedies."—Mantle, News

Henry Miller's Theatre  
124 W. 43rd St. Eves. 8:40

MATINEES: Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30. Extra Matinee Jan. 1st

"One of the most straightforward, driving plays of the season."—Brooks Atkinson, Times

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents

## The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE WEST 39th STREET

Evenings 8:30—50c to \$3. Matinees Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:40—50c to \$2

"A masterpiece of our time."—World-Telegram

ROOTH THEA.

EST 45th ST.

8:40. Mats. Tues.

8:40. Mats. Tues.

8:40. Mats. Tues.

Dwight Deere Winman and Auriol Lee present

## SYBIL THORNDIKE

in John Van Druten's New Comedy

## THE DISTAFF SIDE

with ESTELLE WINWOOD and VIOLA KEATS

## 'Revenge' with 'Delightful Music' at the New Amsterdam

### MEET THE GOVERNOR

"REVENGE WITH MUSIC." Book, lyrics and music by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz. Settings by Albert Johnson. Staged by Komisarjevsky. At the New Amsterdam.

Story, play, operetta, and now musical comedy: such has been the progress of Alarcon's development of the Spanish folk-tale ("The Three-Cornered Hat") of the amorous Governor and the miller's bride who loved her husband. Perhaps the Italians put more action into their forces; there is significance in the fact that no feature movie has been made of the tale; and in the current offering the plot is the least effective aspect.

It is more than compensated by crowding competence. The Dietz lyrics take success a bit too easily for granted, but the music throughout is delightful, "In the Middle of the Night," "Maria," "That Fellow Manueto" being but the most promising of a goodly group. The senile but amorous Governor (endeavoring to renew the old *prima noctis*, which gave the over-

lord first chance at all brides) is in the capable form of Charles Winninger, with Libby Holman as his unwilling and violently objecting victim and George Metaxa as the miller who resents even the Governor's tampering with his bride. Billed below these (for her first venture of the sort) is the delightfully risqué Ilka Chase, as the Governor's wife, of chaste but ready bed, and randy appetites. What happens in her attempt to get revenge (with or without music) makes pleasant speculation—and you needn't be much of a gambler.

All of this goes on with quick-changing and beautiful settings such as we have come to expect from Albert Johnson; and the dances (ensembles arranged by Mordkin), both sobs and chorus, are lively and graceful—as befits a Spanish setting. We miss any reference to bull fights (a Spanish musical comedy with the merest hint of a toreador!); this might indeed have livened the story, and supplied the one ingredient needed to make "Revenge With Music" impeccable, as well as a scenic and musical delight.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play

## VALLEY FORGE

with PHILIP MERIVALE

GUILD THEATRE

52nd STREET West of Broadway  
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40  
EXTRA MATINEE—New Year's Day

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play

## RAIN FROM HEAVEN

with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY

GOLDEN THEATRE

45th STREET, West of Broadway  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday  
EXTRA MATINEE—New Year's Day

"A GENUINELY FINE SHOW AND AN EXCITING ONE"—N. Y. World-Telegram

## SAILORS OF CATTARO

THEATRE UNION'S

Sweeping Drama of Life in the Crew's Quarters of a Battleship

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th Street & 6th Avenue

EVES. 8:45—MATS. TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS 2:45—PRICES 30c to \$1.50, No Tax

FOR INFORMATION ON REDUCED RATES FOR BENEFIT

THEATRE PARTIES CALL Watkins 9-2050

MAX GORDON HITS

The Musical Hit!

Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT

## "THE GREAT WALTZ"

Book by Moss Hart - Music by Johann Strauss - Dances by Albertina Rasch

The CENTER THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 49th St.—Evenings at 8:30, 55c to \$3.30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30, 50c to \$2.20

500 Orchestra Seats Every Night at \$2.20

The Dramatic Hit!

WALTER SINCLAIR LEWIS

LAST 3 WEEKS

## HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD

SHUBERT THEA., 44th Street, W. of B'way—Eves. at 8:40, \$1.10-\$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Tues., Jan. 1, 55c to \$2.75

## JAMES BELL

in the Most Discussed Play in the History of the Theatre

## "TOBACCO ROAD"

By JACK KIRKLAND, Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel

2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR

POPULAR PRICE MATINEES

TUESDAY, WED. and SAT. 50c to \$2.00



# Sweet Satire Romps in "Ode To Liberty"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### MAKE 'EM SOFT

"ODE TO LIBERTY." Adopted by Sidney Howard from Michel Durand's "Liberté Provisoire." At the Lyceum.

There is usually lots of fun to be had in setting a person from one sphere in the midst of wholly different surroundings. Elegant fun, when we watch the bumpkins in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" misperform at the king's court, or the country lout in city society. Somehow, playwrights seldom show how equally ridiculous a "gentleman" might be on a farm, or in a group of workers.

In "Ode to Liberty" it is a communist thus thrust into high society—locked in (he loses his life if he goes out) with the charming wife of a great banker, which lady—though it's a doubtful victory; therefore he's a gentlemanly sort of communist, pleasingly acted by Walter Slezak, as the lovely lady herself is enacted by the charming Ina Claire. So a deal of fun comes through, capped with the communist's last words, when at the banker's nod the police let him escape; as he goes free he turns back to shout: "There won't be such corruption of the police when the revolution comes!"

### "Minnehaha," Indian Musical Romance, to Have Premiere January 14

The Manhattan Opera House, scene of Oscar Hammerstein's New York triumphs, after a long period of darkness is now in the hands of a small army of painters, decorators, carpenters and electricians preparatory to a gala re-opening of the theatre on Monday, January 14. On that occasion will occur the world premiere of the Indian musical romance, "Minnehaha"—a name known throughout the world in connection with "Hiawatha," famous heroic figure immortalized by the great American poet, Longfellow.

### In Harry Moses' First Production of the Season



Above you see Helen Menken who will be the co-star with Judith Anderson in "The Old Maid," a play by Zoe Akins, from the novel by Edith Wharton, which will open at the Empire Theatre Monday evening, January 7th

The subject is dramatized and set to music by Peter J. Engels of this city. The opera is in three acts, and several of the foremost roles will be sung by real Indians. The production of "Minnehaha" is well-nigh finished and rehearsals have begun. A cast of some one

### Eddie Dowling's New Revue "Thumbs Up" Opens at the St. James Theatre

A big, new, shiny musical show is traditionally an indispensable part of Broadway's Christmas. This year to add joy to the Times Square holiday season, Eddie Dowling presented his elaborate new revue "Thumbs Up" at the St. James Theatre last night, December 27th, having recruited for the occasion a cast that reads like a veritable Who's Who of the musical comedy theater.

Clark and McCullough, making their first local appearance in a couple of seasons, are chief among the stars of the show who will further include Hal LeRoy, J. Harold Murray, Ray Dooley, Eddie Garr, the Pickens Sisters, Sheila Barrett, Rose King, Margret Adams, Paul Draper, Eunice Healey, Hugh Cameron, last, but far from least, Mr. Dowling himself.

John Murray Anderson has staged the production. The score has been supplied by James Hanley, Karl Hajoz, Henry Sullivan, and Vernon Duke. Mr. Hanley, it will be remembered, was associated with Eddie Dowling in two previous musical hits, "Honeymoon Lane" and "Sidewalks of New York."

### In Vinton Freedley's Smash Hit Musical



Victor Moore, one of Broadway's most popular comedians, has one of principal roles in "Anything Goes," the new musical at the Alvin

turning them away in the Scandinavian countries as recently as last year.

Third play, "The Wooden Slipper," murdered brutally in New York, but— weirdly enough—after being produced by an amateur organization in Chicago, it became such a success with public and critics, that the Shuberts are putting it into the Selwyn Theatre for a professional run.

Present play, "Accent on Youth," Hollywood, off and on, for the last five years. Among screen plays: "The Smiling Lieutenant," "Trouble in Paradise," "One Hour With You," "Broken Lullaby," "Servants' Entrance" and "The Merry Widow." Married Dorothy Wegman: two children—Joel and Naomi.

### A Tin Type of Samson Raphaelson, Author of "Accent on Youth"

Thirty-seven years old, born in New York City. Educated in public schools, high school in Chicago, University of Illinois. Instructor in English at Illinois. In the meantime, about ninety short stories published in practically every American magazine. Some newspaper work, in Chicago, and later in New York. First play, "The Jazz Singer," 1925. Second play, "Young Love," 1928—a mild hit in New York, but a sensational hit in almost every country in Europe.

★★★+ "The happiest romance of the current theatre season. The best that I can wish you is that you will have as good a time as I had."

—Burns Mantle, News

CROSBY GAIGE, Inc., presents

## ACCENT ON YOUTH

by SAMSON RAPHAELSON, well known author of "The Jazz Singer"

with CONSTANCE CUMMINGS, NICHOLAS HANNEN, IRENE PURCELL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE Matinee Today 2:40  
45th St. West of Broadway Eves. 8:40—Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10

SAM H. HARRIS presents

## MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

A New Play by GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART

with Kenneth McKenna - Jessie Royce Landis

Mary Philips - Walter Abel - Cecelia Loftus

MUSIC BOX THEATRE 45th STREET, W. of B'WAY  
MATS. THURS. & SAT.

## CHALIAPIN

in G. W. PAIST'S

"DON QUIXOTE"

with Sidney Fox and George Robey

Sung and Spoken in English

CELEO, 42d St., E. of B'y

Midnite Show Sat. & New Years Eve.

## "3 SONGS about LENIN"

(English Titles)

ACME Thea. 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE

Midnite Show Sat. & New Years Eve.

Fabian's



2nd BIG WEEK!

WARNER BAXTER—MYRNA LOY in

## "BROADWAY BILL"

A Columbia Picture—Frank Capra Prod.

HOLIDAY STAGE SHOW!



10:30 P.M. & 11:30 P.M.

### WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.

Evenings 8:40

Mats. New Years Day, Thurs. & Sat.

OUTSTANDING MUSICAL SUCCESS

### Life Begins at 8:40

with BERT LAHR, LUELLA GEAR, RAY BOLGER, FRANCES WILLIAMS

"Laughter Shakes the Winter Garden"

—Burns Mantle, News

"A large, good-natured and handsome revue"

—John Anderson, Journal

EVEs.: GOOD ORCH. Seats \$3.30

Balc. 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75, 3.30

### MUSIC

### PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

BRUNO WALTER, Conductor

AT CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday Afternoon at 3:00

LAST ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM

Soloists: LEHMANN—ALTHOUSE—LIST

Wed. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30

Soloist: EMANUEL FEUERMAN, Cellist

Concert for Children and Young People

ERNEST SCHELLING, Conductor

OPENING CONCERT

Saturday Morning, Jan. 5, at 11:00

PROGRAM ILLUSTRATING FOLK SONGS AND FOLK DANCES

Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

### Joan CRAWFORD

Clark GABLE

Robert MONTGOMERY

in "Forsaking All Others"

On Stage

TED LEWIS

and his New Revue

"HAPPINESS FOLLIES OF 1935"

CAPITOL Broadway at 50th St.

Popular Prices

First Mo. Reserved Phone CO 5-5335

Symphony Orch. Dir. Erno Rapee

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

Wallace BEERY

in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

The MIGHTY BARNUM

with ADOLPHE MENJOU

Virginia Bruce - Rochelle Hudson

Janet Beecher

Doors Open 9:30 A. M.

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

Wallace BEERY

in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

The MIGHTY BARNUM

with ADOLPHE MENJOU

Virginia Bruce - Rochelle Hudson

Janet Beecher

Doors Open 9:30 A. M.

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

Wallace BEERY

in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

The MIGHTY BARNUM

with ADOLPHE MENJOU

Virginia Bruce - Rochelle Hudson

Janet Beecher

Doors Open 9:30 A. M.

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

Wallace BEERY

in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

The MIGHTY BARNUM

with ADOLPHE MENJOU

Virginia Bruce - Rochelle Hudson

Janet Beecher

Doors Open 9:30 A. M.

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

Wallace BEERY

in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

The MIGHTY BARNUM

with ADOLPHE MENJOU

Virginia Bruce - Rochelle Hudson

Janet Beecher

Doors Open 9:30 A. M.

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

Wallace BEERY

in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production

The MIGHTY BARNUM

with ADOLPHE MENJOU

Virginia Bruce - Rochelle Hudson

Janet Beecher

Doors Open 9:30 A. M.

United Artists

RIVOLI B'WAY 49th St.

ALWAYS BROOKLYN'S POPULAR LEADER OF GREAT SHOW VALUE —

## WARNER BAXTER in "Hell in the Heavens" • PAT O'BRIEN in "I Sell Anything"

MIDNITE SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE  
MIDNITE SHOW EVERY SATURDAY

BROOKLYN STRAND Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.

M. weekdays



### GREEN TO ADDRESS NEGRO UNION RALLY IN HARLEM SUNDAY

**P**RESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN of the A.F.ofL. will address a public mass meeting called by the Harlem Labor Committee for Sunday, January 6, at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., as part of the committee's drive organizing Negro workers in that section into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The mass meeting is to be held in cooperation with the I.L.G.W.U., the Building Service Employees Union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and others. It will be addressed also by Frank Crosswaith, organizer for the I.L.G.W.U. and famous Socialist; David Dubinsky, president of the garment union; James C. Bambrick, leader of the elevator workers' union; A. Philip Randolph, of the porters' union, and Comrade Walter. It will be the first of its kind ever held in Harlem.

## Union Plans Drive in Shoe Repair Shops

**T**HE injunction obtained against the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (Local 563, A.F.ofL.) in favor of Jack Feldstein and Sam Deutch, proprietors of the A & P Co. shoe repair shop, Bronx, N. Y., has been vacated by Judge Collins in the Supreme Court. The union had been peacefully picketing for several days after a strike had been called to enforce the NRA Code when the employers required the men to work 12 and 14 hours a day at small wages.

Without notice to the union the bosses got an injunction last Friday prohibiting all picketing and passing in front of the shop with signs announcing the strike.

Matthew M. Levy, counsel for the union, asked to have the injunction voided on the ground that since no notice had been given the union the order was illegal, void and invalid. The court granted the plea.

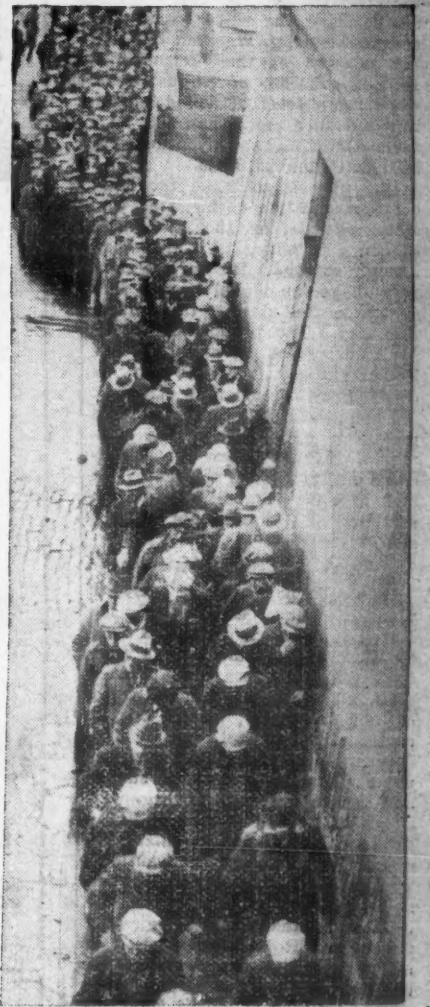
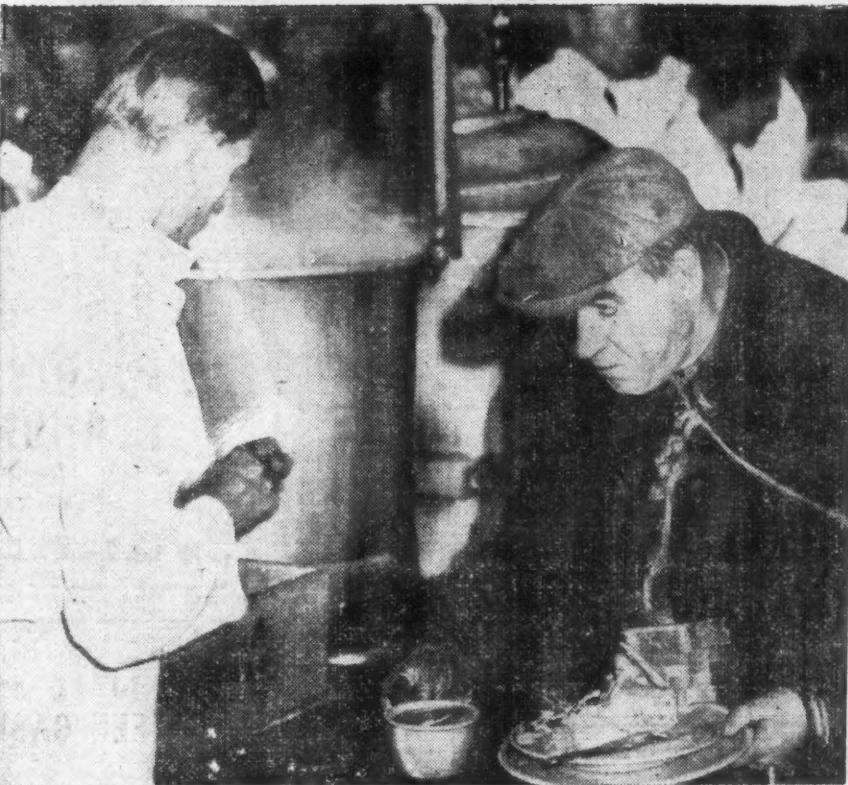
"This decision is a step in the right direction," Comrade Levy declared. "Because of the abuse of judicial process in obtaining injunctions against labor unions, the legislature enacted a statute forbidding the granting of injunctions without notice. Employers have time and again sought to overcome the plain mandate of this law. The present decision affirms the inalienable right of a labor union to be informed in advance of any application by an employer for an injunction against it."

"The evil of 'snap' injunctions has now been definitely condemned. Any other decision would, with the hundreds of thousands of workers in the city of New York, members of the organized labor movement, bring the administration of justice further into disrepute."

Elmer C. Danner, Eastern representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Giuseppe Procopio, New York organizer, and Peter Barone, business agent of Local 653, stated today that the strike in the Bronx shop was the beginning of a city-wide drive to enforce the provisions of the NRA in the shoe repair industry. The code is being violated in a number of places throughout the city and the drive is part of the organization work of the union, they said. The union has a membership in New York of upwards of 10,000, officials state.

Unfortunately, the illness of the Editor necessitates the omission of several important items. Especially regrettable is the fact that the interview with the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, regarding his observations about the industry, will have to be postponed till the next issue.

## AGAIN CAPITALISM SAYS "HAPPY NEW YEAR!"



It was "Merry Christmas" in New York, world's richest city, so the homeless and the desperate were handed food packages and other charity to remind them that there's no need for ANY hunger. Commissioner Hodson broadcast a beautiful poem about how no needy need be needy, but despair still eats into the vitals of the unemployed. Large stores report 15% increase in sales, yet the number of unemployed is still growing. Nobody but the Socialists thinks of ENDING the system of hunger in the midst of plenty!

## Toward a National Unemployed Organization

(Continued from Page 1-L)

organization that should rival the Illinois Workers' Alliance. In Michigan and in Ohio unaffiliated groups are growing and blossoming into larger aggregations. In Pennsylvania is the United Workers' Federation, in Florida the Federation of Workers' Leagues. On the Atlantic seaboard is the rapidly growing Eastern Federation of Unemployed and Emergency Workers with groups in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut and Virginia.

In other states such as Oklahoma, state organizations are in the process of birth and much activity is under way.

These groups affiliated with the National Provisional Committee believe in an organization, non-partisan in spirit as well as form, with leadership open to all workers, with democratic control and

regulation, and a class-conscious militant program.

Drawn together by a unity of spirit and action, these groups will forge out the national organization that will be the rallying point for unemployed everywhere.

An invitation to the National Unemployed League to join in the founding of the new organization has thus far been refused by the officials of the League. Their reasoning is curious, and is worth

mentioning for the light it sheds on the development of the unemployed movement.

### Reformism Charged

The December 15th edition of Labor Action (organ of the Mustelites) states that "real and inclusive unity of the various unemployed organizations was judged impossible of achievement at the present time mainly because of the reformist elements (especially of the SP) in organizations more or

less controlled by them at the top. The National Unemployed League looks forward to and will work for genuine unity of the unemployed within a single national organization, but federations of scattered organizations, bureaucratically controlled by the top leadership such as have been proposed by the Socialist Party is not only unacceptable to unity but also unacceptable as a united front."

The charge of "reformism" in an unemployed organization is too silly to answer, and the space will be devoted to the other objections. The plan of the National Provisional Committee has been to propose the establishment of a federation of the unemployed at the March convention. The reasons are: first the lack of willingness to set up a bureaucracy, as would be necessitated by the highly centralized organization that the N. U. L. proposes. Secondly is the desire to permit local autonomy to groups which do not wish to give that up to an untried national organization. The feeling of the Provisional

(Continued on Page 4L)

### Soccer League Games Sunday

**W**ITH the first round run off of the games of the Eastern District Soccer League (Workers Gymnastic and Sport Alliance of America) the various teams have lined up very closely, with Bergen County I and Queens I in the lead. The second round will start officially on January 6, 1935.

In the meantime, the Manhattan Soccer Section of the league will conduct exhibition games on Sunday, Dec. 30, to put the three teams in the best possible condition.

New York I will meet Queens I at 161st Street and Jerome Avenue; New York III will start the league games in the B division against Queens II at 3 p.m. on the same field. New York II will probably journey down to Forest Park Victory Field to meet Brooklyn I in an exhibition at 1:30 p.m.

Manhattan Section will hold a membership meeting for annual reports and election of officers at 7 p.m. on January 6, 1935, at 1594 York Avenue, corner 84th Street. Frei Heil!



## Toward Nat'l Unemployed Organization

(Continued from Page 1L)

Committee and supported by their organizations is that a national movement cannot be formed by writing a constitution, but must be formed through the demonstration of the value of a national organization. This is the feeling of most unemployed, and they are suspicious of a highly centralized organization, with its dues collecting powers.

We are thus called "bureaucrats" for wanting to avoid a bureaucracy.

Secondly the plan for the March convention is based on the idea that all sections of the country should have the right to be represented equally. We want to avoid the mistake of the "democratic" NUL convention of August 1934, when, of a total of 350 delegates in attendance more than 200 were from Ohio. The convention was held in Columbus, Ohio.

Our plan is to make the basis of representation as large as possible, considering the difficulties of travel in mid-winter, and small enough so that far off sections may have an equal voice with groups located close to the convention city. The present plan calls for 10 delegates per state. If this is bureaucracy from the top, we do not know the meaning of words.

The plan further contemplates a mass convention late in the summer of 1935 to review the experiences of 6 months of the federation and to have representation from smaller units than would be possible in March.

### Rank and File Control

It would be perfectly easy to plan a "mass convention" for March 4, in which the states close to Washington could send a hundred delegates each, and those a thousand miles away send only five or ten delegates. Would this be rank and file control?

On the other side the Unemployment Councils profess a sudden and active interest in organizational unity, and is sending out a flood of letters and circulars demanding a "unity convention". The groups in the National Provisional Committee and even the NUL were unanimous in rejecting this offer. It is the conviction of all groups that many changes in the line and policies of the councils, and plenty of united front action will be necessary before the question of unity with it can be taken seriously.

It is evident that the councils are alarmed at the prospect of a really nationwide non-partisan movement springing up. Guarded by experience in other conventions in which the councils were a part, the National Provisional Committee has declined the council's offer and will concentrate on the uniting of the non-partisan, democratically controlled groups. No blandishments, no professions of repentance at the last moment from the councils will deter the Provisional Committee and the groups supporting it from their task.

The formation of a national federation, then, with the freest possible latitude for local autonomy and democratic control will be the basis of the new organization. National actions will be undertaken, national pressure on Washington, representation of local groups at Washington, stimulation to the building and growth of local groups will be the first tasks of the organization. It will grow by its own power and influence and not because it has been created by a resolutions committee.

Such an organization must sink a link with the organized labor movement, so that unemployed and employed may fight their battles together on the national scene. The indifference of many labor unions to the organization of the other economic organizations of

## Pottery Workers' Federation Meets in Paris

PARIS.—The International Federation of Pottery Workers, with a membership of 40,000, held its ordinary congress in Paris recently. The reports on the situation in the various countries showed that in nearly every country (Denmark and Great Britain excepted) pottery workers are affected by unprecedented unemployment. The resolution adopted by the congress said that unemployment is being largely aggravated "by the irresponsible introduction of rationalization and new methods of work."

The International believes that one of the best ways of combating the crisis is by cutting hours of work at least to 40. "All the necessary conditions for reduction of hours of work exist in the pottery industry," the resolution adds.

As regards amalgamation, the congress adopted a resolution inviting the executive to continue to discuss, in conjunction with the I.F.T.U., "the desirability of and necessary conditions for amalgamation with the International Federations of Glass Workers and Factory Workers, or with one of

these Internationals, and to examine with the leaders of these Internationals the preliminaries necessary for such fusion." It was, however, decided that the final decision as to amalgamation could be made only by an International Congress.

It was decided that the headquarters of the International should be at Teplitz-Schönau and Comrade Roll was appointed International Secretary.

The International Federation of Trade Unions was represented by Schevenels, its general secretary.

### WHAT HAPPY NEW YEAR MIGHT BRING!



Organized labor—wise enough to organize and fight politically as well as industrially—could stop the greed system and build a new world. Then Happy New Year would be something beside a pious wish!

## To Push Basic Organizations

(Continued from Page 1-L)

ers were revealed in a letter protesting the extension of the auto code, sent to President Roosevelt by F. J. Dillon, General Organizer for Detroit of the Auto Workers Division of the American Federation of Labor. The annual wage of the auto workers, said Dillon in his letter, is about \$800, while the net profit of the General Motors Corporation of the first six months of 1934, according to a recent financial statement, was \$69,583,613.

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt, in a recent statement on the auto situation, quoted \$900 as the annual wage of the auto workers. The October issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, a new service provided by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, does not substantiate

the President's figure, but gives \$800 as the nearer amount.

Mr. Dillon, quoting from the Labor Information Bulletin, points out further in his letter that although the auto worker is the highest paid of the ten mass production industries according to hourly rates, if weekly earnings are considered, he drops to sixth position. And if yearly earnings are used as the basis, the auto worker is one of the lowest paid in all the industries of this classification.

The NRA Board named to conduct a study of the auto industry started preliminary hearings in Detroit recently. The purpose of the hearing is to collect information and material for recommendation at the final drafting of the auto code next February.

GERMANY will show the working class, to seek for themselves that "abundance" so often promised but withheld by the new dealer, Franklin Roosevelt.

## Pittsburgh Has Solution for Relief Knot

PITTSBURGH.—Police reserves were called to disperse a crowd of between 700 to 1,000 persons, all from unemployed organizations on relief rolls, at North Side headquarters of the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board. Four women and 13 men were arrested because they refused to leave the headquarters before their demands were granted. All prisoners were released the next day.

The crowd began to gather at 2 p. m. and milled around the office. They selected a committee of seven to present demands for increased relief; relief authorities asked police to break up the crowd. There were demonstrations before all the city and county relief offices and relief stations.

Thirteen South Side women waited to see Mayor W. McNair to protest police activities around relief offices of the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board. The Mayor, as usual, had an appointment elsewhere. Turning to Edward Shelton, he exclaimed: "You're deputy mayor until I get back."

Hardly had the Mayor announced the closing of his private office, when 200 people appeared as representatives of unemployed organizations, protesting the action of the police in taking signs from their members who have picketed. The solution for the relief trouble, the Mayor told them, "is to let me have the money and hand it out." Then he shooed them out with a talk on the single tax.—(Story Delayed in Transmission.)

## Rome, N. Y., Wants Paper That Will Be Fair to Labor

ROME, N. Y.—With the members of the International Typographical Union, Local 44, out on strike against the Sentinel, Rome's only daily newspaper, since May 8, the management stubbornly refuses to bargain collectively with the union organization. Even the efforts of federal mediators have gone to naught.

Rome is a city of 33,000 population and has many small villages surrounding it. A majority of the citizens have not, though sympathetic to the strike, supported it by dropping the unfair daily because it is "the only local paper." Sentiment is ripe for another daily among the people and more especially among the professional and business men who advertise.

About 35 per cent of the advertising merchants utilized, for this purpose, the columns of the Rome Citizen, a four-page paper which was published by the union for a time. Anyone who is interested in starting another daily paper in Rome, possessing financial means or who is able to interest or suggest some one possessing such means should communicate with John R. Bathrick, R.F.D. 5, Rome, N. Y.

## WILL PUSH ORGANIZATION OF STEEL INDUSTRY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Following conferences between President William Green of the A. F. of L.; Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and other officials interested, extensive plans have been completed and work started in the new drive to organize the steel industry.

With over 400,000 workers in the industry whose interests are closely allied, the "vertical" plan of organization, as approved by the A. F. of L. convention in 1933, will be followed.



# THE OUTLOOK ROSY

All's Right with the (Capitalist) World in  
ear, ---But How Much He Overlooks!

the solar-  
are of the  
it impos-  
without the  
banking  
economy is  
is the very  
To stop  
to shut off  
capitalist-

**Government to the Rescue**  
The nation is living with the  
disastrous paradox of potential  
plenty for everybody and lack of  
the barest necessities to millions.  
An industrial machine which is  
geared to mass-production re-  
quires great purchasing power on  
the part of the consumers. Capital-  
ism must produce and sell goods  
to pay rent, interest, dividends,  
royalties and profits. The masses  
who consume and therefore consti-  
tute the market the goods pro-  
duced by the capitalist enterprises  
receive in salaries and wages but  
a part of the value of the goods  
they have produced as workers.  
Naturally, they cannot buy back  
the very commodities which they  
have produced. Furthermore, capi-  
talism must maintain "stability"  
of prices if it is going to derive  
profits. This means that it cannot  
afford to let the "natural" law of  
supply and demand operate. If  
labor has not the purchasing power  
to buy all the foodstuffs that are  
brought to the market, then prices  
are maintained by dumping the  
produce into the harbors and

collapse and mass destitution. The  
factors of insecurity are operating  
with increasing intensity.

## R FOR THEM



Zero") Ledoux's Old Bucks' and Lame  
Hall their feelings at the close of the  
New Deal.

increasing  
tended by  
the masses  
nated with  
velopment  
general  
industrial

tion," unemployment, financial and  
industrial collapse.

Why must capitalist industry  
produce this huge volume of goods?  
you ask. Look back to the figures  
showing the "savings" of the dif-  
ferent income groups and you will  
discover the reason. The capitalists  
cannot allow their savings to re-  
main idle. They are faced with the  
constant problem of investing these  
savings. This money finds its way  
into the "investment" market,  
through stocks and bonds. The  
urge to invest and earn more  
money on accumulated savings  
leads to overexpansion of plant  
capacity. The automobile industry  
built up plant capacity to turn out  
9 million cars annually; in their  
best year they sold a little over 5  
million cars. The shoe industry  
sells 100 million pairs of shoes  
annually and has plant capacity to  
turn out 300 million pairs of shoes.  
And this is true of most of private  
industry.

**Invested and Reinvested**  
The savings of the rich are re-  
invested and re-invested. The re-  
sult: great productive capacity;  
mass production requiring a great  
purchasing market for its goods,  
without purchasing power suffi-  
cient to move the goods. This is  
one of the great inherent contra-  
dictions of the capitalist system  
and explains why that economic  
order continually breaks down and  
will continue to break down. That  
is until the workers attain the  
power to build a new social order  
based upon production for use and  
not for profit.

And so what can we expect for  
1935?

A great army of unemployed.  
There is nothing on the horizon to  
indicate that any great number of  
unemployed will find jobs during  
1935. The most optimistic esti-  
mate from sources that may be  
regarded as reliable estimate that  
at the most 2 million of the pres-  
ently unemployed may find jobs.  
Government agencies estimate that  
at least 6 million of the present  
unemployed will become perma-  
nently unemployed. That means  
that 6 million men and women will  
never go back to work again.

Eighteen million people are on  
government relief rolls. This num-  
ber will be increased by another  
million this winter. There is noth-  
ing in the cards for 1935 to show  
that this number will be greatly  
reduced.

The Federal debt is now \$27-  
400,000,000. Private debts are still  
around 250 billions. And this ex-  
plains why the heavy-goods in-  
dustries cannot recover. No great  
amount of fresh capital will be

available for the industries so long  
as the great debt burden exists.  
Present business volume is made  
up largely of consumer goods.  
Consumer demand, plus such cap-  
ital goods volume as there is, is  
sufficient to maintain business at  
an average level of around 80,  
where it now is.

**A "Normal" Level**  
This level must be considered  
"normal" therefore until such time  
as there is permanent revival of  
capital goods. This means that we  
are now in the midst of "normal"  
conditions. We are asked to accept  
10 million unemployed, 18 million  
on relief, a mounting debt burden  
which must inevitably lead to in-  
flation, as "normal." And why not?  
How can any one determine what  
is "normal" under the capitalist  
system? Have we not seen that in  
the so-called days of prosperity  
there are millions unemployed;  
low income standards for the  
masses; poverty and starvation?

Yes, 1935 will be a "normal"  
year.

Yes, we have no bananas to eat,  
because the owning-monkeys won't  
let us eat.

Here are what the "best minds"  
predict for 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938,  
1939—years of activity and pros-  
perity. Then another depression,  
and the ousting of whatever po-  
litical party happens to be elected  
in 1936—probably the Democratic  
party. Can you make the answer  
to this?

## BUT THE COMPANY SAVES SOME MONEY

**T**HE displacement of labor by  
new methods is again evident  
in operation of the B.M.T. new  
streamline subway trains in New  
York City with the motorman  
doing the work of guards. The  
State Transit Commission permits  
the operation of the one-man  
trains.

Two new trains, one of stainless  
steel and the other aluminum-fin-  
ished, have been in service daily  
for several months with only the  
approval of the Transit Commis-  
sion for the original construction  
plans to justify the complete op-  
eration of the five-car units by a  
single employee.

Years ago one guard was as-  
signed to every two cars. Then  
one guard was assigned to a whole  
train. Now the motorman is likely  
to displace the remaining guard.  
The corporation reaps the fruits  
of this displacement of labor and  
the workers are thrown into the  
streets.

Even more is involved, the com-  
fort and even lives of passengers.  
One man in charge of six, seven  
and sometimes ten cars cannot  
efficiently serve the needs of the  
passengers. They are sealed in the  
cars and left to their fate in case  
of accidents. Strangers cannot con-  
sult a guard regarding stations  
and changes.

Moreover, the increased respon-  
sibility of the motorman is an  
enormous nervous strain. What do  
comfort, jobs and even lives count  
in an essential public service when  
the dividends of corporations are  
involved?

The millions who are on re-  
ducing diets should take heart. A  
Columbia University commission  
after three years of research finds  
that an unbelievable amount of  
time is consumed in eating.

With an uncanny faculty for  
ferreting out news, a writer in the  
New York Post found that news-  
papers in the South were on the  
side of the textile barons.

## Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

### The Socialist Vote This Year

**L**AST week Comrade Thomas struck a discordant note  
regarding the Socialist Party vote in New York State  
which I do not think is justified. The latest figures for  
the vote for Governor show an increase of 23,621 this  
year over 1932. Had all other states done as well in  
proportion there would be a substantial total national in-  
crease in the Socialist Party vote.

If one wants to find states where a discordant note may  
be sounded he will find five. These are California, Ohio,  
Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In all these  
states, except Ohio, the party sustained losses. After sev-  
eral years of getting our candidates on the ballot in Ohio  
the party failed this year and there was no state ticket  
to receive any votes.

California, of course, is an interesting case. In 1930,  
Sinclair polled over 50,000 votes for Governor and two  
years later Thomas polled over 63,000 votes for President.  
This year Dempster polled only 2,947 votes for Governor.  
We expected a decline because of Sinclair's desertion, but  
the loss of over 50,000 votes in that state is too much  
for a healthy party. Why should it be so heavy?

Turning to Illinois, we find the Socialist vote cut more  
than half. For Governor in 1932 we polled 39,380 votes  
and for State Treasurer this year only 15,845. Why this  
loss?

New Jersey also lost half its Socialist vote. The vote  
for U. S. Senator in 1932 was 19,060 and this year it  
dropped to 9,721. How are we to account for this?

Massachusetts shows the same results, a loss of half  
the Socialist vote. In 1932 our candidate for Governor  
polled 24,503 votes; in 1934 he received 12,282. Why  
should this state also suffer such a heavy loss? In Illi-  
nois, New Jersey and Massachusetts there was no Sin-  
clair or LaFollette to befuddle the voters as in California  
and in Wisconsin.

If New York State had averaged the decline in the vote  
polled in Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts, then  
New York State would have polled only 52,000 votes this  
year instead of 126,580! This comparison between New  
York State and the three states mentioned produces a  
marked contrast.

If it be said that certain general factors worked against  
an increase in the Socialist vote in the states, it may be  
answered that New York was affected by such general  
factors, if any existed, the same as the other states but  
it not only suffered no loss but it gained more votes than  
either of the four states mentioned lost.

The total loss of Socialist votes in California, Illinois,  
New Jersey and Massachusetts was over 94,000. This  
is too serious a loss to pass by unnoticed and it does not  
include Ohio where no vote is recorded for state candi-  
dates because we failed to get our ticket on the ballot.

Ohio polled 64,094 Socialist votes for President and 32-  
324 for Governor in 1932. If our candidates had been on  
the ballot this year and a loss was sustained there, it  
would require only a loss of 6,000 votes to bring our total  
loss in only five states to 100,000!

All indications are that when the total Socialist Party  
vote for all the states is available it will show that it has  
declined since 1932. Besides New York State, Pennsyl-  
vania and Connecticut show increases. How many other  
states will be in the healthy column we do not know and  
we would not hazard a prediction. In any event, the fig-  
ures should sober party members everywhere. It is not  
creditable for us that in the fifth year of the depression  
the party has suffered a distinct reverse. Nothing is to  
be gained by ignoring it or concealing it.

Some party members stress the popularity of Roosevelt  
to account for the reverse. There is little doubt of this  
influence but, it recalls another Roosevelt, "Terrible  
Teddy" in 1912. He was certainly popular, but in addi-  
tion to that his "social justice" platform of that year was  
the most far-reaching of any ever adopted by a third  
party. Republican and Democratic organs declared him  
a Socialist. During the campaign, Taft declared that the  
Roosevelt platform "involves a forced division of prop-  
erty and that means Socialism."

The Socialist Party that year knew that a red herring  
had been drawn across its path by Teddy and his Army  
of the Lord but the party was so sound, so well organ-  
ized, and carried on such an effective campaign that it  
increased its vote from 607,674 in 1910 to 901,000 in 1912.  
The party membership also increased in the same years  
from 58,011 to 113,371. The first Roosevelt did not have  
the same effect upon our movement that the second one  
did. Of course, this is said on the assumption that the  
popularity of the second Roosevelt had much to do with  
the decline of the Socialist vote this year. Our belief is  
that a sound party of the working class would not be  
much affected by such popularity.

In any event, the party in New York State does not  
suffer by any test that may be applied to it. It is other  
states that do not survive analysis of the election returns.

## Woman!

Voorhis,  
mont  
Book," August 21, 1914

**T**HOU hast no time to cringe and pray:  
"Dear Christ, let this cup pass away."  
The War-Beast grim, unleashed by law,  
Is thine to feed. Go glut his maw.

**C**ONSIDER, thou, thy race ill run  
If for his meat thou hast borne no son.  
The War-Beast neareth! Go! Prepare,  
O Woman, fleaste, he may tear.



## TONY SENDER ARRIVES FOR LECTURE TOUR

ALTHOUGH it was Christmas Day and the time inopportune to get together a reception committee properly to greet Comrade Tony Sender, there was, nevertheless, a large group of New York comrades at the Cunard pier when she arrived. The delegation included Vera and Nina Hillquit, Judge Panken and family, Alger-



non and Matilda Lee, Julius Gerber, Louis Sadoff, S. Lipschitz, August and Anna Claessens, and some fifty comrades representing a number of branches.

Tony Sender, former member of the German Reichstag, an exile since the Nazi revolution and a brilliant speaker and linguist, will make an extensive tour in this country under the auspices of the National Office.

She has not only had many thrilling experiences in her Socialist work, but she speaks English charmingly and clearly. Many comrades remember her tour of several years ago and are anxious to have her return. At that time she spoke at many large forums for fees of \$100. This trip is to be confined almost entirely to party and sympathetic organizations and the fee for her appearance is small enough for even small towns to be able to have a large meeting and more than cover expenses if the meeting is well arranged. Get in touch with your state organization, or direct with Mattie de Haan at the National Office, 529 Randolph St., Chicago, for further information.

Her schedule by states is as follows: January 6-12, Pennsylvania; 13, Baltimore, Md.; 15-16, Virginia; 17, Charleston, W. Va.; 18, Washington, D. C.; 19, Delaware; 20-27, New York State; 29-31, Ohio; February 1-4, Illinois; 5-9, Missouri; 10-11, Iowa; 12, Minneapolis; 14-16, Montana; 17-21, Idaho; 22-23, Wyoming or Nebraska; Feb. 25-March 2, Michigan; 3-4, Ohio; 5, Erie, Pa.; 6-12, Connecticut; Vermont and New Hampshire; 13-17, Rhode Island and Massachusetts; 18-21, open for additional dates in eastern states; 22, sails home from New York City.

### An Old Friend Extends Greetings to You for a Prosperous New Year!

As the old year dies the American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business presents the economic record for October compared with October, 1933. Here are the important items:

The number of persons dependent upon relief has increased in the past year by over 5,000,000.

The total cost for relief in this period has more than doubled.

The number of the unemployed in October, 1933, was 10,122,000; in October, 1934, it was 10,671,000, an increase of 459,000.

Production of mines and factories remains about the same, an increase of only 2 per cent.

The New Deal wishes you a Happy New Year!

# The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By James Oneal

## American Economic History

IV

IN addition to home and shop manufacture another type of industry had developed in the colonial period. In some instances it was a family venture; in others the enterprise of one person or a number of persons. This type included grist mills, flour mills, saw mills, iron works, bloomeries, slitting mills, etc. As a rule they were little more than large shop enterprises, although a few displayed the features of capitalistic enterprise. These industries awaited the application of steam-driven machinery to join the factory enterprises emerging from shop production. As long as they remained dependent upon water for motive power, their full capitalistic possibilities remained undeveloped.

In the late colonial period, says Clark in his "History of Manufactures in the United States," there were a few company enterprises, "the largest of which approached in extent of capital and operations a fair-sized modern corporation." In Pennsylvania and New Jersey there were "strictly local companies for undertaking iron works on a scale large enough to give a capitalistic character to this industry."

These industries were joined by a flock of industries that strayed from the home into the shop and from the shop into the factory stage. The machine revolution transformed both types into modern capitalistic industry. An industrial revolution had occurred. How complete the revolution was is evident by comparing the old with the new. Two marked classes emerge; capitalists and wage workers; owners of the new powers of production and workers dependent upon the owners for work. What the family once owned—the work-place, raw materials, tools and product—is now owned by the capitalists. The former home-worker owns nothing and sells his labor power to the capitalist.

As the economic revolution proceeds, it completely changes every aspect of the old form of production. Old classes disappear and new ones develop on the ruins of the old family-democratic method of production.

Production is no longer for the use of producers but for the profit of capitalists. What is now produced is not use values but exchange values. The capitalists buy labor power and sell commodities. The democracy of family production gives way to the autocracy of factory owners. In home production security was assured the workers; in capitalistic production it is uncertain. The class struggle between capitalists and laborers appears. The revolution is apparent in the following comparison between the two forms of production.

### THE TWO FORMS OF PRODUCTION

Household Production	Factory Production
Ownership of Plant.—Family.	Ownership of Plant.—Capitalists.
Ownership of Tools.—Family.	Ownership of Machines.—Capitalists.
Ownership of Raw Materials.—Family.	Ownership of Raw Materials.—Capitalists.
Ownership of Product.—Family.	Ownership of Product.—Capitalists.
Industrial Type.—Collectivism.	Industrial Type.—Individualism.
Control.—Democratic.	Control.—Autocratic.
Production.—For Use and Enjoyment.	Production.—For Sale and Profit.
Production-Consumption.—Balanced.	Production-Consumption.—Unbalanced.
Product.—Use Values.	Product.—Exchange Values—Commodities.
Market.—Family.	Market.—Unknown.
Income.—Product to Workers.	Income.—Profits to Owners; Wages to Workers.
Supply-Demand.—Reciprocal.	Supply-Demand.—No Reciprocal Relation.
Hiring and Firing.—None.	Hiring and Firing.—Capitalist Prerogative.
Classes.—None.	Classes.—Capitalists and Wage Workers.
Class Conflicts.—None.	Class Conflicts.—General.
Labor Power.—Self-Directed.	Labor Power.—Bought by One Class; Sold by the Other.
Labor Security.—Assured.	Labor Security.—Uncertain.
Industrial Crises.—None.	Industrial Crises.—Periodical.

All the features of the capitalist system of production and exchange appear in the column to the right. A proletariat is created by destroying the democracy of household production and drawing the home workers into the factories as wage laborers. Henceforth capitalist and laborer confront each other as economic enemies. Strikes, boycotts, disputes over wages and hours—the class struggle—issue out of the new system of production. (To be continued)

### Crosswaith Explains Socialist Position at Woodmere Academy

Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro Socialist, replaced Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as a lecturer at the Woodmere Academy, Long Island, last week, speaking on "Labor in the Modern State." After speaking for over an hour he invited questions.

"Does Russia represent a true example of the promise of Socialism?" was the first one. "No," replied the speaker, who then related the history of the Russian revolution, the economic and social conditions of the country, plus the absence of any democratic traditions or institutions. "These," said Crosswaith, "are essential factors to a Socialist State. Socialism cannot be separated from democracy. In fact, Socialism is the application of true democracy to modern life in politics, economics, and social relations."

After comparing the recent wholesale executions, without trial, of so-called "white guards" in Russia with the Scottsboro case in the United States, Crosswaith concluded: "In the United States we have all of the requirements except the mental and psychological basis for a well ordered and successful Socialist State."

Crosswaith was roundly applauded at the conclusion of his address and was requested to give a return lecture in the near future.

# The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Four)

ory Zinoviev in connection with the murder of Sergei Kiroff.

Zinoviev, long the head and front of the Communist International, finds himself damned by *Izvestia* as leader of "an openly counter-revolutionary fascist band"!!! He and his colleagues are denounced by *Pravda* as "prostituted scoundrels, arrant blackguards, cowards, traitors, bankrupt politicians, deserters, outcasts of the human race, thrice accursed"!!! How familiar that mud-slinging sounds! How like the slander and vilification of the brave days from 1920 to 1929 when Zinoviev sat smugly and complacently on the top of the heap!

For it was Zinoviev, slavish disciple of and lackey to Lenin, who was given the assignment to create the Communist International, and who did the most thoroughgoing and completely destructive job of disruption in all history. Whatever there is of vilification, of slander, of deliberately hurled

dissentions and splits, "maneuvers," disruption, character-assassination, carefully fostered quarrels, lying, intrigue, and complete prostration by divisions so fostered in a great and vital movement can all be traced directly to Zinoviev. Using the generous enthusiasm of the masses for the Russian Revolution as his selling-talk, harking back to Bakuninism for his methods, Zinoviev did a grand job of dividing, disrupting and prostrating, converting the Labor and Socialist movement in many countries into quarreling factions and, in at least two countries, thus leaving the way clear for the triumph of fascism. He is entitled to whatever satisfaction he can get out of his success.

And now he is a victim of that which he himself created. Found "guilty" of some theological point of the same "crime" for which he mercilessly damned so many of his betters during the arrogant years of his supremacy, he crawled on his belly recanting and begging to

be taken back. That he himself should be the victim of typically Zinoviev name-calling is the final crown of the cosmic jest.

### Colombian Workers Organize School

FROM Bogota, capital of Colombia, comes announcement of the establishment of a *Universidad Sindical*, or trade union college, to serve the organized and unorganized working class of that South American republic.

Classes will be conducted in the history of the International Proletariat, Capitalism and Humanity, the Class Struggle, Proletarian Consciousness and Theory, including the relationship of Individualism and Collectivism, Social Change—Revolution or Evolution?—Trade Union Tactics and Social and Economic Legislation. The school is located at Calle Real, Paseo Tobon N. In case you would like to know

## SOCIALISM MAKES OVER HOMES IN LEEDS

LONDON.—Socialism is not only capturing the cities of Great Britain; it is making them over. Here is Leeds, important industrial city of half a million population, won by the Labor party in the recent municipal elections.

Hannen Swaffer, writing in the London Daily Herald, says:

"I had just arrived from Leeds, where Councillor the Rev. Charles Jenkinson, M.A., LL.B., showed me the old Tory slums—full of vermin, horrible!—and Socialism's new great housing estates, with their differential rents, are a model to the world.

"I saw the difference between Hell and Heaven—and a poverty-stricken family actually leaving one for the other.

"Jenkinson was an Anglican parson in Barking seven years ago. Then, going to Leeds, he saw around him misery and filth. In three years he joined the town council full of Socialist faith.

"Since then miracles have been done by the housing committee of which he is chairman.

"When we are through with our scheme," he told me, "we shall own 45,000 houses and control the rents of the city."

"The new estates are garden cities in the making.

"We move on. In 1892, when a Labor man contested a seat on the Leeds School Board, there was a riot!

"Now Socialism controls the city!"

### ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF GOOD FAITH

The International Transport workers' Federation, headquarters in Amsterdam, reports that a Danish Firemen's Union was captured by the Communists, severed affiliation with the International, and then published a journal in imitation of the former monthly published by the I.T.W.F. This publication has been filled with falsehoods about the International. One example of the French journal of the Communist railwaymen is cited.

This organ accuses Comrade Konig of the Austrian Railwaymen's Union of handing union funds over to the Austrian police.

The fact is that Comrade Konig has been deprived of his civil rights, his pension cancelled, his savings and furniture confiscated, his son held as a hostage, and Konig sentenced to several years imprisonment because he did not reveal the hiding place of the union funds!

### SOCIALIST PARTY REPLIES TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One)

profit in war. They arise from the general struggle for profit and they are furthered by desire for the profits made by the merchants of death in preparations for war.

"With this latter question the President's proposal does not deal at all, or at least not with any adequacy. Indeed, the final proposal that the munitions production load shall be distributed properly over the United States may be regarded as a bid to different geographical areas to get their share of whatever financial gains are to be reaped by making munitions instead of building houses.

"At the moment the all important thing is for public opinion to back up the munitions inquiry and to extend it without fear or favor into every nook and crevice of the nation. The school is located at Calle Real, Paseo Tobon N. In case you would like to know



## Plans for Big Organization Drive Beginning with Mobilization Day

Plans proposed by the Organization Committee of the Socialist Party:

**What we want.** We want to increase our membership. We want to tell the workers about our ideas and our party organization, so that they will be interested in joining the party and working for Socialism.

**Where we want it.** We want to concentrate in good working class and farming districts, where a large proportion of the people should be ripe for Socialism.

**When we want it.** We want to start the big drive January 1st and end on May Day.

**How we are going to get it.** We are going to get it by good hard work. Every single member must shoulder the wheel. For the period of the drive every member is asked to give two hours a week to party work, in addition to his regular work. The drive will open with the Mobilization Day Meeting.

**Mobilization Day Meeting.** Before this meeting a committee should work out detailed plans for working out in your locality the program outlined below. Don't try to do these details at the meeting afterward; have them set in advance and change them as needed in detail if necessary.

The program for this meeting should include (1) reading of the message to be sent you by the National Executive Committee at this meeting. (2) Inspirational report by one or two local members. (3) Report on plans for organization by local executive or organization committee. (4) Assignment of members, calling for volunteers as much as possible. District captains should be selected by the committee. (5) Any other feature you wish to have on the program providing it is not made too long. (6) All members should be asked to pledge themselves to work two hours a week for the party during the drive, in addition to meetings. This is very necessary to the working out of any plan.

**Canvassing Work.** The committee should plan a canvassing campaign to cover carefully and systematically certain neighborhoods or districts to be selected by the committee as most fruitful soil for Socialism. If possible, select some political unit—ward, assembly district, township, etc., and then subdivide the territory into smaller parts.

a. Assign certain districts to each member, or group of members. Every family should be visited. Make friends with them, give them a paper or leaflet, invite them to a Socialist meeting to be held in the near future.

b. Catalogue the people you visit: 1. party members 2. open-minded sympathizers 3. hostile 4. deep working on the first three groups.

d. If you find inactive party members, try to bring them back into party work. Sell them a pamphlet or subscription to a party paper. Stress the need for their help.

e. Where you find sympathizers, or open-minded people, visit them a second or third time with papers or leaflets. Try to get them to talking about the material you left last time. After they are interested, try to sell pamphlets, papers, or subscriptions. (Be careful not to try to make a sale too early in the game, or they will think you are just another salesman and refuse to listen to your message.)

f. Plan a small meeting in each locality two or three weeks after the opening of the drive, and invite each prospect to attend. This meeting may be in a small hall or in a comrades' house. The program should include a general educational talk, perhaps music and refreshments, and an opportunity for plenty of questions, informal discussion, and getting acquainted. Visitors should be asked to join the party but not pressed if they are not ready to. Be sure to invite the women to attend and, if necessary, hold a special afternoon meeting for women.

g. Continue visiting until all the prospects in the district have been visited several times. This should take about two months. Don't waste a second visit on anyone definitely hostile, but be sure to keep on working on all who express any interest.

h. Be sure not to let your regular branch activities slump while this work is going on. There is no reason why it should, if you are successful in getting two hours' work a week out of each member. It is important that you should have good live branch meetings to bring the new members to, to discuss unforeseen developments in the organization campaign, to report activities, and to stimulate weak districts to further action.

A program of this sort, conscientiously and systematically followed, should increase our membership by leaps and bounds. It will also build centers of Socialism in every locality, which are of more value than a large number of members scattered too widely to meet and work together.

We will supply you from time to time with further suggestions for making your drive a success. We hope that you in turn will keep us informed of your progress, and send us any suggestions that will be helpful to others. Watch the issues of Socialist Action for further news.

**Figure this out for yourself:** James J. Lanzetta, Tammany candidate for Congress, had this slogan: "Keep the exploiters out of office."

## New Year's Eve Celebrations

Many of the party branches and subdivisions are preparing big New Year's Eve celebrations Monday night, with refreshments, dancing and other high jinks, and in some instances even with a little speech-making where it will be found impossible to prevent it.

Some of those announced are as follows:

**Workmen's Circle Center,** 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx: Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and Bund organization. For reservations phone Morris Pessin, MOtt Haven 9-19430.

**Bronx Labor Center,** 809 Westchester Avenue, Bronx: 3rd, 4th and 5th A. D. Branches. For reservations phone David Tulchin, LUdlow 4-8571.

**Bensonhurst Branch,** 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn. August Claessens, guest speaker. Tickets from Branch Secretary at above address. 844 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn: 18th A. D., Branch 1, and Workmen's Circle.

**And the Big Rand School Ball.** See the advertisement for details.

## Passing the Buck From Exploiters to Workers

The federal Children's Bureau, in a check-up of emergency relief activities in the United States, reports that relief has more and more become dependent upon public rather than private funds. In September, 1933, 95.7 per cent of relief money was public funds; last September it was 98.2 per cent. With the drift of taxation policy towards sales taxes throughout the country even this public relief more and more is falling upon the masses who still have employment.

## Yipsel Cooperative House

The New York Yipsels are beginning what they hope will be the basis of a strong cooperative movement under Socialist sponsorship in New York. This beginning takes the form of the organization of a Socialist Cooperative House at 250 West 10th Street, in Greenwich Village. The house is an unusually attractive one, boasting ten large, sunny, airy rooms, a social hall, a cooperative kitchen and dining room, and a roof that doesn't leak (at least not yet).

The house will be officially opened with a New Year's Eve affair, with dancing, refreshments and plenty to drink. The affair is being held to acquaint the movement with the house and to raise money to insure the successful establishment of the cooperative. The entire building will be used for the housewarming. Admission is only twenty-five cents.

There are still some rooms available for interested comrades who want to enjoy comradeship and everything that goes with it at proletarian rates. The only qualifications a would-be-tenant has to fulfill are that he must be a Socialist and be willing to devote time, labor, energy and even money to the undertaking. We especially want people who are plumbers, carpenters, decorators, electricians or mechanics. As a matter of fact to simplify matters, we'll accept three jacks-of-all-trades!

For further information call or write Ben Fischer, executive secretary of the YPSL, at 7 East 15th Street.

## PARTY NOTES

### National

Greater emphasis by branches and locals on work with the "Red Falcons" is urged by Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the party, in a letter sent out last week. The Falcons is the children's section of the Socialist movement open to those between 8 and 15 years old. A guide for Falcon leaders may be obtained for 5 cents from national headquarters of the organization, 7 East 15th St., New York.

At the request of Siegfried Ameringer and the Oklahoma organization the date of arrival of the committee appointed by the last meeting of the N.E.C. to investigate the Oklahoma state organization and the status of the Guardian as a Socialist paper has been postponed to a date not yet fixed. The committee, consisting of George H. Goebel of New Jersey, George Clifton Edwards of Texas and Maynard Kreuger of Illinois, was scheduled to begin their investigations Dec. 27 and in connection therewith to attend the Oklahoma State Convention Dec. 30.

### Louisiana

New Orleans. An Italian first reader published by the Italian government and giving high praise to Mussolini and fascism, against which the Socialist Party has been leading a strong campaign, has been withdrawn from use in Italian classes of the public schools.

### Washington

Seattle. The quarterly King County Convention was held Sunday, Dec. 16. Reports from Branches and the YPSL's

## New Term at the

## RAND SCHOOL

Thirty-two classes to begin work in the

WEEK OF  
JANUARY 7th

History - Sociology - Economics  
Socialism - Trade Unionism - Public  
Speaking - Psychology - Philosophy  
Science - Education - Literature  
Drama - Music - English - Russian  
Conscientious Instruction at Nominal Fees

For full information,  
call, write or phone to

The Rand School of Social Science

7 East 15th Street

ALgonquin 4-3094

## Columbia Tea Co.



Order from your grocer this famous Russian Tea known to millions as "ZVIETCHNI CHI"

showed a marked membership gain and activities. The convention was favored by the presence of James D. Graham, President of the Montana Federation of Labor and a member of the N.E.C. The convention endorsed Tillman K. Garrison as chairman of the State Labor Committee. R. W. Thompson and Karl Pennington were elected State Committeemen. A basket social and entertainment concluded the program.

Seattle comrades recently experienced a great loss in the death of John Schneider, our very efficient librarian and literature agent. After a short illness he died on Dec. 3.

### Michigan

The State Convention will be held in Detroit Jan. 26-28. Plans will be announced later.

The Wayne County Convention will be held in the Jewish Hall at 527 Halbrook on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10:30 a.m.

Items on the agenda are reports of the county organizer and the county treasurer and adoption of a new county constitution.

A conference of all trades union members of the party has been called for 10:30 January 13, at Branch 5 headquarters, 9105 Hamilton.

The YPSL is sponsoring a forum Sunday evenings at Branch 5. This is the only known youth forum in Detroit.

### Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh. Miss Tony Sender, exiled leader of the German trade unions and the Social Democratic Party, will lecture at the Schenley High School Auditorium on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8:15 p.m., under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

### Another Communist Canard

A recent issue of the Daily Worker reported that the New Kensington branch of Westmoreland County was sending delegates to their Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington Jan. 5-7.

The branch has emphatically denied the allegation and further stated that this announcement appeared without their knowledge or consent. They are not only opposed to a united front on this issue, but on all issues. This whole matter is another fabrication of the Daily Worker.

### Connecticut

Bridgeport. At the general membership meeting last week Mayor Jasper McLevy was reelected town chairman, City Treasurer John Shenton, assistant town chairman, and Director of Public Works Peter Brewster, treasurer. State Representative-elect Jack C. Bergen declined nomination for secretary, and George Grom was elected to the post.

Norwalk. "The New Commonwealth," to be published twice a month starting Jan. 1, will be used as a propaganda paper by Connecticut Socialists. A subscription drive for the paper has been made a central feature of the party's drive which started with "Mobilization Day," Dec. 16. Devere Allen will edit the new periodical. The subscription price will be 50 cents for a year. Offices at 606 West Ave., Norwalk.

### New Jersey

Newark. What is expected to be an exciting debate on "Dictatorship versus Social Democracy" will take place Saturday night, Dec. 29, at 1085 Broad St. Dr. Louis Reiss will uphold Social Democracy, with M. Lifshman, member of the Revolutionary Policy group, upholding Dictatorship. All New Leader readers are welcome.

### Massachusetts

Lena Morrow Lewis has been well received as a lecturer on the basic principles of Socialism. After the party lecture in Fitchburg she lectured at the private forum of college instructors. Chelsea Socialists declared that the Lewis lectures was the best they had heard in years. Comrades in general are now urging fundamental education in Socialist philosophy.

## FILM FLASH!!!

Sholem Aleichem's  
**'Laughter Through Tears'**  
A Jewish Talkie  
with English Titles  
Also Other European & American Films  
**Now Available**  
For Showings in Clubs and Unions  
Attractive Rentals  
Operators and Machines Supplied  
Write to  
**GARRISON FILMS**  
729 7th Ave., N.Y.C.—BRyant 9-2589-1

## WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1872)

A co-operative Fire Insurance Society, affiliated with the Cooperative League of America and operating under the supervision of the New York State Insurance Department.

**Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?**

When our Society offers you **HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST**

ONLY **10¢ Annually \$100 Insurance** for Every \$1000 worth of property, irrespective of location or character of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

**\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.**

**\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.**

**\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.**

**60,000 Members.**

Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

For further information apply to the Main Office  
**227 EAST 84th STREET**  
New York City

## WORKMEN'S CIRCLE 75,000 MEMBERS

The Largest Radical Working-men's Fraternal Order in Existence

**\$5,000,000 ASSETS**

100 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$2,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$12, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to **THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE**

175 East Broadway, N. Y. City  
Telephone ORchard 4-6000

## New York State

Rochester. William H. Hilsdorf, secretary of the Lithographers' Union, has been made chairman of the Party Labor Committee. Other members are William J. Bolton, president of the Carpenters' Union, and Clair Walbridge, member of the Typographical Union.

Buffalo. Robert A. Hoffman will speak at the party forum Jan. 11 on "Evolution or Revolution." Local Buffalo is making a large distribution of the Jack London anti-militarist leaflet, especially in the schools. This and other leaflets are republished on mimeograph equipment donated by the Workmen's Circle. The local will give a New Year's eve entertainment and social affair.

## Cracking the Crackers

(Continued from Page Two)

internationalism and the struggles and achievements of workers elsewhere, it does not mean that he is incapable of knowing. It simply means that there is nothing in his environment to stimulate such interests. Look at his schooling, the southern press and his sordid surroundings, and you can more easily understand his behavior and responses.

## THE CALIFORNIA VOTE

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Reports of the official vote reveal that Milen Dempster, Socialist candidate for Governor, did not poll the vote early unofficial reports indicated. His vote was cut to 2,947. Jesse W. Southwick, for Lieutenant Governor, received 15,741. George R. Kirkpatrick, for U. S. Senator, the only opponent of Hiram Johnson, received 108,748.

In 1932 Norman Thomas, as candidate for President, polled 2,299; in 1930, the last gubernatorial election, the Socialist polled 50,480.

Face these people as I have so often in parks and in halls and you will be amazed at their alertness. They don't miss a point, they greet a speaker with most hearty appreciation, and they yell for more. Gosh, if only Comrades Thomas, Hoan, McLevy, Oneal, Solomon, and Waldman, to mention but a few, could make an occasional trip down there, how appreciatively they would be received!

Socialists can be made in the South as in any other part of the world. Socialists can be made and organized wherever capitalism exists. But Socialists are made only by Socialist education, by agitation, by propaganda and by Socialist activity. No people are immune to us. Some people are seemingly more difficult to reach than others. If they are, then we must be more skilled in our approach to them. With a careful technique, a wholesome respect, and a persistent agitation among them we will organize these stricken and exploited workers of the South.



## The New Leader Book Corner

### New Pamphlet Describes Class Struggle

"Why Aren't We All Rich?" is the title of a new pamphlet, designed especially for the use of study classes, which is being printed by the educational research committee of the Socialist Party. The division of the rewards of industry, under capitalism, is clearly set forth on a class-basis.

The sections of the pamphlet are "Comfort for All," "Typical Americans," "Powerful Business Men," and "Unfair Division Into Classes." The first two sections are combined into one lesson for discussion groups, making a three-lesson course. An introduction gives suggestions for class use and a supplement gives questions for study.

"Comfort for All" discusses very briefly the possibility of abundance in American standards of living; "Typical Americans" gives a series of pictures of the poverty suffered by many types of workers; "Powerful Business Men" sets forth the concentration of wealth to be found in the country, and "Unfair Division Into Classes" points out the class character of our industrial civilization.

The pamphlet sells for 10 cents a copy, 50 cents for 12, \$3.50 for 100, and may be secured from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

### In God's Name

"ALL IN THE NAME OF GOD," Everett R. Clinchy. John Day Books. \$2.00.

The historical chapters and the excellent bibliography of Dr. Clinchy's book on religious prejudice in America furnish ample and authentic material for the student of human relations, indeed, for anyone who has had cause to wonder at the primitive manifestations of the mass religious mind. There is, however, a distinct and disappointing deterioration in Dr. Clinchy's analysis of the reasons for religious conflict as well as in the solution which he presents for, in disregarding almost completely the effect of economic forces and the power of those who manipulate them, he has left his work to a large extent incomplete. Despite this serious flaw, and despite an unfortunately inadequate and immature style, Dr. Clinchy has done a good piece of research and his book, although not likely "to start a back-fire against religious and racial prejudice" for these very reasons, may be extremely valuable in initiating a train of thought to be followed up by a more complete investigation.

E. L.

### How to Make a Revolution

(Continued from Page Three)

contradictions between the existence of conflicting working class parties and a consistent policy of

united front. When T. A. Jackson, Communist leader, was forced at one time to call upon the Communist Party to support the Labor Party candidates, he could only justify it by saying: "Let us take the labor leaders by the hand, in order later to take them by the throat." The Daily Worker, forced to support strikes yet certain that every strike must be betrayed, issues the "astounding clarion call: 'Come out on strike! If you do, your leaders will instantly sell you out!'"

The last chapter is entitled "Some Suggested Action." First he offers a program, including a demand "that the next Labor Government hold on to office as firmly as Stalin's or Mussolini's—that it shall not quit until it has founded a Socialist State so firmly that an appeal to the electorate is quite safe."

Secondly, he suggests an organization plan for a revolutionary cadre within the British Labor Party, a "society of men such as the Bolsheviks were in 1917," whose loyalty to the party, devotion to the cause, and intimate acquaintance with the Jimmie Higgins work of the party make them fit "to take the lead and direct a revolution." Postgate maintains that if the "British Communists... were in earnest they would at once adopt this tactic. They would dissolve as a party and re-form as a league or club, sending their members to take out individual cards in the Labor Party and exercise their influence so." In this way Postgate hopes to construct a party which can embrace both reformists and revolutionaries and which can be ready for both constitutional and unconstitutional action.

It would be unsafe and unfair to end a review of Postgate's book without mentioning some of its more patent omissions and logical inconsistencies.

The author fails to understand that one of the reasons the British Labor Party can make such long strides "legally" is precisely that it has not accepted a program of revolution and dictatorship. Postgate suggests that the Labor Party take power peacefully and then hold on to power at all costs. What Postgate does not consider is whether a party that comes out with such a program will be permitted to come to power peacefully. In short, can a party which comes to power on a program of reform overnight become a party of revolution and virtual "dictatorship"? And can a party with a program of revolution and dictatorship come to power peacefully and legally?

Postgate has in this book made an important and worthwhile contribution to the literature of revolution, especially in his intimate disclosures about the Communist Party. But the book is scarcely the last word on the subject of "How to Make a Revolution."

## Connecticut Socialists Hold The Balance of Power

(Continued from Page One)

charges that he himself had made. His attorney was Clifford B. Wilson, former Republican mayor of Bridgeport. Greenstein had charged that the Socialists had made an improper award of an insurance contract. Instead of proving the charges the hearing revealed that the Socialists had been the first to inaugurate a policy of awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. The investigation disclosed also the carefree manner in which the Republican administration under Wilson and later Democratic administrations, had been insuring fireproof structures at extravagant rates, and other fireproof equip-

ment, such as steamrollers, rarely to the lowest bidder. The first definite attempt of the old parties to discredit the Socialist administration thus redounded to the credit of the Socialists.

Edward Mrasko, long prominently identified with the Communist Party, and several times Communist candidate for mayor of Bridgeport, made application for membership in the Socialist Party and the local executive committee unanimously voted to admit him. Mrasko's application is significant in view of the mud-slinging and slanderous attacks the Communists have been making on the Socialist administration in Bridgeport.

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

### A New Year

A NEW calendar year means a new confidence. That makes it appropriate briefly to review where we stand. 1934 closes with the index of business activity rising again after an exceedingly dull summer and autumn. I think that the rise means

that capitalism can stall off complete economic catastrophe for a while longer. I do not think that it means prosperity even as capitalism counts prosperity. The New Deal policies have not greatly increased the spending power of the masses. The President's desire to do something for everybody means a kind of stalemate of the forces within the capitalist system. What he has done for farmers, for instance, the President partially offset by what he has turned around and done for business men. Above all, Roosevelt, by following out Hoover's policies of protecting the creditor class, leaves the country with an immense and increasing burden of public and private debt which of itself prevents any return to true prosperity.

The unemployment and relief problem remain terribly acute and it is not yet clear just what the Administration will recommend or what Congress will do. There is and will be a lot of talk about housing on a large scale, partly to wipe out shacks and slums and partly to create work. There is no sign that I can see that an adequate program of housing will be proposed because an adequate program means war against the real estate interests, the landlord class and to a large extent against the banking fraternity.

What will happen is that a great deal of legislation will be introduced in Congress which will make Calvin Coolidge turn in his grave. The American masses have moved definitely and irrevocably away from the conservative Republican opinion which dominated this country during the decade of false prosperity. The one certain thing is that the kind of world which Andrew Mellon or the Chicago Tribune would like will never come back. Whatever one thinks of such diverse movements as Huey Long's "Share the Wealth" plan, Father Coughlin's program, the Townsend Revolving Pension Plan, Upton Sinclair's famous EPIC, or Utopia, Inc., they do at least mean that the majority of the American people are going to force capitalism to what will look like concessions far more radical than capitalism of its own desire would give. To protect itself the capitalist system will have to put on some radical clothes even if it does not immediately fly for protection to fascist demagoguery. The question which will shortly confront us is whether Roosevelt can provide those radical clothes or whether a Congressional majority will go far beyond what he wants in making concessions to this powerfully organized group or to that. It may well be that within the next two or three months the bankers and the Chambers of Commerce will be cuddling up to Roosevelt as their only protector in the storm.

### The Business of Socialists

IN the confused political situation that is developing, we Socialists will have to keep our heads and our sense of direction. We can afford to rejoice in the awakening of the American people without swallowing all kinds of panaceas and pretending to like them. Not everything that will call itself radical will be a measure that Socialists can accept. Some of these patent medicines will be suggested as substitutes for Socialism. Some of them, like the Townsend Revolving Pension Plan, no matter how admirable in purpose, involve a very dangerous commitment to the sales tax which is a bulwark for the owning class as against income and inheritance taxes and a capitalist levy.

Our business is to hammer away on laws and policies which will help labor and make it more conscious of its historic destiny in the building of a new society. So far as NRA is concerned, we must fight for that which will strengthen the principle of collective bargaining through bona fide labor unions and against all price fixing. Price fixing under capitalism simply means the protection of monopoly or semi-monopoly interests in private hands at cost to the working masses as consumers. So far as AAA is concerned, we must make it plain that we do not criticize it from a Republican or conservative standpoint. We know that something has to be done for the farmers, but we know that the planning that will save us is planning for abundance and not for a return to prosperity through subsidizing scarcity. This means that we have to have control of the economic structure to a degree that

is not contemplated by the New Deal, in order to plan effectively.

The immediate measures on which we should concentrate are: effective federal anti-lynching legislation, the 30-hour week, a gigantic housing program, unemployment insurance—the Lundeen Bill is probably the best bill yet suggested, though it could be improved—other social legislation, and a plan of taxation which will put the burden where it belongs, namely, on the owning class. In fighting for these measures, we must make it plain that we know that a federal anti-lynching law of itself will not cure the monstrous evil of race discrimination, which is our true enemy. We know that a 30-hour week as an emergency measure in the fight against unemployment will mean sharing scarcity rather than sharing abundance unless it can be supplemented by other more truly Socialist measures unless there is a plan for technological improvement for the public good rather than for profit. No unemployment insurance can be adequate to our needs. We should fight for the best we get but should probably consent to any law which recognizes the principle of the value of the 30-hour week, and the fight for it is frankly the fact that under it capitalism can cure unemployment that the law will put capitalism on the spot where it ought to be. It will make plain its failure to provide us the abundance we have a right to expect.

### We Must Keep Our Heads

NO Socialist program for the next Congress session can ignore the importance of foreign problems. It is entirely possible one of them suddenly become more acute even than our domestic affairs. In particular we must fight to the nations from being stamped into a big race which will add nothing to our safety, but rather the contrary. It will foment and increase hostility and suspicion. The armament inquiry must be alive for reasons that I have already stated in column. There is scarcely anything now before which will better serve as an argument for the necessity of Socialism than the impossibility of dealing effectively with the munitions trade under capitalism. In particular we have to keep our heads about Japan.

### Japanese Imperialism

AN intelligent and thoughtful American with long years of experience in the Orient recently told me some very wise things about Japan. Unquestionably the immense pressure of population on the soil of Japan is forcing an aggressive Japanese imperialism. That imperialism is not going to lead Japan to attack the United States unless we take an aggressive and rather belligerent attitude. There is little or no competition between Japan and the United States in the markets of the world. Japan sells us raw silk and takes from us iron, steel, coal and the like.

Japan's real rival in the Far East, commerce and otherwise, is England, and there is no sense our pulling British imperial chestnuts out of fire about the navy or anything else. As for Russia and China, in the long run—and not so very long either—they can take care of themselves. France has been virtually the ally of Japan in the Far East, partly because France knows that Japan could take French Indo-China if she so desired. Now that a virtual Russo-French alliance has been admitted as against Hitler, a very interesting question will arise concerning French policy in the Far East so far as Japanese-Russian relations are concerned. Meanwhile it must be remembered, said my friend, that the increase in Japanese trade and her seeming advance in prosperity has by no means solved the problem of the desperate poverty of her farmers and workers. They don't want to migrate to other countries; if they can help it they don't want to migrate at all.

The country has reversed its old policy of denying birth control information. It will take something far more fundamental than a vigorous foreign policy for Japan to stave off revolutionary activity at home. Under the circumstances then it would seem that if our government and people will "keep their shirts on" and remove the affront to Japanese pride involved in the exclusion law, and then notify the Japanese that we will not finance any of their imperialist wars or furnish them with munitions, we ought to get along fairly well. Under present conditions it would be necessary virtually to prohibit the immigration of Americans into Japan or of Japanese into America, but that could be done by a mutual treaty, not by American fiat.

### The Acquittal of Pauli

HEARTY congratulations to the Toledo comrades and all concerned in the acquittal of our valiant Comrade Pauli in Hardin County. This is the first acquittal in all the cases growing out of the Ohio strike. I hope it means the turn of the tide. The others are on appeal. The fight still on.