

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Dobo

Vol. XVIII—No. 2

N. Y. C. Edition

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1935

In Three Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Roosevelt Avoids Some Stark Facts of Crisis but Promises to Give Something

THE message of President Roosevelt to Congress last week revealed a puzzled man. He declared change throughout the world is the order of the day and that the "old masters of theory and practice" are unprepared for it. At home, "we have not opened the over-privileged and we have not effectively lifted up the under-privileged." Which means that there is some place between the two where "privilege" will be neither "over" nor "under" for anybody. What it is we do not know and we are not told.

Then the President came to the social abyss which has become the home of millions of the unemployed. How many are there? He said that "great numbers still remain unemployed" and later referred to "approximately five million unemployed now on the relief rolls." Of this number a million and one-half had been "dependent upon local welfare efforts" and there are 3,500,000 "employable people who are on relief." That's all. *About six million jobless men and women disappear!*

Having disposed of these unfortunates by waving aside, the President turned to the farmers. "We already begun to feel the bracing effect upon our economic system of a restored agriculture," said the President. Agriculture is "restored" as easily as about a million of the jobless are dismissed with the jaunty one who drinks a glass of soda.

The President is not only puzzled; he does not like these stark facts.

For those who need jobs and in whose faces capital-

ist owners of industry have closed the gates of employment, the President intends to provide emergency employment through more public works in a field which "for adequate reasons cannot be undertaken by private capital." That is to say, *the field closed by private capitalism will remain closed.* That is what capitalist organizations have been demanding for several months. They cannot open this field themselves and they do not want any public agency to open it.

So the government will undertake clearance of slums, rural housing, reforestation, rural electrification, prevention of soil erosion, reclamation of blighted areas, improvement of roads and highways, elimination of grade crossings, etc. So far, so good. These projects are helpful in getting over an ordinary industrial crisis, but we face something else. Five years of depression show that we are facing the prostration of the capitalist system itself.

This is a world crisis, not a national crisis, and unless a program aims at getting the greater sources of employment—the industries privately owned—functioning, the crisis will continue. To accomplish this means that the owners of the greater industries must be discharged. That would mean the end of capitalism itself. Of course, this is unthinkable with the administration. Why? For the "adequate reason" that *the parties of capitalism are the pledged agents of the system.*

President Roosevelt recommended a program of social legislation. His recommendations, he states, "will

cover the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made."

Since the organization of the Socialist Party thirty-four years ago it has urged such legislation. It was denounced as a hellish "foreign importation," a perversion of holy Americanism, an insult to the men who framed the Constitution, a perversion of the functions of government. It is now urged by the President. *Is our struggle at an end?*

No! What has been the history of every concession the masses have wrung from the ruling classes from the days of winning manhood suffrage to the present hour? First, implacable hostility, then apparently yielding something. A promise is made. The measure reaches the "joker" stage of legislation by being so drawn that it is practically worthless. The fight is renewed and something else is yielded, but it is far from being satisfactory. "Jokers" still encumber the measure. *More struggle and the fight continues for years.*

Watch the Roosevelt recommendations and look for the "jokers." Think of Section 7-A of the NRA. Do we have to look for the "joker" today? Certainly not. So with social legislation. Promise is not performance. The working class will have to fight and there will be no end to it until capitalism is no more.

SIX MILLION UNEMPLOYED DISAPPEAR

Hoan Vetoes Grant Over Socialist Motion.

KEE, Wis.—"Keeps So...
faith, Hoan Vetoes Ar...
screaming headline in...
Journal last week.
nce a capitalist paper...
th. This was precisely...
taken by Mayor Daniel...
then he vetoed a grant...
the Federal Government...
d passed the Common...
of a vote of 16 to 11. The...
osition votes were all So...
identally the three Al...
to have aligned them...
in the new Progressive...
voted for the grant.)
eto message Hoan said:
ember of the Socialist...
ve subscribed to its plat...
pledges its elected offi...
work against militarism...
in whatever form it may...
ed, and I cannot contrib...
utions to the building of...
y without violating the...
is pledge is part of the...
of the Socialist Party. In...
ntry of the world these...
are regarded as sacred...
ot be violated under any...
ces."
nned on Page Two)

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent

PROBABLY the hardest thing in the world now is to give a brief weekly summary of the Washington news. Stories fly so thick and fast that they make the head swim. The weekly reviewer is like a juggler with too many balls in the air. Today it's cannon balls.

Even before Congress had time to digest the President's first message on the "new order of things," down came the budget message for eight, nine, or nine-and-a-half billions of dollars. (Even the exact sum of the budget is hard to ascertain as there is considerable juggling of figures going on.) Then at least a half dozen more White House messages are expected. One important Supreme Court decision has been made and more are expected. Senatorial breast-beaters and Congressional horn-blowers will fill the air with noise. The constant clash of interest will add to the general confusion. Clear thinking and reporting of basic facts is extremely hard under such conditions. Hence, here and there a stab in the dark.

The President's Message
NO one can tell definitely whether the Roosevelt "outlines of the new economic order, rising from the disintegration of the old," tends right or left. The general assumption here is that the Presi-

dent has chosen a middle-of-the-road course. While his relief and social security programs, are frankly humanitarian and liberal, they are not diagnosed as radical. On the contrary, they are found to contain plenty of points to reassure conservatives. Foremost among such indications is the statement that work relief will be financed "within sound government credit." This has the earmarks of an anti-inflation pledge. Affirmation of the President's belief in the profit motive, the guarantee that relief-work wages will not be higher than those prevailing

THE NEW LEADER DINNER

RESERVATIONS are already pouring into The New Leader office for the big New Leader Dinner, Feb. 12th, at Webster Hall, N. Y. C. Individuals, locals and branches are eagerly demanding good locations. Those who do not want to find themselves in the rear of the hall, or to be crowded out altogether should send reservations in at once, at \$1.50 a place. GET YOUR LOCAL BRANCH OR UNION TO RESERVE A TABLE BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SPOKEN FOR. The speaking program will be announced shortly.

in private employment and promise of a minimum of government competition with commercial and banking enterprise—all of these things are signs that Mr. Roosevelt is not steering the ship of state to the left.

MOST criticisms of the President's program thus far voiced assail its "vagueness" and "indefiniteness." F.D.R. all along emphasized that his report on the State of the Nation would be confined to a broad outline of "policies and objectives." Congress will soon be surfeited with brass-tacks from the White House. Message after message projecting specific proposals will be forthcoming in a more or less incessant stream. They will be brief and concrete. As far as possible, it is the desire of the President and the Democratic leadership that one proposition shall be out of the way before another is tackled. None of the major measures suggested by Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress has so far evoked hints of notable opposition. There will be scraps over details and some attempts to go farther in matters like relief, public works and social security. But with the underlying purposes of the administration program there is a volume of agreement and approval that forecasts relatively easy sledding all along the line.

(Continued on Page Two)

Socialists Make Their Power Felt In Legislature

Three Bridgeport Senators Stick by Their Colors Despite Blandishments.

By Abraham Knepler
(Special to The New Leader)

HARTFORD, Conn. — With Bridgeport's five Socialist legislators and Mayor Jasper McLevy occupying the center of attention, the first day of the Connecticut General Assembly came to a close Wednesday with the Senate still unorganized after 62 ballots had been taken, and with the third inaugural of Governor Cross therefore delayed.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday night the Senate adjourned with its first order of business, the election of a clerk, still unfinished. The three-party fight for the clerkship and the presidency of the Senate, predicted last week in this column, had reached an impasse.

The Socialist candidate for Senate clerk, Martin F. Plunkett of Wallingford, Socialist Party state chairman, was nominated by Socialist Senator Auldubon J. Secor and received 3 votes; the Democratic nominee received 17 votes, one short of a majority; the Republican received 15 votes. Several adjournments were asked during

(Continued on Page Three)

From Independent Yeoman to Debt Serf Is Fate of American Farmer

FARMING was once the aristocratic calling in this country. The man who owned a large number of acres was a "person of quality." Washington was of this type in the South and the Livingston family in New York represented the northern type. Many wealthy merchants of the cities owned large estates in order to "make the grade." Of course, the small farmer did not count. He was a drudge who worked his farm while the "gentleman" either hired or owned his workers. The landed aristocracy imitated the manners of the old English gentry and out of its ranks came many famous politicians.

Once the possession of land was the most important property in society, but

within a century the "gentleman" has been pushed out of the picture. His place has been taken by the capitalist and banker. Once the most influential form of property, land today has sunk to a low rank in society. The average farmer is a serf. He lives on the dregs of agriculture. The cream goes to the gamblers in grain, cotton and hogs, to the owners of railroads, packing plants, banks and farm machinery. He sells in a market rigged against him and buys in a similar market. Like the wage worker, he works for the masters of the whole capitalist system.

The farmer puts his labor power into the products of the soil and sells them; The wage worker sells his labor power direct. The farmer owns his produce until he sells it while the wage worker does not own the commodities which he produces. Both live in a society ruled by robber barons, and the cards are stacked against both.

In some instances the farmer has sunk lower than the wage worker, for he too often works for less than the cost of keeping him and in addition he goes into debt. His few acres are taken from him and he sinks into debt serfdom.

This is a tabloid history of the American farmer. Politically, he is neither more wise nor more dumb than the wage worker. Both have placed the governing powers into the hands of their enemies. The farmer hopes to recover his lost stake in capitalism; the wage worker had no stake, but he hopes to eventually return to the service of the capitalist kings. Both want security and emancipation but have not learned how to get them.

When they understand the Socialist program and translate their knowledge into public power, they will become masters of their own lives and bring their torment to an end.

Women Socialist Everywhere Lead Fight Upon War

By Gertrude Weil Klein

IT'S so easy to become dulled to adversity that even the prospect of a horrible catastrophe like the outbreak of another war—a prospect which is never completely absent—makes hardly an imprint on our minds. In other countries, for many obvious reasons, this is not so. In all the publications which come to us from comrades abroad, and particularly in the publications issued by the women Socialists in the various countries, the questions of war and peace are paramount.

In last month's Labor Woman, published in England, Comrade Mary Sutherland (whose gorgeous photograph on the editorial page makes me want to dash out and see if I can't find a photographer who will make me look like a human being)



G. W. Klein

[Tut, tut, Gertrude, your picture is swell!—Ed.] discusses the government's attack on the Peace Ballot recently taken in England. Stanley Baldwin is distressed, it seems, because the questions of war and peace have been dragged into party politics.

How or why should they be kept out of party politics? Comrade Sutherland asks. "Any party which has genuinely held convictions and a considered policy upon the questions of war and peace would be dishonest if it failed to state them from its platform." I would like to say more about this splendid publication, but space prevents.

At the recent inter-State Conference of Labor Women in Australia, with delegates present from all the states, the topic which overshadowed all others in the discussions was the subject of war. "If this women's conference did nothing more than to organize itself into a committee which will campaign for peace, it will be doing great things," said the leader of one of the State Parliamentary

Labor parties. Others expressed the opinion that the labor movement must lead, not follow, in the attack on war.

An interesting sidelight on the conference in Australia was the admission by some of the Labor Party leaders (men) that in the past the Labor Party had gravely neglected the women of the movement. "Had the party taken the women into its confidence in the early days, it would have advanced further. Women had to force their way into the movement, and for years their work did not get the recognition it deserved. There was a time, however, when the women's organization threatened to become bigger and more powerful than men's; and it was at that time that the labor movement adopted its most virile form."

On the question of war we want to call attention to a picture which it should be compulsory for everyone to see—Laurence Stallings' "The World War." I think it will be more than the munitions investigation to make people stop and think.

And now may I please call the attention of party branches, county organizations and other Socialist Institutions to the fact that we have our own cultural movement; that when an important or even just pleasurable event takes place we can call on Rebel Arts for a chorus which will sing revolutionary songs, or a dance group, or a puppet-show, or a dramatic group, and perhaps soon an orchestra.

Why, oh why, must we have such an incongruity as a love song at a reception of a heroic Socialist exile of us who heard the Rebel chorus at the dinner to Comrade Deutsch and Modigliani thrilled. Those of us who struck posters at the I.L.G.W.U. concert in Square Garden, at the Modigliani dinner also, will forget them. How we can take advantage of this in service so happily and freely is beyond me.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1935

Vol. XVIII No. 2

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 4-4822

Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page One)

A Billion for Defenses

YOU hear a great deal of talk about unbalancing the budget on account of feeding the hungry, starving unemployed, but you never hear a whimper from these "budget-balancers" about the increased expense of the army and navy. The President's budget message contains the largest peacetime budget for national defense ever sent to Capitol Hill.

The President asked Congress to appropriate \$792,484,265 for the army and navy for the year starting next July 1, \$180,000,000 more than for the current fiscal year and \$312,000,000 more than for the year before. Thus the requested appropriation is an increase of

about 65 per cent over the funds allotted in the last year.

In addition to \$792,000,000, both army and navy will receive additional funds to cover deficiencies in the current year's appropriations, and in all probability will obtain an allocation out of the public works fund, bringing the total close to \$1,000,000,000.

Supreme Court Opinion to Affect New Deal

IN a decision that electrified the Capital—its first dealing with the constitutionality of New Deal legislation—the Supreme Court declared invalid one of the major phases of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Delivered dramatically by Chief Justice Hughes, with every member of the tribunal except Justice Cardozo concurring, the opinion held that Congress exceeded its authority in delegating to President Roosevelt the power to prohibit the transportation of petroleum and its products in interstate and foreign commerce in excess of quotas assigned to the producing states.

While the decision confined itself to a single section of the NIRA, that concerning oil transportation, it received wide interpretation at having penetrated in its effect to have left the odd governing

other industries under suspicion and probably on the defensive.

In official quarters there was distinct apprehension over the psychological, if not, indeed, the legal repercussions of the decision. Donald R. Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council, issued a warning against too general construction upon the implications of the opinion. "Any lawyer should be careful," he said, "to interpret an opinion of the Supreme Court as a statement of the law covering the subject-matter of the opinion and not to extend its implications for the purpose of prophesying what the court may or may not decide in other cases upon a different subject-matter."

THE sneerers and the snickerers have a new joke on the college people who took the place of the political "loyal workers" and "devoted friend of the people," whom the politicians—not the "brain trusters"—appointed. The story comes from Senator Capper, so it must be true.

A farmer from the Kansas grass roots dropped into his local AAA headquarters and said: "I've come in to see about shorts for my hogs."

"Oh, yeah?" replied the bright young college girl in charge, sent out from Washington by Secretary Wallace. "Oh, yeah? And I suppose the next thing I know you'll be coming in to see about shorts for your cows."



"It would be funny to dig up some worms for some other bird to eat!"
"Yes, as bad as paying rent for a nest!"

Naval Armory Blocked

(Continued from Page One)

Resolutions of protest against the building of the armory had been adopted by the Socialist Party, the Federated Trades Council, the Workers' Committee on Unemployment, and many unions.

An attempt was made at the last meeting of the Trades Council to resist previous action which had taken place at a meeting on December 1st, with Socialist Party, and many unions.

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, \$3.00
1 Year to Canada, \$2.50
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Socialists Make Their Power Felt In Legislature

(Continued from Page One)

the day by the Democrats, and were granted, each to adopt some new "strategy" for inveigling the Socialists to break their lines.

Even while the Senate was taking one ballot after another, Thomas J. Spelacy and other Democratic bosses were busy sending messengers and advisors to coach the Senators in new lines of procedure to break the deadlock.

Temporary substitution of candidates was attempted on three occasions, but the vote continued along party lines—17 Democratic, 15 Republican, and 3 Socialist. On several ballots, however, one Democrat switched his vote to the Socialist; this was done to get the Socialist reaction.

The Senate room was crowded to capacity with interested spectators, all watching closely to see how the Socialists would move. The lower house was almost devoid of spectators, as even the members of the lower house, which had organized soon after convening, spent most of their time in the Senate.

The Socialist Senators were distinguished by red roses they wore. White roses had been distributed to all the solons before the start of the session, but the Socialists picked red ones from the handiest flower basket in the Senate rooms. Seated in the middle of the single semi-circled aisle of 35 Senators, the three Socialists were conspicuous with their "taint" of red.

Numerous "deals" were proposed to the Socialists during the session but the Socialists held steadfastly refusing to partake in any such deals. Any agreements made by the Socialists may make the session of the Legislature they made clear, will be in line with the interests of the workers of the state, not the bourgeoisie as their guide. Mayor [Name], who was at the Capitol, was frequently approached by [Name] in return for a switch of Socialist votes.

However, pointed out [Name] that he and the [Name] were interested in [Name]

STIMPSON PLEDGES SOCIALIST RULE

TORONTO—James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and long Controller of this, the second city of Canada, polled over 44,000 votes and won the mayoralty by a plurality of 3,440 after the hottest campaign in the history of the city.

Frank Regan, Socialist candidate for Simpson's old post as Controller, polled 26,242 votes, and all aldermanic candidates received heavy votes. Dr. Rose Henderson was re-elected to the Board of Education with the record vote of 7,482 in Ward 5.

It was a straight Socialist campaign, all the big dailies of the city having united to condemn Simpson and his associates on the ticket as "Bolsheviks." The whole campaign was conducted as an anti-C.C.F. fight, the Labor candidates being all members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Simpson ran on the C.C.F. platform, which included public ownership and control of all utilities, abolition of sweatshops, and other Socialist planks.

Communists, who are strong in Toronto, waged an aggressive campaign, but polled only 4,400 fewer than at the last

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS

Standing: Representatives Jack C. Bergen (left) and Harvey G. Bender. Seated, (left to right): Senators Audubon J. Secor, Albert E. Eccles, and John M. Taft.



was the welfare of Connecticut's masses of citizens.

Flabbergasted, the politicians returned to the fruitless balloting for the rest of the day.

After the vote on clerk, another battle looms on the election of the president pro tempore. Senator John M. Taft is Socialist choice.

While Bridgeport's two Socialist Assemblymen—Jack C. Bergen and Harry G. Bender—are not in so strategic a position as their comrades in the Senate, they may prove themselves to be of more importance than was first thought. The House, with 179 Republicans, 86 Democrats, and 2 Socialists, requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and for certain other business. In one of the first matters to come before the House, the two Socialist votes were instrumental in defeating a motion for the suspension of the rules.

Bridgeport's two Socialist representatives may thus be said to be in a strategic position, especially since a great deal of the legislative business in the last weeks of the Legislature is done by suspension of the rules.

AUSTRIAN "AMNESTY" STORIES BRANDED AS LIES

STATEMENTS of the Austrian government to the effect that most of the Socialist prisoners have been freed are completely at variance with the facts, declares Dr. A. S. Lipschitz, official representative of the Austrian Social Democracy in the United States. Not only have the Socialist prisoners not benefited from the widely heralded Christmas amnesty in this so-called Christian state, but more than 1,000 Socialists are still kept in prison and concentration camps. Most of them have never been tried in the courts; daily hundreds are arrested for insignificant offenses.

The ill-treatment of prisoners, racial minorities and other groups is also an established fact. The methods used by the Austrian po-

lice and the courts are best demonstrated in two examples. The one is of a Viennese municipal worker who, after daring to deposit a wreath of red flowers on the grave of one of the victims of the February civil war, was sentenced to two weeks in prison and then discharged after 18 years of service, with the cancellation of his pension claims. The other concerns Jewish teachers, of whom only four are left in the public schools of Vienna. Such is the record of this Catholic-Fascist state.

A government that is hated by an overwhelming majority of the people cannot be taken seriously. All efforts to pacify Europe must be in vain as long as the Schuschnigg government rules: Austrian labor is battling valiantly against the fascist elements which have turned Austria into a graveyard, differing only in degree but not in substance from Nazi Germany. Austrian organized labor will not rest until its rights have been restored and fullest expression of freedom is given to the people, without whose cooperation even the strongest state must fall apart.

Socialists Don't Need to Be Told What to Do

IT'S just another "Innocents' Club." And as such, Socialists know how to keep away from it.

A few days ago the local Communist sheet, pursuing its avowed policy of never attempting "to misinform either itself or the working class on a single issue than concerns the workers (Daily Worker, Dec. 31), carried a story with a front-page eight-column headline to the effect that "Socialist branches" were sending delegates to a so-called Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in Washington.

A careful reading of the story revealed that exactly two branches were alleged to have elected such delegates—surely startling news warranting the headlines the Communists gave it.

However, one of the two branches, the New Kensington Branch of Westmoreland County, Pa., emphatically repudiates the "news"; we have not yet heard from the other. The branch writes that "they are not only opposed to a united front on this issue but on all issues. This whole matter is only another fabrication of the Daily Worker."

All Socialists in Westmoreland County, Pa., and everywhere, are opposed to war and fascism, are opposed to racial chauvinism and to Jim Crowing the Negroes; they are against unemployment and for social insurance; and they are against capitalism and for Socialism. BUT THEY DON'T NEED THE COMMUNISTS TO TELL THEM SO. And they don't have to wait to be herded into Communist "Innocents' Clubs" to work against the things all Socialists are against and for things all Socialists are for.

Furthermore, all Socialists are against dictatorship; and for democracy, truth-telling, fair-dealing and human decency. Socialists can find ways of working for Socialism without being obliged to associate themselves with the Communist heroes of Madison Square Garden and the defenders of terror and dictatorship.

These words are not addressed to well-informed Socialists. They are addressed to newcomers in the movement who have not yet learned what the Communism of the Communist Party and the contemptible "splinter" organizations means in practice in disruption, division, disunity and disaster to the working class.

Tony Sender Inaugurates Phila. Labor Institute

PHILADELPHIA—Tony Sender, fugitive from German fascism and former Socialist members of the German Reichstag, will speak on Saturday, Jan. 12, at the new Labor Institute, 415 S. 19th St.

Comrade Sender will be the guest speaker at the opening exercises of the Socialist Institute.

The Socialist Institute will open officially Saturday evening. Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, Professor of Philosophy at Swarthmore College and recent Socialist candidate for Governor, will begin a series of ten lectures on "The World We Live In" Monday evening, Jan. 14. August Tyler, educational director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York, will give two series of ten lectures each on "The Elements of Socialism" Saturday evenings and on "The Economics of Socialism" Sunday afternoons. Simon Libros will conduct a class on Marxism Wednesday evenings.

FREE! Do you want a copy FREE!

of any of the following outstanding books? For 10 new subscribers at the rate of \$1 a year, we will mail you free (postpaid):

- NORMAN THOMAS....."Human Exploitation"
- G. D. H. COLE.....or "What Marx Really Meant"
- ALBERT HALPER.....or "The Foundry"
- LOUIS ADAMIC.....or "Dynamite"

You may have a copy of one of these books 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.

Start gathering the subs among your comrades, shopmates and neighbors.

MAKE THE START TODAY!

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

Enclosed find \$10 for 10 new subscribers to be sent to the following names (attach a list of

the names) for which mail me free of charge

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

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

The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

Lloyd George and the Labor Party

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, finding himself in his 72nd year without a party but full of vigor and little to employ that energy, has been making some tentative moves in the direction of affiliation with the Labor Party.

Speculation on Lloyd George's future course is one of the major political pastimes in England, and the attitude of the Labor Party toward the Welshman's tentative advances is a matter of the highest political importance, considering that it is generally conceded that Labor will win the next election and that Lloyd George—if he is accepted by Labor—would be an important and influential figure in the next Government.

Lloyd George, once the leader of an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, is now "leader" of a "party" of four members—his daughter, his son, another relative and himself. He long ago broke with the official Liberals, and since 1931 he has been largely independent of all parties. He is still a power because of his vivid personality. Unable any longer to stomach the Tories (whose leader he was in the coalition government from 1916 to 1922), he has been drawing closer and closer to the Labor Party.

This is interesting, in view of an amusing incident of 1923. In that year Lloyd George came to the United States, fresh from his long Premiership. The Labor Party was growing fast, but no one dreamed that within five months it would be called to form a government. No one but the despised Socialists dared then to criticize the monstrous Treaty of Versailles, of which Lloyd George, together with Woodrow Wilson and Clemenceau—both of whom then living—were the main authors. The Welshman was then 60 years old, full of life and ambition and undoubtedly he confidently expected soon again to become Premier. There had been rumors that he was planning to join the rapidly growing Labor Party, and when he arrived in New York harbor I put several questions to him in the course of the interview he gave before the ship docked.

I asked him if he thought the Treaty of Versailles had added to the happiness of mankind; and also if it was true that he intended to join the Labor Party. He was visibly embarrassed, but he replied that the Treaty was all right except for some minor details; and that "the Labor Party will have to behave itself much better than it is behaving" before he could think of joining it. When I asked what the "minor details" were, and in what way the Labor Party would have to "behave" better, he vaguely waved his arm in the air and changed the subject to his golf game. A year later I met a friend who had met Lloyd George and his daughter in Bombay a few months previously, and Miss Megan complained that a Socialist newspaperman had embarrassed her father no end in New York harbor. They were embarrassing questions to him in 1923.

Now Lloyd George, in a speech in November, announces that he is prepared to throw the weight of his influence back of the Labor Party "to help replan and reorganize" British industry, a previous announcement that he had "retired" from politics not having been taken very seriously.

Lansbury's Reply

LLOYD GEORGE'S bid was answered by George Lansbury, leader of the British Labor Party, in a speech late in December in which the temper of the Labor Party, its confidence of victory and its uncompromising stand for Socialism are revealed.

"Let Mr. Lloyd George go through the country and proclaim the bankruptcy of capitalism," said Lansbury. "He will not rally the people to patch up that decaying system. If he wants to 'get something done' let him join us in our constructive program." Replying to the Welshman's request that the Labor Party cooperate with other groups "to get something done" Lansbury declared: "They should cooperate with us. We are the second party in the state. If he really wants 'to get something done' he must either get the Tory party to agree with him or he must agree with us. The business we have in front of us is to make Socialists."

"I do not want the Labor Party ever to be in office again under the dictatorship of anybody. If when we come to socialize banking, credit, mines, lands and reorganize industry—if then he volunteers to come and help us, we shall be glad for him or anyone else to do so." But "we are not going to stand for any mutilation of the Socialist program."

This incident gives an insight into the British political situation worth columns of factual reports.

Socialist Strength "Down Under"

SEVERAL weeks ago we printed figures showing the substantial electoral advance of the Labor Party in Australia following the serious setbacks of the past few years. We have now a table of figures that indicate the relative strength of the parties in the Commonwealth. In all 18 Senators were elected. The Government parties polled 1,744,144 votes; there were 1,356,184 Socialist

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR SACRED PRIVATE PROPERTY!

Don't say that we're not giving you fair warning of the dangers you are facing in the prospect of a victory of Socialism.

"If we had Socialism," we learn from a lady who speaks with authority, "the first thing that would happen would be the abolition of private property. Do you know how many million of people in this country either own their own homes or are in the process of buying them?"

"Under a Socialist government the first thing that these people will find is that these houses will be taken from them."

And who speaks so authoritatively? From whom do we get this grave warning? It is Lady Maureen Stanley, speaking in Salisbury, England. She is the wife of Oliver Stanley, M.P., Minister for Labor in the MacDonald government; her father was Lord Londonderry, and her father-in-law was Lord Derby, the biggest ground landlord in Lancashire.

That ought to put you on guard against the wicked Socialists. And that ought to give you an idea of the source of most of the warnings against the "evils" and "dangers" of Socialism, and of the hallelujahs of praise for the present beneficent system.

votes, and 187,945 labeled "others." The Government with 53 per cent of the votes won all 18 seats; the Socialists, with over 41 per cent of the total vote, won none.

The Case of Egon Erwin Kisch

EGON ERWIN KISCH is a German Communist writer from Czechoslovakia, who is traveling for one of the numerous Communist "Innocents' Clubs" seeking to organize the opposition of the masses to war and fascism under Communist auspices. So far he is indistinguishable from any one of scores of men and women similarly placed.

But when Kisch came to Australia to speak, he became an international incident. Together with Gerald Griffin, of New Zealand, Kisch came to address one of the "anti-war" congresses the Communists are so adept at organizing. And he was promptly held up as an undesirable immigrant, as was Griffin, by Attorney General Robert Menzies. It appears that no alien may enter Australia who cannot read and write, but the law does not specify what language the visitor must be master of. Now, since Kisch happens to be a noted linguist, Mr. Menzies had to exercise considerable ingenuity to find a language that he didn't know. He finally settled on Erse, the ancient Gaelic tongue of the Irish in the days of the old kings! That stumped Mr. Kisch, but only for a while. He jumped overboard from his ship in Sydney harbor, got himself badly injured by the screw propeller of his ship, and was able to deliver his address (clad in what the British call pyjamas) to a vastly larger audience than he otherwise would have had.

It is significant that the whole labor movement, both political and industrial, rose up in violent protest against the red-baiting of the Commonwealth government, although everyone of those who protested is perfectly aware of the mission of Mr. Kisch, and of the disruptive results of all Communist propaganda in Australia. There lie before me many issues of Australian and New Zealand labor and Socialist pages with whole pages devoted to the protest against the Menzies order. Labor is—or should be—the hope of democracy.

THE SAAR A POW

By Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz

ANOTHER fateful chapter of the Versailles Treaty draws to a close. On Sunday the Saarlanders will vote either to join the German fatherland or to maintain the status quo under the League of Nations. The third possibility, joining with France, may be discounted.

An international Saar police will maintain law and order in this small territory on which the eyes of the whole world are focused. Behind them stands an international army composed of British, Italian, Swedish and Dutch military detachments and a host of League of Nations officials. For once the world is prepared that the true voice of the Saar people shall be heard.

It is hard to speculate on the outcome. The situation changes almost daily. What with indirect terror, intimidation, the appearance of Nazi disciplinary squads and other fascist methods, the observer will not be deceived by impressive mass demonstrations of the German Front, the Nazi outfit. There has been, however, a decided shift in favor of the German Liberty Front, composed of Socialists, Communists, Catholics, and others fighting for freedom, although it is likewise difficult to estimate in advance their numerical strength.

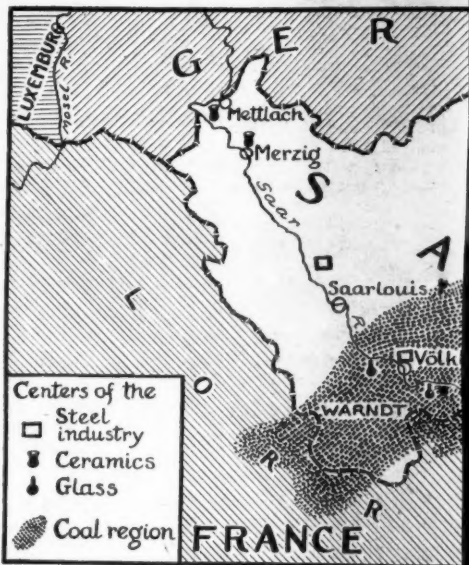
Goebbels' Propaganda

Propaganda has been used to the utmost, and while the gigantic Nazi propaganda machinery, according to Goebbels, has buried the Saar under tons of literature and emotional appeals, the Liberty Front has hammered away at the vulnerable points in the enemy's armor. Needless to say, the weapons of the Liberty Front were furnished by the Nazis, who are now reaping in the Saar what they have sown in two years of cruel dictatorship.

World opinion is speculative on the Saar problem. But what is the Saar problem? It is solely due to the advent of Hitlerism and to the political, economic and social problems it has created. Only two years ago a Saar plebiscite would have meant an almost unanimous vote in favor of return to Germany. Today the chances are almost even, although slightly in favor of the Nazis. But to gain this slight advantage, it was necessary to bring thousands of former Saarlanders from countries overseas at the expense of the German government—which appears to have money for everything except honorably contracted foreign debts.

A strict line of division runs today through the Saar, the line between liberty and tyranny; between democracy and dictatorship; between the right of the individual to express himself and the fascist-conceived duty of becoming a nameless cog in the machinery of an almighty state. This line of division has erased all party distinctions. Deep-lying differences of "Weltanschauung" have been buried, and thus we see Socialists, Communists, Catholics and even Conservatives united in a common cause against a common enemy.

But the Saar problem is of vital importance not only to the people and groups affected, it is an issue of life and death to the whole



world. On it hinges the question whether peace in Europe, precarious as it is, shall continue, or whether the world shall again be drenched in a blood bath. Let there be no mistake; a Nazi victory in the Saar, aside from bolstering up the tottering morale of the Third Reich, means an intensification of war dangers regardless of Hitler's peace protestations.

Vicious Pan-Germanism

What Nazism stands for is a revived Pan-Germanism, a spirit that strives to unite all German-speaking people, even against their will, into one country and one mighty empire. This Pan-German empire, in Nazi ideology, is destined to rule the world. No doubt, the Leader and his men are taking

their mission seriously. In this present-day Germany tremendous waves resemble her Jewish in more than one respect of a Chosen People root in Germany, an avalanche will bring destruction to what happens if Nazi? Well, world are not measured months and a triumph in the open the stopped, poisonous where. Saar is cance

How Hitler's 'A' The Women

By Tony Sender

(Address over Station WEVD)

IT has been asserted that German women are responsible for fascism getting into power in Germany. I do not believe it. The Nazi party was primarily a men's party and in the first years of its existence had almost exclusively a following of men. It was only lately that they made great efforts to get female votes and followers, without succeeding more with them than with the men. In some place, where we had separate women's and men's vote, we could even establish that the Nazis got more men's than women's votes.

But if women are not more responsible for the rule of Nazism than the men, they are to a greater extent the victims of the regime. Not only have they lost the gains of centuries, not only are they regarded as inferior to men, not only is all the constructive work of three generations of fighting women in the political, professional and social field destroyed, but the suffering and privation of women are still more atrocious than that of men.

You know that the Nazis have no woman member in Parliament—women, according to Nazi opinion, are incapable of any constructive work. Their only task is to marry and to get children—as many as possible.

The Nazis asserted that they believed

in Germany. But at the situation wives and mothers of the family. You know that tarized the whole that means consta great majority of younger ones in la are nothing but the youngsters in t and the older men Nazi and sport org moother, as the hea sees her family home! They are o the camps, or—if t —in the comradesh before was so litt family life than two years. However, I have only of the friend of the Nazi fascis a moment what th and mother of a opponents means! the sands of ha lost thei do not get an mistery reign of thousands o been arrested ment, the concentrat and tortur and thei swer the small p small pe

UNDER MAGAZINE



Map by courtesy of Foreign Policy Ass'n

Those who doubt need only look at Poland, now on very good terms with Hitler Germany. There has also been a slow but systematic infiltration of Nazi ideas in Switzerland, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and other countries. Even large countries are subject to it, as the recent Nazi flirtations with French ex-servicemen indicate. They are calculated to weaken the world morally and materially. The Saar is only an outward signal of these danger signs.

Hitler says the return of the Saar to Germany will remove another danger spot from the arena of European politics. Quite the contrary is true, as proven by a recent statement of the Nazi leader Simon, boss of the Saar associations in the Reich, who said with obvious pride that a Saar victory will mean only another stepping-stone and spring-board for the advance of Hitlerism.

Once the Saar question is settled in favor of Nazism, Upper Schleswig will be taken up, later Silesia, and if everything proceeds smoothly, Alsace-Lorraine. There is also Austria, only postponed but not forgotten in the Nazi scheme. Other central and southern European states are constantly menaced, a situation which accounts for the growing tension between black-shirted fascism and brown-shirted Nazism.

An Abominable Treaty

Socialists justly agree that the Versailles Treaty was an abominable crime. But out of this conviction, which has gradually taken hold of the whole world, many people have begun to develop a curious attitude. They say that the Nazis are trying to rectify the injustices of the Versailles Treaty. *This is not true.* Quite the contrary, a sweeping revision would deprive the Nazis of their greatest asset to whip up German public opinion at any time and convert it into Nazi channels. They do not care for the treaty provisions which for practical intents and purposes have already been disposed of.

Through the haze of propaganda shines the flickering star of German world rule, a danger which must be resisted at all costs. Nazism is truly a world danger, not because it is a new political form designed for German purposes, but because it represents in reality the revival of the old and never extinguished hopes of German world domination.

A Nazi victory in the Saar may not mean war, but the fall of the Saar will undoubtedly be one barrier less between Western Europe and the steadily advancing tide of fascist imperialism.

Max Braun Speaks

January 13th will not give an answer to these problems, but it will permit certain conclusions in this great age-old conflict. In the meantime, our hearts and feelings go out to our brothers in the Saar, whose case has been so well summed up in the words of their courageous leader, Max Braun: "We love our fatherland as much as any German. We feel that it has been subdued and degraded by a band of foreign adventurers. We realize the danger of these explosive forces stored up in Nazi Germany, and we raise our voices in solemn warning before it is too late."

Whatever the future may bring to these courageous pioneers and fighters for freedom in the Saar, we will stand by them. We are all united in a common cause, a cause of brotherhood and humanity so great that it has outworn all party lines and distinctions.

TONY SENDER TELLS OF UNDERGROUND GERMAN PARTY

By Jack Sullivan

NEITHER depression nor war will of themselves bring about the overthrow of the Hitler regime—a fight will be necessary, predicted Tony Sender, formerly a member of the German Reichstag and prominent international Socialist, now in America. Despite her many years of service in the Socialist cause, Comrade Sender is remarkably young-looking and she speaks a fluent English. She is here to tour this country in behalf of the underground Socialist movement in Germany.

Underground for the first time since the era of Bismarck, the German Socialist Party is rapidly forging a powerful new movement, Comrade Sender reported.

"The details of our working methods," she said, "cannot be revealed, but we have developed entirely new methods for the German situation. Only those who are well known to us are accepted in the underground movement, as the lives of all other members depend upon their complete loyalty. The torture to which they are subjected upon arrest is so inhuman that even the strongest wills can sometimes be broken. None of our members know the names of very many other Socialists, and even then these names may be aliases, so that the whole organization cannot be destroyed even if the worst does happen in a few cases. Conditions in Germany are far more severe now than they were under the infamous Bismarck repression, as even in those times we were tried by courts according to the law; but now each storm trooper is a law unto himself."

A united front between Socialists and Communists is not probable, Comrade Sender predicted. "The ranks of the Communist workers, because of their loose organization, contain many police spies and government agents, which explains why so many of the Communist leaders have been captured and imprisoned. Although a united front is favored by many of the exiled members in Prague and Paris, the actual workers in the underground movement fear such a possibility because their lives would be in even greater danger. Although a few Socialists have deliberately joined the storm troop organizations to obtain information, the great majority of the members are concentrating on the reorganization of the former trade union members through groups in factories and shops."

Comrade Sender warned against an over-estimation of Communist strength on the basis of news reports.

"In keeping with Hitler's former election campaigns," she pointed out, "the bogey of Russia is still played up in Germany to conceal the real nature of the dictatorship. Everyone who disagrees with the German government is labeled a Russian Bolshevik. When Socialists are arrested the papers report that Bolshevik agents have been arrested. When copies of Socialist Action the Socialist underground newspaper, are confiscated, they become Communist documents from Moscow in the Hitler press. Because Russia is so near Germany, such Bolshevik scares work even better than in this country, where Russia is almost an abstraction."

Tony Sender will tour the entire country to explain the necessity of supporting the underground movement in Germany, and to describe the present critical situation in Europe. She has been an editor of the Metal Trades Magazine for Shop Stewards for thirteen years, and was a member of the German Reichstag until the last legal election.

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

"The Sparks Fly Upward"

BEGINNING with the end of the World War in 1918, the "radical" movement in this country became a cave of Adullam. At least fifteen Communist groups appeared. Outside of these groups were five organizations—the S.P., S.L.P., I.W.W., A. F. of L., and F.L.P.—each with its own distinct philosophy and program. Each of the fifteen Communist groups tossed literary bombs at each other, and the roar of the "Marxians" was heard from Dan to Beer-sheba. The casualties were frightful.

Within each group there were also divisions, marches and counter-marches, attacks and retreats, ambushes, desertions, reunions and further divisions. Each group had its expert "strategist" with a perfect plan for toppling over capitalism, and he was enraged at the cussedness of the others who would not accept it.

This delirium continued for a few years till the army of each was largely depleted. Then the strategist gathered the fragments into one Communist organization, each leader with a meat axe under his coat to be used at the proper time. In a few years the weapons were used and the war broke out again, resulting in new divisions, each under the command of an expert strategist. The war continues in the spirit of Job, who declared that "Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward."

The sparks are flying again, as any one may understand who has the patience to read the various revolutionary gazettes and through them pay a visit to the battlefield. Look 'em over and weep. Here are the S.P., S.L.P., C.P., C.P.O., C. P. of Struggle, Workers' Party of the U. S., Proletarian P. R.P.C., F.L.P. and I.U.P. Ten of 'em, count 'em, ten, and we are not certain that we have included all. By the time this appears in print, there may be one or two more, for within some of those we have mentioned are left, right and center, which promises more sparks ere the night falls.

Many strategists talk of "betrayal of leaders" and each group has its own leaders as potential "betrayers." There are groups that plant its agents in other groups to spy out secrets and espionage becomes a revolutionary duty. Where this occurs, suspicion is rife. If a group makes a convert from another group, the rescued mortal has a letter published in which he reveals that he has at last seen the light and has adopted the "correct line." The group he deserted then publishes another letter of a member who has deserted from the other group. He has also seen the light and adopted the "correct line." The two groups have simply exchanged prisoners and each prisoner has changed the form of delirium from which he suffered.

Then look over the long theses and manifestos addressed to the proletariat, to the numerous groups, their factions and factions and the world at large and have another weep. More sparks fly upward and man is still troubled. The latest is the Manifesto of the Workers' Party, founded by A. J. Muste's awkward squad and the Trotskyites, led by James P. Cannon. "The formation of the Workers' Party is a great step forward," is the cheering news. "A center has been built to which the now unattached working class fighters as well as the fighting elements in other parties and groups may rally."

We rejoice till we read the comment of the Daily Worker, and we again weep. Our weep becomes agonized sobs when we read the comment of the Communist League of Struggle, which declares that the Cannon group displays "the typical American bourgeois braggart, transforms every step backward into a mighty step forward." The leaders "try to cover up the complete and utter bankruptcy of that group." As for the Muste group, it has served as a "lightning rod to lead the discontent growing among the workers through safe channels into the ground." And the prospects of the new party? Simple enough. The new party only "clears the political atmosphere and allows the Communist League of Struggle to carry on its revolutionary work better than ever."

And what is the main explanation of fifteen years of this? It is a long story that cannot be told here, but one thing is sure. This does not and never can represent the working class. The delirium itself is evidence of a state of mind alien to an intelligent movement of the working class. Its isolation from the workers cultivates the delirium and the delirium insures the continuance of this isolation. The Socialist Party is more free from this than any other group precisely because it has some sympathetic contact with the workers. To the extent that we, in the words of the late George Bryan Logan, take liberty "into the mines and sweatshops and committee rooms, the grain fields and the battle lines," will we avoid this deadly delirium and build a mass movement of the working class.

It is pre-which makes swept by anti-Semitism, antagonists ect. The idea taken deep out of it an which will weasy world. The Saar goes developments in terms of ars. A Nazi will again o effectively rruptive and used every- best of the small signif- It is only a

move in a greater and truly staggering world game. After having "coordinated" the German people, destroyed all forces of liberty and progress, and built up a fearful military machine, the Nazis have begun to undermine and to disrupt the internal forces of the smaller countries bordering on Germany. The Nazi aim is to bring them into their sphere of influence, and a victorious outcome of the Saar plebiscite will undoubtedly hasten this process. Everywhere one looks, Nazi agents are at work; temporary setbacks will not deter the Nazis from their course.

Poland and Danzig
Nazi Germany has also succeeded to a certain extent in improving her international position.

Paradise Enslaves of Germany

From the last cents they can spare will reach the prisoner or will be stolen by their unscrupulous guardians, or if letters sent to him will be delivered. But the most terrific moment is when the news of a so-called suicide finally reaches the outside—and the horror penetrates the heart of the wife asking herself: "Will they kill my husband with the same bestiality? When will this martyrdom come to an end?"

And still—she must be courageous, try to make her living and take care of the children. But who dares to give a job to the wife of an outlaw?

It is a hard fight which requires the maximum energy and optimism of a human being. And yet—she has to confront a still greater difficulty. Her children are the objects of special attention in school. They must learn that the Marxists—and also their parents—are "criminals" and enemies of the German nation, whom they must despise. And often the children are induced to watch their parents and tell the teacher if they are still fighting the Nazi creed! Imagine the situation of a mother who has witness how her children are taught up in school as enemies of their own parents, how the Nazi school misuses the power of the child's soul in order to create hatred between the child and his mother! What must the woman do? Tell the truth to her little son about the Nazi barbarism and the purity of her social idea? Will

(Continued on Page Six)

ELLEN WILKINSON HERE FOR LECTURE TOUR

FIVE feet tall and a shock of red hair, but she is one of the most prominent and pugnacious anti-fascist fighters in the British labor movement. Ellen Wilkinson, organizer of the Union of Distributive Workers with a membership of 135,000, former member of Parliament, and recently expelled from Spain during a tour of investigation, has just arrived for an anti-fascist tour under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy. She will speak in twenty-five lecture circuit cities for the L.I.D.

Ellen Wilkinson is one of the most colorful personalities in the British Labor Party. In the next election she will stand for the constituency of Jarrow, a town in the northern part of England, 85 per cent of whose population is unemployed.

Although she is organizer of the fifth largest trade union in Great Britain, much of Ellen Wilkinson's work during the past two years has been raising funds for fighting fascism in Germany and Austria. After the suppression of the recent Spanish revolt, she and Lord Lis-towel went to Spain to investigate the atrocities against the workers in Asturias. Although Prime Minister Lerroxx assured them protection, the military in Asturias kidnapped them and expelled them from the country. Previous to this, however, Comrade Wilkinson had interviewed many Socialist leaders in jail and had had a long talk with Largo Cabellero, and consequently is one of the best informed persons on what is going on in Spain.

Trade union groups and Socialist Party organizations desiring to hear Comrade Wilkinson, should communicate with the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th St., New York City.

It has been erroneously stated, and without authority from either Comrade Wilkinson or the L.I.D., that she was to speak for the American Commission for the Status Quo in the Saar, a Communist group.

Tony Sender Thrills Vast Penna. Throng

PITTSBURGH. — Tony Sender, exiled German Socialist, spoke before a large audience Sunday evening, Jan. 6, at Moose Hall, New Kensington. The meeting was arranged by the Socialist Party of New Kensington and the Allegheny Valley Central Labor Union. Oliver Moyes, President of the Aluminum Powder Workers' Union, presided. Charles I. Miller, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers, also spoke.

After the meeting, enthusiastic trade unionists and party members met Comrade Sender at an impromptu conference, and discussed the industrial conditions of the district and union organization.

Comrade Sender's dates after the New Kensington meeting follow: Monday, Jan. 7, Erie; Tuesday, Jan. 8, Pittsburgh, at the Schenley High School Auditorium; Wednesday, Jan. 9, Altoona; Thursday, Jan. 10, Allentown, Labor Temple, 126 North 6th Street; Friday, Jan. 11, Reading, Odd Fellows Hall; Saturday, Jan. 12, Philadelphia, Labor Lyceum, 415 South 19th St.

Modigliani in Pittsburgh

Giuseppe Emanuele Modigliani, outstanding foe of fascism and for over 15 years parliamentary leader of the Socialist Party of Italy, will speak Sunday, 2 P. M., at the Moose Temple, 628 Penn Avenue, for the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Socialist Party.

An evening dinner is being arranged in Com. Modigliani's honor at the Young Men's and Young Hebrew Association, Bellefield Ave.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By James Oneal

American Economic History

IN the three decades following 1830 the household system of manufactures rapidly declined, except in some sections of the South and West. The Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, 1860, revealed the enormous strides made by the capitalist mode of production. The total value of manufactures in 1850 was over a billion dollars; ten years later this value had nearly doubled. The increase was more than 86 per cent in ten years.

However, this included all manufactures, the modern and the household type, the latter a decreasing factor. This decline of the household type may be traced in the main manufacturing states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania—in the period of 1840-1860. In these twenty years the value of household manufactures in Connecticut declined from \$226,162 to \$48,954 while the per capita value decline was from 0.73 to 0.11. The corresponding figures for the other states follow: Massachusetts, \$231,942 to \$245,886 and 0.31 to 0.20. New York, \$4,636,547 to \$717,898 and 1.91 to 0.18. Pennsylvania, \$1,303,093 to \$544,728 and 0.75 to 0.19.

Massachusetts showed a slight increase in the total value of family manufactures, but the per capita value decline, as in the other states, is evident. The old system lingered on mainly in the Southern states, where the slave system checked the development of modern manufactures. While family production also appeared in sections of the West more remote from roads, canals and railways, it did not develop on the extensive scale that it had in the East before the building of turnpikes and canals. The extension of roads, canals and railways to the frontier settlements made it unnecessary for the people in general to pass through the pioneer stage of household manufactures, although small shop enterprises obtained a foothold.

The rise of the new form of production stimulated inventions, and in 1836 the life of the patent was lengthened from 14 to 21 years. Before 1840 the number of patents annually issued was less than 500, but in 1860 the number was nearly 5,000. This enormous increase was represented mainly by machines in the textile, shoe and other industries, which displaced labor and increased the surplus

values that enriched the capitalist class. However, workers displaced in the East could find new opportunities in the West in building canals and railways, factories, towns and cities. While capitalist production expanded slowly into the West, its expansion into the South was largely checked by the barrier represented by large investments in land and slaves. This barrier had to be destroyed before capitalism could freely expand throughout the South.

Both South and West were mainly agricultural, and these regions on the whole were antagonistic to capitalist enterprise. The West was a region of small farms and the South largely of big estates tilled by Negro slaves. Both regions opposed high tariffs for manufacturers and favored sale of public lands at a price favorable to settlers rather than to speculators. Secretary of the Treasury Walker in 1845 reported a policy regarding public lands and tariffs that was aimed at checking capitalist interests.

By reducing the price of public lands, he declared, "the power of the manufacturing capitalist in reducing wages of labor would be greatly diminished" because workers would "cultivate the soil for themselves and families, instead of working for others twelve hours a day in the manufactories." Then, "reduce the taxes by reducing the tariff, and bringing down the prices which the poor are thus compelled to pay for all the necessities and comforts of life, and more will be done for the benefit of American labor than if millions were added to the profits of manufacturing capital by the enactment of a protective tariff."

Walker came from the slave state of Mississippi. His views were those of slave capital against manufacturing capital, but they also happened to favor the interests of the small farmers and shop producers of the West. The agrarian ruling class of the South and the rising capitalist class of the North were parting company in their partnership of ruling the republic. As manufacturing capital accumulated and capitalist enterprise expanded, it carried with it increasing antagonism to slave capital. This class struggle between the owners of two forms of capital was to be settled on the bloody battlefields of the Civil War.

(To be concluded)

Hitler Enslaves German Women

(Continued from Page Five)

the little fellow be able to lead a double life, or will he not become the denouncer of his own mother? It is a most desperate moral and mental conflict and almost impossible of solution. In so many cases hatred takes the place of harmony in the family life—and very often the wife has nobody to whom she can confide her awful suffering.

Equal rights for women are only realized in the fact that they as well as men have the same right to be sent to concentration camps—without indictment, without trial—without knowing how long imprisonment may last. Equality in suffering, that is the only equality in Nazi Germany.

For the rest, Nazi women are in the most unfortunate and outlawed position possible. The Nazi campaign against the working women is becoming more and more virulent. The idea is deliberately to carry out a mass replacement of women workers by men and then to call it "creation of employment."

Nazis do not want women to enter into the professions. Therefore women are only admitted to the universities on the basis of one to every ten men students.

The process of replacement is taking place on a huge scale in the textile industry, for centuries the undisputed domain of the woman worker. In West Germany, for instance, word has been passed that women are to be replaced by men, and the dismissal of women is going on. The same has taken place in East Prussia. In Westphalia the director of the Labor Exchange is demanding the dismissal not only of married women but also of the daughters of wage

earners. In the metal industry all women are to be dismissed and replaced by men.

Particularly energetic measures are to be taken in the cigarette industry to replace women with men. In one case, in order to save the employers from paying the higher wages ordinarily earned by men, the Nazi factory organization agreed to a wage reduction. So the dismissal of women in the industry is used as a lever to reduce the wage level to the lowest rate paid. The reduction of the men's wages at a time when their women are being driven out of employment means a depression of the standard of living of the working classes to a very low level.

The same procedure is used against women in the public services. The Cologne municipality, for instance, has prohibited the wives of its employees from under-

taking any paid employment, and has requested its employees to withdraw even their daughters from paid work. Women in medium and higher official positions are liable to arbitrary dismissal. The authorities are to be guided by the principle that in the National Socialist State, women of officials and employees are to be eliminated as far as possible from the public services.

Domestic service is the only occupation which the Nazis are generous enough to leave almost wholly to the women. Hitler has abolished compulsory unemployment insurance for women domestic servants. Since women servants can no longer draw unemployment benefit, and the demand for their labor is much smaller in Germany than the supply, you will not be astonished to learn that they are driven to prostitution, the only occupation in which women prosper under the Third Reich.

The Nazis have gone so far and so fast that even Nazi women are beginning to be alarmed—but their protest will have no effect.

The result is that women who are compelled by circumstances to work are trying to make their living in the home trades, where the unlimited hours of work and terrible conditions afford the utmost danger to the health of their families and themselves.

We feel it is our duty to show the reality of the praised happiness of fascism, so that those countries where the people have not yet lost liberty and freedom may learn their lesson from the most terrible experiences of the suffering millions in Nazi Germany, and that the women especially may see that they would be

BUT THE ANGELENOS DON'T LIKE SCABS

LOS ANGELES.—Alas! for this city's appreciation of "loyalty," which, in the minds of the editors of the savagely reactionary Los Angeles Times, means scabbery.

Prior to the gladsome Christmas season there was a big strike on the Los Angeles street car lines. True to its ugly traditions the Los Angeles Times carried on for strike breaking and scabbery. As a final crown of devotion to its low cause the Times called for contributions from its vast reading public (it has a colossal circulation) for Christmas turkeys for the "loyal" workers—that is, the men so lost to human decency as to scab on the strikers. The Times claimed 2,000 "loyal" workers, and asked for about \$10,000—a mere trifle for the readers of that sheet, accustomed as they are to million dollar movie "premieres" and the gaudy luxury of half-wit cinema flappers.

After much ballyhoo and tomtom pounding they managed to wangle about \$1,200 for their noble charity!

And that, dear readers, is the first ray of sunshine out of Los Angeles in a long, long time.

UNIONS TO BACK CHICAGO TICKET

By Arthur G. McDowell

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party of Cook County, although it must secure 60,000 signatures by February 26 to get on the ballot, has decided to put up a full ticket in the April mayoralty election. The County Central Committee has approved the nominations of Roy Burt for Mayor; Morris Seskind, President of the Jewish Federation of Trade Unions, for City Treasurer, and Arthur McDowell, national chairman of the YPSL, for City Clerk.

In order successfully to tackle the immense task of gathering signatures and running a working class ticket, the Labor Committee has invited all Chicago unions and fraternal bodies, the Workers' Committee on Unemployment Locals, Poale Zion, Workmen's Circle and party branches to a labor conference at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 3200 Ogden Avenue, Sunday morning, January 13.

This conference will ratify the city platform and set up a labor campaign committee. A labor ratification mass meeting in February will be proposed. This is the first time in many years that the party has put up a city ticket.

The call for the conference points out to the trade unions invited to send delegates, that the A.F.ofL. bi-partisan policy must soon be abandoned in favor of the formation of a party of labor's own creation, but meanwhile asks support of the efforts of the Socialist Party.

Oregon Communist Jailed Under Syndicalism Law

PORTLAND, Ore. — Dirk de Jonge, prominent Communist, one-time candidate for Mayor on the Communist ticket, was sentenced to seven years in jail under Oregon's Criminal Syndicalism Law.

De Jonge's "offense" was membership in the Communist party, and the prosecutors held that mere membership in an organization whose platform appeared to come into conflict with the law passed during the post-war anti-radical hysteria was sufficient to win conviction.

the most deplorable victims of their indifference towards fascist dictatorship. Look the German women of the working classes: Courageously they are fighting together with the men in order to reconquer freedom, the condition for human dignity!

Italian Socialists Spurn United Action with C. P.

A few weeks ago the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party, with headquarters in Chicago, acting on the invitation of the Italian Socialist Party with headquarters in Paris, and with the O.K. of a sub-committee of the Socialist Party of America, signed a so-called common action pact with the Italian section of the Communist Party, agreeing to work together in behalf of prisoners rotting in Mussolini's dungeons.

It now becomes apparent that this action was taken by the National Committee of the Italian Socialist Federation without consent of the affiliated branches, and the members of the federation are turning down the proposal to work with the Communists.

Following the signing of the pact in Chicago, the secretary of the federation communicated with Girolamo Valenti and Domenico Saudine of the New York downtown branch and Rosario Rotolo of the Brooklyn branch, asking them to form a local committee to meet the representative of the Italian Communist section and commence working in accordance with the agreement. But the three comrades having consulted with their local members declined the appointment, explaining their reason in the following letter:

Dear Comrades—

The undersigned, having been called by your executive committee to become members of the general committee of agitation to be formed as a result of the common action pact stipulated by our federation and the Italian representatives of the Communist party, are sorry to inform you that they cannot accept the appointment for the following reasons:

A common action pact of whatever nature can be realized only between persons and parties that have reciprocal respect for each other. The Communist party through its leaders and publication has for years been conducting a campaign of lies and vilification—when it is not sabotage and violence—on the fascist style—against our leaders and our party.

The executive of our federation certainly cannot ignore what the Daily Worker and the minor organs of our Communist friends publish daily against comrades who are dear to us, against leaders of our party who are only guilty of refusing to recognize the claim of infallibility of the Holy Synod of Moscow, and guilty of not applauding the special tribunal which have taken place against the Communists in Russia, all in the name of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the Stalin brand.

In the platform of the Communist party in New York State, 1934 election (an official document of recent date), we can read little gems of this sort:

"Socialist leaders betray strikes and work hand in hand with the police and underworld against the militant rank-and-file workers in their own union. Jacob Panken, a leader of the Socialist Party, evicted workers from their homes, was the agent of LaGuardia in breaking the taxi drivers' strike. Solomon, the Socialist candidate for Governor, has a record of using injunctions against strikers, making crooked deals with capitalist judges, in receivership swindles. The leaders of the Socialist Party are the same politicians, the same office-seekers who support capitalism. The Socialist Party a third party of capitalism..."

It is to be regretted that the Executive Committee of our Federation did not find it necessary on a question of such importance to consult the members of the National Council and still more to submit the proposition to a referendum vote.

As long as the Communists continue their method of insulting the very ones with whom they claim they want to get together, as long as the Communists keep on using the united front slogan as an expedient to swell their ranks, to create discord and try to disrupt our party, no common action pact is possible.

We feel that we would lose our self-respect and the respect we owe our party should we accept membership in the Action Committee. When the Communists will have shown (is it possible for them to do so?) that they are less sectarian, less presumptuous and politically honest; when they will have shown that they have abandoned the fascist and Jesuit maxim that "the end justifies the means"; then and only then will we discuss a united action with the Communists.

Massachusetts Yipsels Run Winter School

By Saul Harris
FITCHBURG, Mass.—An experiment in a winter school for organizers was successfully conducted here by the State Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Yipsels from December 26 to January 1. Thirty pupils, including Yipsels and party members from the entire state, attended classes in Socialist Fundamentals, History of American Socialism, History of International Socialism, and various organizational seminars in trade union tactics, the cooperative movement, public speaking, labor journalism and work with outside youth groups.

Sports Group in the Bronx

The Bronx Labor Center has organized an athletic training class for calisthenics and gymnastic work. The group meets every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. in the Hillquit Auditorium, 809 Westchester Ave. Apparatus has been provided by the Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance. Affiliation with the Workers' Sports League will be effected as soon as possible.

Final New York Vote

The Secretary of State has finally made public the vote for judicial offices and Congressmen-at-Large. Jacob Hillquit, as candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, received the highest vote on the ticket, except that for United States Senator.

Party Notes

National
W. R. Snow Open for Speaking Dates
W. R. Snow, former state secretary of Illinois, who has been organizing for the party in Montana, will soon undertake an eastern trip, on which speaking dates can be arranged in the following states: Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Socialist and labor groups desiring Snow's services should write national headquarters, 545 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Michigan
Arrangements are being completed for the State Convention in Detroit Jan. 26 and 27. Watch The New Leader for full details later.

Philadelphia
The Educational Committee announces the organization of the Socialist Institute at the new Labor Institute Building. Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, recent candidate for Governor and professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College, will deliver a series of ten lectures on "The World We Live in" beginning Monday, Jan. 14. Wednesday evenings Simon Lazarus will teach a class in Marxism. August Tyler will conduct two ten-lecture courses on the "Elements of Socialism" and on "The Economics of Socialism."

Connecticut
Norwich. Local Norwich will hold their first annual supper Sun., Jan. 13, at 6.30, in new headquarters, Stines Bldg., Main St.

New Jersey
East Orange. Oranges Branch opened new headquarters at 370 Main St. last week with an open house. The principal feature was a new play by M. Hart Walker, a branch member, entitled "Mr. Public vs. Mr. Public Utilities." The play is sponsored by the branch and is offered to other organizations at no cost.

New York State
Yonkers. Wm. M. Feigenbaum will speak on "Socialism and the Professional Worker" at the Forum meeting in party headquarters, 29 Palisade Ave., Monday evening, Jan. 14.

Party Notes
The class is for Senior Yipsels and party members of both sexes. A similar class for Junior Yipsels and Falcons is conducted every Saturday morning at 9:30. The instructor is Comrade Fritz Eisner, who acquired his training and ex-

Pennsylvania Closes The Door To All United Fronts

Special to The New Leader
PHILADELPHIA.—The State Executive Committee held a very important meeting Sunday, Jan. 6 here. There were also present James H. Maurer, Jesse H. Holmes, recent candidate for Governor; Birch Wilson, for Lieutenant Governor; J. Henry Stump, former Mayor of Reading and State Chairman; Lilith Wilson, Socialist member of the Legislature; Simon Libros, and Abe Belsky, organizer of local Philadelphia.

The committee considered many important questions of principle and policy and its decisions indicate the path the Pennsylvania party proposes to follow.

The report of the Executive Secretary on the party's organization structure shows the important position Pennsylvania holds in the party with its wide-flung state organization, predominant working-class composition, friendly relations with organized labor.

The "United Front" was viewed as a fundamental question of principle and tactics. The decision to continue opposition to any united front activities was emphasized by the unanimous adoption of the Pittsburgh resolution, calling not only for opposition to a united front with the Communist Party, the splinter Communist groups, and the Communist "Innocents' clubs, but also for the initiation of a campaign to acquaint party members and the Labor Movement in general with the dangers inherent in Communist philosophy.

Approval was given to the measures to be presented by Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson in the Legislature and a committee was elected to push a state-wide campaign before the public and in

Davis, Organizer of Rockland County Local, will preside. The Workmen's Circle has planned a series of lectures and discussions on the general subject of the cause and cure for industrial depressions.

Columbia Tea Co.

Order from your grocer this famous Russian Tea known to millions as "ZVIETOCNICHI!"

ORANGES FOR SALE
ORANGES, sweet, juicy, sun-ripened on trees; picked, shipped same day. Delivered express prepaid, \$3.50 bushel basket. Tangerines, \$3.75; Grapefruit, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Barker, Sebring, Fla.

MUSIC LOVERS: 100,000 of the finest records in the world on sale at 50¢ & 75¢ per record (values \$1.50 & \$2). The Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas of BACH, BEETHOVEN, BRAHMS, MOZART, WAGNER, etc. Free Mail Orders. Catalogue, THE GRAMOPHONE SHOP, Inc., 18 E. 45th St., N.Y.C.

Two Famous French Classics
'THE RED HEAD'
and
'A Nous La Liberté'
with English Titles
Now Available
For Unions, Club and Home Showings
Also Other European and American Films
Write to
GARRISON FILMS
729 7th Ave., N.Y.C.—BRyant 9-2549-1

the unions for the 30-hour week, anti- eviction measures, legislation against company unions and other measures to be introduced by the Socialists.

The resolution submitted by Local Philadelphia on the Revolutionary Policy Committee was approved and a motion passed calling upon party members to withdraw from the R. P. C. and that failure to do so would subject them to expulsion. After careful analysis of the policy and tactics of the R. P. C., the State Committee unanimously agreed that adherence to such principles is detrimental to the best interests of the party and are not in accord with Socialist philosophy.

The committee drew up plans to raise a \$5,000 fund for organization work, the Fund Committee to be headed by James H. Maurer.

Birch Wilson and Sarah Limbach reported on the Boston session of the National Executive Committee, and their report was unanimously approved. This committee was elected to present to the N.E.C. the Pennsylvania position against the United Front as expressed in the Pittsburgh resolution which received the endorsement of the majority of the membership.

A special committee was elected to formulate plans to bring closer cooperation between the Party and the Youth Movement.

At the request of Reading, a committee was selected to formulate plans for more stringent admission qualifications. The committee voted to disapprove the conduct of Franz Daniel, who as candidate for a state office failed to complete his speaking tour without offering any explanation.

The executive secretary was authorized to develop a study course for Socialists participating in trade union activities, to impress such party members with their responsibilities.

The State Committee convened at the New Labor Institute on Sunday morning and adjourned late in the afternoon with a feeling that the condition of the Pennsylvania organization indicates great possibilities and that the policy and program adopted will lead the organization to take its place as the Keystone of the American Socialist Party. The following committee members were present: Raymond Hofess, David Rinne, Charles Sands, Sidney Stark, Joseph Schwartz, Jane W. Tait, Julius Weisberg, Charles Young and the Executive Secretary, Sarah Limbach. Due to illness, Darlington Hoopes, Socialist member of the Legislature, who was also to confer with the State Committee, was unable to attend.

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 \$1,000 amount 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

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
75,000 MEMBERS
The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence
\$5,000,000 ASSETS
100 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 13 weeks per year, at \$3, \$18, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$10 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$500 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
200 17th East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 4-6000

The New Leader Book Corner

Explaining the New Deal

By James Oneal

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NEW DEAL. By Louis M. Hacker. New York: F. S. Crofts & Co.

OF all the books on the New Deal this small volume of 143 pages is one of the most satisfactory. He who has attempted to follow the numerous laws, orders, regulations and decisions of the various alphabetical agencies of the NRA as they have evolved will get a headache. This history will prove a welcome aid to those who appreciate a short and accurate record of the essentials of the New Deal.

The first chapter is devoted to the election 1932, the financial collapse, the beginnings of the recovery legislation and the theory of the New Deal. Four other chapters are devoted to the New Deal in practice as it unfolded in legislation and administration and as it affected agriculture, credit, banking, securities, markets, public works, unemployment relief, labor, trade unions and monopoly.

Reviewing the legislation and administration of the NRA in the perspective of fifteen months history, the author concludes that in every one of its major aims it failed to realize the expectations of its sponsors. Far from allaying class antagonisms, the hostilities had increased between the owners of capital and the workers. Agricultural prices and the increased payroll of the workers were neutralized by the higher prices paid by farmers and workers while the burden of unemployment relief increased.

Five charts and graphs illustrate the text and the appendix includes an invaluable short digest of the legislative record of the Seventy-third Congress. It is a study that no one interested in the evolution of the NRA can afford to miss.

Two New Pamphlets

The Rand School Press (7 East 15th St., New York City) has just published two excellent little

propaganda pamphlets, by two men whose writings are well known to readers of this paper.

August Claessens has written "Social Attitudes Towards War and Peace," and David P. Berenberg has written "We, the People." They are each less than 15 pages, but they constitute a valuable addition to American Socialism's pamphlet literature, and will be excellent for propaganda work.

Claessens' booklet deals with the psychology back of war-making; he says that he does not in this particular work deal with the economic, racial or political factors that make for war, but only psychological elements, and he draws up a telling indictment of the education our generation is subjected to that makes it easy for the warmakers to have their way when the other factors make a war inevitable.

There is a brilliant introduction by George W. Hartmann, Professor of Psychology in Pennsylvania State College, in which he says: "The present pamphlet is an attempt to modify human behavior so that the prospect of perpetual peace will be more alluring than the ever-present threat of international war. He has done an effective piece of work, every item of which is supported by the best thought of our time."

Comrade Berenberg's pamphlet is a propaganda pamphlet following a new pattern. Quoting the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, he takes each sentence: "To establish justice; to ensure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and devotes each section of the booklet to an exposition of the ideal, a description of how that ideal is violated under American capitalism, and how Socialism alone will make possible the realization of the ideal.

"We, the People" is a booklet especially valuable for use among Americans who are products of our public school system and who believe, with James Bryce, that "The Constitution of the United States is the greatest document ever struck off by the hand and brain of man." W. M. F.

Relief Tip for Big Business

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Economy League, and other organizations made up of reactionary business leaders and their professional mouthepieces,

continue to raise a hue and cry about the alleged excessive sums spent by the government to provide the destitute unemployed and their families, now numbering around twenty million persons, with the necessities of life. Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the most persistent propagandists in this campaign to reduce relief to garbage can standards.

According to a press dispatch from Argentina published in the New York Times, there is a remedy for unemployment relief in that country which, if adopted in the United States, would make the low standards urged by the penny-pinchers for relief look excessively high. The dispatch says that the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has reported favorably a measure designed to end the chewing of cocoa leaves, from which cocaine is made. It is claimed the practice is prevalent among hundreds of thousands of Indian and half-breed laborers in certain provinces where the leaves are produced. Advocates of the law say the alkaloid effect of the practice is to make the users, insensible to poverty, hunger and cold.

It has been the experience in the United States that sensitivity to hunger and cold and the other by-products of

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Words, Idle Words

WALTER LIPPMANN, high priest for the more literate and liberal Babbitts, is certain the President's address to Congress plus his budget message "inaugurated a new form of social control; one which is neither *laissez faire* nor collectivism, is neither rugged individualism nor a planned and direct economy, but is a message which calls for the use of the power of government to preserve private enterprise by regulating its abuses and balancing its deficiencies."



Norman Thomas

To which the answer is: "bunk," or if that isn't polite enough, "words, idle words." The address plus the message do nothing so good because it can't be done. The President's lack of adequate philosophy of any sort is illustrated by his absurd definition of the profit motive as "the right by working to earn a decent livelihood." That isn't the profit motive at all; the profit motive means the right

by owning not to *earn* but to *receive* a livelihood, even a luxurious livelihood, at the cost of those who work. Whatever original sanctions or historic justification the capitalist system may have had have been lost as it has grown older and given us so large a body of absentee owners divorced from the responsibilities of ownership. This is the basic fault of the system. Inherent in it is not only gross inequality of distributing what income we produce, but of failure to produce enough income because we cannot plan for the common good.

A Fascist Tendency

THE weakness of the latest version of the New Deal which the President has given us is tragically obvious in its treatment of the issue of unemployment. I acquit the President of any fascist intentions, but I assert that his program for paying workers on necessary jobs less than the present prevailing wage is entirely fascist in its tendencies. The President professes to uphold the principle of high wages for private employers and then breaks them down utterly. And with wages he breaks down union organization by his proposal that emergency work in building houses or roads be done for what he calls a "security payment." If the government should be able to put three and a half million people at work at low wages under these terms, the government itself will become the outstanding destroyer of unions, the outstanding force in lowering the American standard of living. It will, in effect, have to create its own organizations of workers, and that is what fascism has done.

Moreover, the President's mathematics as regards the number of the unemployed is extraordinary. Does the President mean that in order to cure unemployment all that has to be done is to take care of five million workers now on relief? What about the five or six and a half million other unemployed workers not yet on relief but without jobs? By what right does the President expect them to be absorbed by private industry in the face of A. F. of L. figures showing over 400,000 more workers in November 1934 than in November 1933? And how does the President get the notion that public works can take care of all the unemployed? None of these projects will directly aid any great number of unemployed clerical and professional workers, and no reorganization nor rearranging of the alphabet will produce a miracle.

Students and Military Service

IT is significant that the President's proposal of an immense war budget follows a Supreme Court decision which gives the highest judicial sanctions to one of the fundamental principles of the fascist totalitarian state. I never had much hope that the Supreme Court would sustain the conscientious right of students to refuse R.O.T.C. service in state universities where it is compulsory. Students and

poverty is especially predominant among the ten millions of jobless and their families, whose unemployment relief rates the penny-pinchers want to reduce still lower than the inadequate standards now imposed upon these unfortunates. It is a wonder that the Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Manufacturers and the National Economy League do not urge the wholesale importation of these cocoa leaves from Argentina. Then,

instead of spending hundreds of millions of dollars a year to provide the destitute with food, clothing and shelter, they could be compelled by law to chew the cocoa leaves and the juice extracted in the process of mastication would render them immune to the suffering ordinarily intimately connected with the lack of food and shelter and knock the sensation of poverty into complete and permanent unconsciousness!—From A. F. of L. National Editorial Service.

young people generally will have to win their own rights. Nevertheless it is an alarming thing when the Supreme Court states as explicitly as it has now done a totalitarian view of the right of the state. I quote a significant phrase. According to the court the government has "the power in the last extremity to compel the armed service of any citizen in the land without regard to his objections or his views in respect to the justice or morality of the particular war or of war in general." Evidently our protection against war is not written in the Constitution or in our own traditions. It is a protection workers must win.

The Supreme Court Decision

IN deciding against the attempt of the New Deal to control oil production, the Supreme Court seems to have given one of its famous Yes and No decisions. It holds that Congress cannot delegate the degree of legislative power to the President which was granted or taken by the President in setting up a federal control of oil production in the states. Just how serious this decision is in its consequences cannot be judged from its face. One gets the impression that the court may be willing to consider federal control if Congress will lay down, even in general terms, the purposes of that control. It is true that the Administration did not distinguish itself by the clarity with which it set forth its regulation, but rather the contrary.

Nevertheless, as the decision stands it shows once more how difficult it is for government to regulate in private hands that which government as the agent of the people should own in behalf of all of us. There is not a more scandalous illustration in all America of the evils of private ownership of natural resources than in the oil industry. The waste of oil in Texas is prodigious. It is at an enormous price to posterity. Somewhere I saw a statement that four times as much energy was being wasted in the way the oil was handled in Texas as could be generated at Muscle Shoals. A few months ago, when I was writing "Human Exploitation," I found that effective control and conservation of oil had failed so completely that in the east Texas fields the number of wells increased from 1,625 in the summer of 1931 to approximately 10,000 in the spring of 1933. The remedy for this situation is public ownership of oil and not any type of regulation that can be worked out, even if the Supreme Court proves more favorable to some future attempts than to this. It may yet be recorded that this decision of the Supreme Court is the beginning of the end of the New Deal's attempt at social regulation of the acquisitive society. Actually, as I have repeatedly said, it is easier to kill a tiger than to pare down his nails, brush him off nicely, pat him on the head and say: "Now, nice pussy cat, don't hurt anybody."

Hearst, the Terrorist

THE truth is that government by the proletariat, government by the least capable and the least conscientious element of the community—government by the mob, government by ignorance and avarice . . . is the fearful failure, that it needs must be and definitely deserves to be." Who is talking? William Randolph Hearst. He is talking about Russia, but his statement is unqualified. Government by the proletariat he calls government by the least capable and the least conscientious element of the community. Who are the proletariat? They are the workers with hand and brain, the very people to whom Hearst has tried to sell his wares. Now at least the workers know what he thinks of them, and knowing that they may judge what they think of William Randolph Hearst, foment of war against Japan, indiscriminate critic of all things Russian, inspirer of a new anti-Red terror in America,

Intimidation

THERE is a new wave of intimidation. I know a city where the American Legion has threatened to boycott a Community Chest Drive because a settlement represented in the Chest Drive has given the hospitality of its auditorium to an A. L. D. lecture course. I know another town where a similar course was kept out of the public schools by the attack of the Legion and the president of the Rotary Club. This is nothing in the world but a fascist attempt to dictate what the people of the United States shall hear. It must be fought.

Unions and Socialists to Sponsor Modigliani Rally

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Joint Boards of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers, in combination with the Socialist Party will sponsor a rally at the Amalgamated Center, 333 So. A Blvd., Thursday, Jan. 17, for Modigliani, leading Italian artist and anti-fascist.

INFLATION OR BLOW-UP?

WHAT is our vast increase in national indebtedness leading to? Are we headed for inflation, or for a blow-up of our financial system?

John T. Flynn, one of America's leading monetary experts, answers these questions in next week's issue of The New Leader. A timely article.

In future issues—AMERICA GROPEs FOR UTOPIA—a series of paramount importance, soon to begin; HEARST, PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE, by Aaron Levenstein; Memorial Article on Ben Hanford on the 25th anniversary of his death; article by Louis P. Goldberg, Harry W. Laidler, Julius Uman-sky, Professor Vida D. Scudder and many others.

And our great Eleventh Anniversary Number! YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

LABOR SECTION

Over 3000 Negro Workers Cheer Message of Unionism

Harlem Labor Committee Sponsors Epoch-Making Meeting; Communist Attempt to Disrupt Gathering Defeated; Solidarity of Black and White Workers

ONE of the largest and most significant meetings in the history of Harlem was held Sunday in Rockland Palace, in the heart of Negro Harlem. More than 3,000 Negro workers and several hundred white workers filled the hall. Throughout the meeting a spirit of solidarity of all labor was manifested to a degree seldom, if ever before, witnessed in Harlem.

Following the eloquent presentation of the purpose of the meeting by Noah C. A. Walter, secretary of the Harlem Labor Committee, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the committee and general organizer of the ILGWU, was introduced as chairman of the meeting.

"This great gathering of Negro and white labor in Negro Harlem today marks the dawning of a new day in the life of Negro workers, especially in this city," Comrade Crosswaith declared.

War on Degradation

"We are here to declare war against the continued economic exploitation and social degradation of Negro labor. Today we will also declare war upon those forces that have too long conspired to keep the working Negro masses unorganized and impotent. Negro labor today opens a campaign to lift ourselves out of the marshes of industrial weakness on to the heights of united action to promote our own economic interest in particular by promoting the interest of all labor.

"The Harlem Labor Committee dedicates itself to the task of enlightening labor to the absolute necessary solidarity of all workers, regardless of race, creed or color. The energies and influence of this committee will be utilized to remove every single obstacle that now exists to keep Negro and white workers divided. The time has arrived when white labor must realize that it cannot be saved or make secure even the existing gains in wages and working conditions unless Negro labor is organized.

"In the past we have been content to build institutions and organizations for fraternal, social and other purposes. Now we shall build solid class conscious organizations of labor to advance our economic interests. Much has been said about the denial to us of those rights and privileges which other Americans enjoy. But history shows conclusively that rights, civil, political or otherwise are never given to any group too weak to exercise those rights. As Negroes, as working men and women, our fate rests in our own hands. If our future is to be less hard and cruel than our past has been, then we must organize to shape that future. And we must organize with those elements whose interest is identical with our own. We must unite as workers, regardless of any alleged or real difference culturally otherwise."

F. of L. Bans Discrimination

William Collins, New York representative of the A.F. of L., urged workers to fight for themselves, "the labor movement," he said, "is perfect by any means. Many have been in the past, and

some still are, unfair to the Negro. The A. F. of L. recently informed unions which discourage Negro membership that such practices must end or else drastic action would be taken.

"Negro labor must develop its own leaders and stop waiting to be patronized. Nobody is going to give the Negro anything. When you have to tighten your belt on an empty stomach, you will realize

Three Strikers Shot By "Special Officers"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The strike of garage mechanics called last Friday over wages and union recognition has already had three casualties, as the forces of law and order ranged themselves alongside the vindictive employers and their scabs. "Special officers," another name for thugs and gangsters hired by the bosses and usually deputized by the police, fired into a crowd of strikers and sympathizers demonstrating before the McDonald-Gilfillen Motor Co. Three men were wounded: Claire Hogan, Burns Powers and Everett Lindfors. They received gunshot wounds in the legs, jaws and face.

Biscuit Strikers in Three Cities Back Phila. Workers

National Biscuit Co. Plant Tied Up in N. Y.; Atlanta and Newark Factories Next to Be Closed Down; Socialist Party Offers Full Cooperation.

WITH its New York factory completely shut down, the Philadelphia plant at a standstill, hundreds of workers out in Atlanta and Newark next on the list, the National Biscuit Co. faces a complete tie-up of all its plants in the East.

Thirty-one hundred employees are on strike in the huge New York plant, which occupies the

area bounded by 14th and 16th Sts. and 9th and 11th Aves., and hundreds of pickets are making sure that no attempt is made to introduce scabs. In Philadelphia, where the walkout originally started, over a thousand men and women struck in an attempt to equalize pay and prevent discrimination against union members. In At-

(Continued on Page 4-L)

ORGANIZED LABOR WELCOMES NEGRO COMRADES



Small section of huge mass meeting, mostly of Negro workers, in Harlem last Sunday. Representatives of labor unions addressed the assemblage. Resolutions were adopted against child labor and against lynching, for the 30-hour work-week and for solidarity.

that there is but one way to obtain economic and social justice, and that is by labor organization." He then praised the program of the organization of Negro labor in (Continued on Page 3-L)

Negro and White Workers, Close Ranks, March Forward

Resolution Adopted at Harlem Mass Meeting

WHEREAS, It is becoming increasingly clear to all enlightened labor and to friends of the labor movement that unity in thought and action is essential to the promotion and protection of the economic interest of all workers be they Jews or Gentiles, Negro and white, and

WHEREAS, It is a fact that in far too many instances the Negro worker has been the victim of racial discrimination in some units of the organized labor movement resulting in a more or less general hostile attitude of the Negro toward organized labor, and

WHEREAS, The prevalence of race prejudice and discriminatory practices in any section of the labor movement plays into the hands of labor's enemies and weakens labor in its fight for economic and social justice,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this mass meeting of Negro and white labor assembled in Rockland Palace, New York City, January 6, therewith declare itself in unyielding opposition to all forms of racial prejudice and discriminatory practices in any part of the organized labor, and pledges itself to combat this evil through the civilized methods of education, organization and fraternization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this gathering calls upon every section of the labor movement to remove from their constitution, by-laws or rituals any and all references that reflect unfavorably upon any racial group and that tends to maintain an unwholesome division within the ranks of organized labor, and

BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED that this mass meeting call upon labor everywhere to close ranks and effect that greatly to be desired solidarity of labor without which there can be no salvation for either black or white labor.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Meets Jan. 29

WASHINGTON.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will hold its next meeting January 29 at the A.F. of L. headquarters here. While a special meeting was held in San Francisco, immediately following the 54th annual convention of the federation, is the first regular meeting of the new council, which now contains eighteen members.

No special announcement of business to be acted upon has been released thus far, but the council is expected to accomplish considerable work of a constructive nature. Among matters awaiting consideration is selection of a city for the 55th annual convention of the A.F. of L. this year and the dispute among the building trades unions. Organization among the automobile, rubber and oil workers will also be discussed.

Another important matter will be the resolution passed by the San Francisco convention and sponsored by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers,

authorizing the council to take charge of a campaign of organization in the steel industry.

If representatives of the automobile, steel, textile and automobile workers' unions meet in Washington before the executive council meeting, as suggested by Francis J. Gorman, United Textile Workers' vice-president, their recommendations will also come before the council. Gorman, leader of the general textile strike, wrote recently to the workers' officials in these four industries suggesting a discussion of preliminary arrangements for an alliance of unions in all these trades. The banking and industrial groups dominating the steel and automobile industries are the same, Gorman pointed out, and, together with textile and cigarette employers, they are firm in support of company unionism.

The automobile code expires February 3 and the question of renewal will not be discussed for units have been holding mass meetings several weeks. Detroit A. F. of L. units have been holding mass meetings to spur organization in preparation for a possible strike call in February.

NORWEGIAN LABOR MAY JOIN INTERNATIONAL

Center Expected to Follow Example of Workers in the Other Scandinavian Countries.

OSLO.—For thirteen full days the ordinary Congress of the National Trade Union Centre of Norway met in Oslo. Thirty-three unions with a total membership of about 165,000 were represented at the congress by 385 delegates, and a number of representatives from Norwegian and foreign organizations were also present as fraternal delegates. The IFTU was represented by its general secretary, Schevenels, and its vice-president, Jacobsen. A motion before the congress to invite a representative from the Red International of Labor Unions (Comintern) was defeated.

The agenda contained 17 items, including the statutory regulations on the ballot to be taken among the workers for or against an arbitration award in the case of labor disputes and discussion to take place on international connections, the International Labor Office, the form of organization, executive elections and a number of questions of internal organization. By a great majority the congress rejected the statutory ballot regulations and passed by 263 votes to 98 a vote of no confidence in the majority of the executive which had been in favor of this legislation. The congress itself approved uniform regulations for a ballot, applicable to all affiliated unions. Ballots about wage agreements are to be made only according to these regulations and not according to the statutory regulations. But as the regulations adopted by congress make voting compulsory on the members, the result comes to the same thing as the statutory regulations.

Want "Unity"

No final decision was taken on the question of the international relations of the national centre, immediate affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions having been proposed in the draft resolution submitted by the executive. Before the congress met, the Red International of Labor Unions had sent a letter to the executive urging that a "Unity Committee" should be set up, to act as intermediary between the IFTU and the RILU in order to bring about the unity of the international trade union movement.

Schevenels was among those who took part in the debate on this question, and he corrected a number of wrong ideas about the attitude of the IFTU to this question which the Communists had disseminated in the congress. He made it quite clear that the IFTU had not carried on and was not carrying on any kind of negotiations with the RILU or the Russian National

VETERAN SOCIALIST AND UNIONIST DIES

BUFFALO.—Socialist and trade union circles mourn the passing of Frank J. Boehm, veteran Socialist and former secretary of the Journeymen's Tailors Union.

Born in Bavaria in 1855, he died January 6 in his 79th year. He was an active Socialist for nearly fifty years, first in the Social Democratic Party of Germany and in America first in the Socialist Labor Party and until his death in the Socialist Party. For many years he was a delegate to the Buffalo Central Labor Council, representing the Journeymen Tailors Union of which he was secretary.

Local Buffalo, Socialist Party, was represented by a delegation at the funeral service in St. Michael's Church.

Centre, and that there could therefore be no question of unacceptable conditions for affiliation to the IFTU being put before the Russian trade unions. The RILU was nothing but a name, and no one, therefore, was really thinking seriously about negotiations.

No United Front

It was a mistake to think that a

united front could really be formed, he said. The Russian trade unions, just like the Norwegian, American, Australian and Japanese, would be required only to comply with the conditions laid down by the rules for affiliation to the IFTU. Those National Centres which really wanted unity in the international trade union movement must, there-

fore, affiliate to the IFTU, he pointed out.

After Schevenels' representatives of the Danish and Swedish National Centres addressed the congress and recommended the Norwegians to affiliate to the IFTU. After a thorough discussion the congress rejected the establishment of the "Unity Committee."

RILU Nothing But a Name, Delegates Point Out; Unemployed Associations to Be Formed.

emphasized first of all the necessary for as close a collaboration as possible with the workers' organizations of the other Scandinavian countries. The executive was instructed to get in touch with both trade union internationals—Amsterdam and Moscow—in order to find out if international unity could be brought about. Furthermore, the executive was instructed to take a ballot of all members on the international question as soon as the position should be clarified and if possible during 1935. The congress decision, therefore, only means in practice a further postponement of the final decision on this question and shows how difficult the Norwegians find it to free themselves of their old ideas. It should be mentioned that some of the leading officials declared that this was the last attempt and that, should this attempt fail, the Norwegian trade unions, following logically on their collaboration with the Scandinavian countries, would affiliate to the IFTU.

Regarding collaboration in Geneva, it was left to the executive to decide as each occasion arose whether the National Centre should be represented at the International Labor Conferences, taking into consideration the questions to be dealt with and their importance to the working class.

The decision taken by the 1923 Trade Union Congress, regarding the formation of industrial unions and their composition (which has up till now only been partially carried out) was reaffirmed in a resolution which emphasized the necessity of actively putting this plan into effect. On the question of organizing the unemployed, it was decided that unemployed associations are to be set up under the auspices of the National Centre and the trades councils. This decision is of particular importance to the young unemployed, who have up till now only been accepted as members of the trade unions.

In a private session the congress considered the trade union situation, collective agreements and tactics.

The elections at the end of the congress resulted in Hindahl, who has up till now been president of the Typographers' Union, being elected president. The Communist candidate only received twenty-one votes. Nordahl, who has up till now been president of the Metal Workers' Union, was elected vice-president.

ACTORS' UNION WILL OPEN HARLEM OFFICE

The American Federation of Actors will open a branch in Harlem this month. LeRoy Collins has been appointed special Harlem representative and will set up an office at 200 West 135th Street, New York. Collins, a popular colored performer, will concentrate on getting a "new deal" for Harlem's 800 professional entertainers.

A special meeting for colored performers will be called in Harlem later this month and prominent Negro leaders will be among the speakers. The American Federation of Actors in an American Federation of Labor union, with jurisdiction over actors' professional in vaudeville, cafes, night presentation houses and shows. Ralph Whitehead is vice secretary. Main headquarters are at 156 West 44th Street, New York.

TURN AROUND AND SWAT 'EM!



Federated Cartoon by Jerger

Labor's Advances and Retreats in 1934 Cited

IN two series of tens, Harry W. Laidler—executive secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, oft-time Socialist candidate for comptroller and one of the nation's foremost economists—listed the advance steps and the backward tendencies of labor economically and internationally during the past year. In a statement for the public press summarizing the events of 1934, the following were cited:

Backward steps cited by Comrade Laidler from the viewpoint of democracy and social interest included increased unemployment, the advance in the cost of living among industrial workers, the failure of real per capita earnings of manufacturing labor to increase in production.

Increased Fascist Activities

Among other negative features were continued resistance of big employers to the enforcement of Section 7A and continued growth of company controlled unions, increase in militaristic expenditures, increased Fascist activities in the United States, continued menace of Fascism in Germany and other countries, failure of the disarmament and naval conferences and strengthening of other forces working toward world peace.

More optimistic tendencies listed included:

Growing realization that the New Deal cannot be depended upon to bring security or plenty and that a fundamental reorganization of society along Socialistic lines is necessary.

The decision of American labor

LOCAL 89 IN WEEKLY RADIO PROGRAM

The weekly radio program transmitted every Saturday morning by the Italian Dress and Waist Makers Union, Local 89, over radio station WEVD from 10 to 10:45 will present some special entertainment feature each week, according to Luigi Antonini, general secretary of the local and first vice-president of the ILGWU. In addition to entertainment features, including music and drama, Luigi Antonini will deliver his weekly speech on a topic embracing problems of general interest for the Italian workers and problems of the dress industry. Comrade Vanni Montana will be master of ceremonies. At the beginning and end of the program the chorus of the Italian dressmakers will sing the theme song of Local 89.

The decision adopted on this point to fight Fascism in America, to encourage the formation of industrial unions and to work for a clarification of Section 7A and higher living standards.

Independent Action

Increased demand in the ranks of labor for independent political action.

Increased support for unemployment insurance, health insurance, old-age pensions and the thirty-hour week.

Beginnings of slum clearance and public housing.

Beginning of a fight against entrenched electrical monopoly.

For New System

Increased demand in college and church groups for an industrial system based on production for use and not for profit.

Increasing realization of the anti-social and war-like activities of the armament industry through the Senatorial investigation and the demand that profits be taken out of this industry.

Failure of Fascism to fulfill any of its promises in behalf of labor.

Increase in the strength of labor and Socialist parties in Great Britain and other countries in Western Europe.

"The Wandering Jew" Has Film Premiere At Criterion

Film Made in England Stars Conrad Veidt

There have been so many conceptions of "The Wandering Jew" in the arts that, at the mere mention of the title, one automatically thinks of Gustave Dore's paintings, Eugene Sue's gigantic novel or E. Temple Thurston's famous play. It was the play which was used for the picture called "The Wandering Jew," an ambitious production made in England, to be presented at the Criterion Theatre tonight (Friday).

The original legend probably began with the sin of the Jew who reviled the Nazarene as he passed him on his way to Calvary and for that was condemned to wait until He would come to him again. The rest of the inventions are embroidery. The sins of the flesh with which he is credited are probably early nineteenth century, for before that the little stories were always of some old man, tired and worn, on his eternal pilgrimage of punishment.

When Julius Hagen decided to produce the story for the screen in England, he chose the late E. Temple Thurston's play which Matheson Lang had produced and starred in the title role for over a year on the London stage and in the silent picture.

Thurston's story is told in four episodes: Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion; Antioch in the time of the first Crusade; Palermo, Sicily, in 1290 and Seville in 1560 during the days of the Inquisition. The British cast includes such well-known actors as Peggy Ashcroft and Joan Maude who are featured, Anna Grey, Marie Ney, Basil Gill, Francis I. Sullivan, Felix Aylmer and John Stuart.

"Unfinished Symphony," the new Gaumont-British picturization of the love affairs in the life of Franz Schubert, opens today at the Roxy.

On Rialto Screen



Claude Rains enacts the principal role in "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head," the much discussed anti-war film which will hold indefinitely at Arthur Mayer's Rialto Theatre.

"Best Man Wins" on Screen at Fox Brooklyn

"The Best Man Wins," starring Jack Holt, Edmund Eowe and Bela Lugosi, opened today on the Fox Brooklyn Theatre screen.

The vaudeville this week features the Three Yates Sisters, Russell Marconi and Jerry in "Little Bits from Big Hits," Sylvia and Clements the funnyhonors.

New Trans-Lux Theatre in Philadelphia

Another theatre was added to the Trans-Lux theatre chain with the beginning of the New Year, at 1519 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. This theatre's program policy will be to present one-half hour of the latest newsreel news of the world, and short subjects of special selection, to make a total program of an hour's length.

The newsreel news is correlated, edited and put together like a daily newspaper, in an unbiased manner, similar to all other Trans-Lux theatres now operating in Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York. The short subjects chosen for this theatre will consist of travelogues, cartoons, sports reels, novelties, comedies, science and nature subjects of exceptional merit.

New Russian Film at Cameo

"Chapayev," the Russian documentary film which played to over three quarters of a million people in Moscow within ten days, will have its first American showing at the Cameo Theatre today. It is the story of the Bolshevik leader, Chapayev.

If the first two weeks' attendance figures are any indication, Philadelphia people have adopted the Trans-Lux theatre wholeheartedly.

Tamiris' Program, Sunday Evening, January 13, at the Civic Repertory Theatre

- I—Three Movements from the Walt Whitman Cycle
 - 1—Salut Au Monde, Genevieve Pitot
 - 2—Song of the Open Road, Genevieve Pitot
 - 3—I Sing the Body Electric, Genevieve Pitot
- II—Cycle of Unrest (First Time)
 - 1—Protest —Elie Seigmeister
 - 2—Camaraderie, Elie Seigmeister

GILBERT MILLER & LESLIE HOWARD in association with ARTHUR HOPKINS present
LESLIE HOWARD in
THE PETRIFIED FOREST
 by ROBERT SHERWOOD
 BROADHURST THEA. W. 44th St. L.A.C. 4-1515. Eves. 8:45
 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:45

JUDITH HELEN
TANDERSON and MENKEN in
THE OLD MAID
 EMPIRE THEATRE BROADWAY & 40th STREET
 Mats. Wednesday & Saturday

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
 MAXWELL ANDERSON's play
VALLEY FORGE
 with PHILIP MERIVALE
 GUILD THEATRE 52nd STREET West of Broadway
 Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

S. N. BEHRMAN's play
RAIN FROM HEAVEN
 with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
 GOLDEN THEATRE 45th STREET, West of Broadway
 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVE., JAN. 22, at 8:15
 LAST NEW YORK RECITAL UNTIL 1937
Yehudi MENUHIN
 (Mason & Hamlin) Tickets \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20 and \$2.75. Mat. Evans & Salter

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
PERSONAL APPEARANCE
 with GLADYS GEORGE
 A NEW COMEDY BY LAWRENCE RILEY
 Staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton
 "By far the funniest play of the new season." Anderson, Journal
 MATINEES: Thursday and Saturday at 2:30
 Henry Miller's Theatre
 124 W. 43rd St. Eves. 8:40

GILBERT MILLER presents
INA CLAIRE in "Ode To Liberty"
 with WALTER SLEZAK
 Moves to LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44 St.
 TUESDAY EVE., Jan. 15th—Eves. 8:40
 3 MATS. WEEKLY: WED., THURS. & SAT. 2:40

"One of the most straightforward, driving plays of the season."
 HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
The Children's Hour
 By LILLIAN HELLMAN
 MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE WEST 39th STREET
 Evenings 8:30—50c to \$3. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40—50c to \$2

"A masterpiece of our time."
 World-Telegram
 Dwight Deere Wiman and Auriel Lee present
SYBIL THORNDIKE
 in John Van Druten's New Comedy
THE DISTAFF SIDE
 with ESTELLE WINWOOD and VIOLA KEATS

LEW BROWN'S NEW MUSICAL REVUE
CALLING ALL STARS
 with LOU HOLTZ • PHIL BAKER • EVERETT MARSHALL
 JACK WHITING ENTIRE \$1 \$1.50 \$2 \$2.50 GOOD ORCH. \$3
 MITZI MAYFAIR GERTRUDE NIESEN PATRICIA BOWMAN
 SARA MILDRED STRAUSS DANCERS and 150 Others
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE B'way & 51st St. Circle 7-5901
 Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

★★★ "The happiest romance of the current theatre season. The best 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, 45th St. West of Broadway
 Eves. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

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.

"CONGRATULATIONS! ONE OF THE BEST THINGS IN TOWN"
 —STARK YOUNG, New Republic
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
 FOR INFORMATION ON REDUCED RATES FOR BENEFIT THEATRE PARTIES CALL Watkins 9-2050

MAX GORDON presents
 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.
 500 Orchestra Seats Every Night at \$2.30 55c to \$2.20

CARNEGIE HALL
BURTON HOLMES
 SUNDAY EVE. MONDAY MAT. JAN. 13-14
WHAT I SAW IN SOVIET RUSSIA
 ALL PICTURED IN COLOR AND MOTION
 PRICES: \$1.10 & \$1.65 including Tax
 500 GOOD SEATS, 55c

RADIO CITY
MUSIC HALL
 SHOW PLACE of the NATION
MISS JESSIE MATTHEWS
 in "Evergreen"
 ON THE STAGE
 "Modern Serenaders"
 produced by Russell Markert with Beatrice Joyce, John Panter, Amy Revere and others
 Music Hall Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Rockettes "Tambourer" by Symph. Orch.
 Popular Prices
 First Mezz. Reserved Seats CO 4-5335

MUSIC
PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY
BRUNO WALTER, Conductor
 AT CARNEGIE HALL
 This Afternoon at 3:00
 (Mr. Walter's last concert this season)
 Mozart, Schubert, Suppe, J. Strauss
HANS LANGE, Conductor
 at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
 —FRENCH PROGRAM
 Sat. Eve. at 8:45
BERT CASADESUS, Pianist

Strong "Accent On Youth" Pleases Any Age

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE DANGEROUS AGE

"ACCENT ON YOUTH." By Samson Raphaelson. At the Plymouth.

What Clayton Hamilton called "The Big Idea" of having us watch unfold a story that is to be written and become the play we watch, is ingeniously used as the basic structure of "Accent on Youth." But Raphaelson has more than technique to recommend this play; it makes effective study of the fears and hesitations, the doubts and self-torturings, of a man who falls in love with a woman much younger than himself, and who can hardly believe that he has won return of a lasting love. Being a playwright, the man we watch analyzes his emotions in a double sense; for he dramatizes the situation and—to his own loss—cannot help writing some of the parts, predicting the action. But, as he is a good playwright, the young woman two young women, we suggest) loves him truly. And age lives on as gracefully as youth.

Benn W. Levy, the English playwright whose "Springtime for Henry" is gratefully remembered, has done a deft job of directing—his wife, Constance Cummings, being the playwright's devoted secretary and sudden star, as her

life (in the play) intrudes upon the play Steven is writing. An excellent cast, with the correct light comedy touch, stresses "Accent on Youth" as one of the theatre's brighter offerings, a good gift of the Christmas season.

"The Man Who Reclaimed His Head" at the Rialto

"The Man Who Reclaimed His Head," a weird and shocking horror tale, co-starring Claude Rains, Lionel Atwill and Joan Bennett, is current at the Rialto Theatre.

The film based on Jean Bart's stage play, concerns a man who commits a fantastic crime to avenge himself against another who has robbed him of his brain—and presumably of his wife's affections.

Edward Ludwig directed.

Yehudi Menuhin



Who will appear at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, in what is scheduled to be his last New York Recital until January 1937.

May Robson in "Mills of the Gods" at Brooklyn Strand

May Robson, that grand old trouper, is to be seen in "Mills of the Gods" at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre as part of the double feature program. The second feature is "I Am a Thief," with Ricardo Cortez, Mary Astor, Dudley Digges and Irving Pichel in the cast. Completing the program, the

"Ode to Liberty" Moves

On January 14th, "Ode to Liberty," in which Ina Claire is appearing under the sponsorship of Gilbert Miller, will move from the Lyceum Theatre to the Little Theatre.

Strand offers a one-act musical novelty with Will Osborn and his band; also Strand News.

"EXPOSES INTRIGUES OF MUNITION MAKERS!"... —World-Telegram

"So rich in excitement and suspense it makes it difficult for you to breathe."... —Times

"Stunning and impressive drama of despair and horror."... —Mirror

CARL LAEMMLE presents CLAUDE RAINS (The Invisible Man) in



"THE MAN WHO RECLAIMED HIS HEAD"

A Universal Picture with JOAN BENNETT LIONEL ATWILL

RIALTO

Broadway & 42nd St.

AMERICAN PREMIERE!...

The Most Discussed Picture of the Year!

CONRADT VEIDT

and Cast of Thousands in

"The Wandering Jew"

The Man Who Could Not Die

25¢ • 40¢ CRITERION B'way at 44th
Continuous Tel. BR. 9-9125

LAST 4 DAYS
WALLACE BEERY
"THE MIGHTY BARNUM"
Starts WED., JAN. 16th
"CLIVE OF INDIA"
Starring
RONALD COLMAN
LORETTA YOUNG
Doors Open 9:30 A. M.
United Artists **RIVOLI** B'WAY 49th St.

"THE UNFINISHED SYMPHONY"
A G-B Production with
MARTA EGERTH - HANS JARAY
HELEN CHANDLER
★ ON STAGE ★
A Gay New Variety Revue
Jerry MANN WABC Famed Radio Mimic
New Singing Star of WABC **Jerry COOPER**
BRYANT, RAINS and YOUNG - FREDDY MACK
ROXY ANY DAY!
25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 7 P. M.
7th Ave & 60th St. ANY SEAT!
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION

ALL THIS WEEK
Elissa LANDI
Cary GRANT
in
'ENTER MADAME'
IRENE "BEE" BEASLEY
MEDLEY & DUPREE
FRITZ & JEAN ALBERT
and other RKO Acts
RKO **PALACE** B'way & 47th St.

CAPITOL BROADWAY at 50th
Major Edward Bowes
Mng. Dir.
The Capitol brings you 1935's first star-studded musical love story! You've never seen such beauty, thrilled to such melody, been moved by so glowing a love story! Young love in Vienna will dance into your heart!
Ramon NOVARRO **Evelyn LAYE**
in the SIGMUND ROMBERG and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II MUSICAL REVUE
The NIGHT IS YOUNG
with CHAS. BUTTERWORTH - UNA MERKEL
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Based on STORY by VICKI BAUM
ON THE STAGE
Capitol Stage Presentation
"VIENNESE NIGHTS"
LAFAYETTE & LAVERNE—NORTHWAY & DANILLO
LEONA NEUMANN—SERGE FLASH—HARRIS TWINS & LORETTA—SASHA LEONOFF—DANNY DARE BALLET

Fabian's **FOX** 3 SHOWS IN ONE!
Jack Holt—Edmund Lowe—Bela Lugosi
in "BEST MAN WINS"
Big Vaudeville Bill & Revue
16 Girls—2 Bands! 25c to 50c W. K. DAYS

★★★★★—Daily News
FEODOR **CHALIAPIN**
in G. W. PABST'S
"DON QUIXOTE"
with Sidney Fox and George Robey
Sung and Spoken in English
ACME Thea. 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE
Midnight Show Every Saturday

A Milestone in Soviet Film History!
CHAPAYEV
"THE RED COMMANDER"
1,500,000 persons attended this film in 14 days in Moscow
CAMEO THEATRE, 42nd Street East of Broadway
Midnight Show Saturday

ALL THIS WEEK
'WEDNESDAY'S CHILD'
with FRANKIE THOMAS
—RKO VAUDEVILLE—
BLOCK and SULLY
FRANK GABY
BETTY BOOP
and other RKO Acts
RKO **ALBEE** Albee Square BROOKLYN

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

ANOTHER 2-HIT PROGRAM TO CHEER ABOUT
"I AM A THIEF" with RICARDO CORTEZ
"MILLS OF THE GODS" with MAY ROBSON
AT THE BROOKLYN STRAND 25c to 6 p. m. weekdays
MIDNITE SHOW SAT. FULTON & BOCKWEL
Always Brooklyn's Best Show

If Scotch People Can Do It Why Can't We in New York?

If the Scotch can do it, why can't we? What virtue have Scotchmen that Americans have not?

The municipal government of Glasgow, the second largest city in the British Empire, is wrestling with financial problems, just like New York City—and every other city in the world. And when Mr. Stewart Reid, member of the Corporation (or city government) moved that the city establish a department of printing and stationery, he started something.

It was pointed out that the city of Sheffield has such a municipal department and that it offered to supply Glasgow at a saving of 22 per cent. All they had to do was to cut out the middlemen's profits; and any graft, if the Scots go in for graft like us enlightened New Yorkers.

And that leads us again to the question—WHY CAN'T WE DO IT?

Elias L. Tartak to Address Rand School Women's Committee

On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 2:45 p. m., Elias L. Tartak will talk on Dostoevsky and Tolstoy in the Studio of the Rand School. This lecture is one in a series on Russian literature which Mr. Tartak is giving for members of the Women's Committee.

TONY SENDER'S NEW YORK CITY MEETINGS

Tony Sender, brilliant journalist and speaker, fugitive from fascism and former Socialist member of the German Reichstag, will speak at a number of meetings in New York City during the week of January 20. Her schedule of appearance follows:

Sunday, January 20, 2:30 p. m.
Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., Manhattan. Tony Sender will speak in German. Auspices: German branches of the Socialist Party, *Neue Volkswirtschaft*, etc.

Tuesday, January 22, 1:30 p. m.
Betty Gould's Restaurant, 344 West 57th St., Manhattan. The Women's Committee of the Rand School will hold a luncheon in honor of Tony Sender. Comrade Sender will speak on "Socialist Women's Movement in Germany Before the Hitler Regime." The luncheon will take place at 1:30 p. m. and will be followed by a musical program and talk by Comrade Sender. Price including tip will be 75 cents. Reservations must be made in advance.

Wednesday, Jan. 23, 8:30 p. m.
Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Bronx; Auditorium, 74 Van Cortlandt Park South. Topic: "What Is Happening in Germany." Public meeting. Tony Sender will speak in English. Small admission fee.

Thursday, January 24, 8:30 p. m.
General party meeting, Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., Manhattan. Admission only by Socialist Party membership card. Tony Sender will speak on the status of the Social Democratic Party in Europe and the fight against fascism.

Friday, January 25, 2 p. m.
Staff of Dressmakers' Union, 20 West 10th St.

Saturday, January 26, 8:30 p. m.
Savoy Mansion, 64th St., 20th Ave., Brooklyn. Topic: "Fascism Last?" Chairman, B. C. Vladek will give a concert and reception. Admission, 15 cents.

New York does an enormous amount of printing every year. We print a voluminous, largely circulated and horribly dull daily newspaper called the City Record, that sometimes runs into hundreds of pages an issue, and that contains such fascinating items as bids on subway construction, lists of voters, the budget and lists of civil service employees. With about 3,000,000 qualified voters we print millions of sample ballots, and more millions of primary ballots every year; we print the amendments and proposals we vote upon at referendums. We use unbelievable quantities of stationery. We print colossal Annual Reports (that nobody reads). And in the schools we use millions of textbooks.

The vast profits that are made by M. B. Brown, the city's preferred printer, can be guessed at by the huge saving when the city in an outburst of economy awarded the contract for printing primary ballots to the Brooklyn Eagle job plant one year.

What profits are made on pencils and erasers, on rubber bands and ink, on school textbooks and the City Record, and all the huge amount of printing the city does can only be guessed at; that aspect of the city's work can also be a fruitful source of graft as, for example, during the happy days of Boss Tweed, when he incorporated himself into a stationery supply company, and bought a toy newspaper to get the city's printing jobs.

There is the little matter of school textbooks, a fruitful source of private profit. By the way, do you recall the Hon. Martin Healy, Tammany district leader, who was on the payroll of a textbook publishing company at \$150 a month, in addition to all his other enterprises, peddling books to school principals? And how it was brought out that he was hired not for his profound knowledge of books or his high pedagogical ability, but because of the influence that he wielded? There is more to this textbook business than at first meets the naked eye!

The saving for the city in a municipal printing and stationery plant might not be large enough to pay the interest for six months on the funded debt of the first Rapid Transit subway; but it would be large enough to restore pay cuts to cruelly exploited street cleaners, for example; it would be large enough to give a hint of what the city could do if it were run, not for the grafters, not for the real estate men, not for the employers—BUT FOR THE MASSES.

Why isn't New York thinking about all this, and why is Glasgow? Why has Sheffield a public printing plant, and why haven't we?

Well, it may be interesting to recall that Sheffield has long had a Socialist government, and that Glasgow has just re-elected a Socialist majority after a year's trial. And that New York got excited over Tammany graft and threw out the Union Square crooks and put in their place a crew devoted to the ideals of "honest" graft—or business.

Naturally, business doesn't like the idea of a municipal venture into a big enterprise; for if it is honestly conducted and if all private profits and graft are eliminated, the results will be too pointed a lesson to the people the next time an election comes around.

Why should the masses give a hoot in hades whether M. B. Brown makes his fat profits or not? Why should anybody care except M. B. Brown and the fellows in his own line?

All right, then; this is a Socialist campaign argument, and there won't be a campaign for many months to come; but what of it? The item about Glasgow caught our eye in a British paper, and it occurred to us that now is as good a time as any to drive home the lesson embodied in this little item. Do you see the point?

Tatiana Tchernavin Arrives; Will Lecture on Experiences

Tatiana Tchernavin, author of "Escape from the Soviets," reached New York Jan. 10th to begin a lecture tour that will take her across the continent. She has just finished a four months' tour of France, Belgium and England.

Those who had the privilege of meeting Madam Tchernavin upon her arrival were more than impressed by the dramatic quality of the events which have catapulted this modest museum expert into a position of international fame. Up to 1933 she led the quiet life of an assistant curator of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Now great audiences crowd the places where she appears to speak, and wherever she goes she finds herself the center of violent controversy.

All this has happened because this quiet art expert and her husband, a biologist and expert in the fishing industry, were forced into high adventure in their successful effort to flee from a Russian labor camp. After weeks of lonely struggle through forests and swamps when it was often touch-and-go as to whether they would be recaptured or would die of starvation, they finally reached safety in Finland. It was there that Madam Tchernavin wrote the book which centered the attention of the world upon her and upon the fate of the intellectual classes in Russia.

Her message to America will be delivered in the form of a lecture at the Town Hall, 113 West 44th Street, at 8:30 Saturday evening, Jan. 12th. Already it is evident that her address, which will be a simple statement of facts, will attract wide attention. Her appearance is sponsored by the Rand School of Social Science and the Society for the Relief of Russian Socialist Prisoners and Exiles.

To New Party Members

All new members of the Socialist Party who have joined within the last six months are invited by the Educational Committee to a social meeting on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, in the Studio of the Rand School. A program of music and readings with very short speeches will be offered and the last of the afternoon will be devoted to getting acquainted.

The Women's Section of the Socialist Party, through their committee of Jennie Goldman and Clara Rothstein, will serve refreshments and help the getting acquainted process.

The Educational Committee is further calling a meeting of all party speakers for Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, at the Rand School.

Tony Sender will address a special meeting of party members on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, at 8:30, under the auspices of the committee.

The committee desires to report the work of the branches in securing speakers and organizing forums is progressing. An early meeting of the Educational Directors will be called.

FOR A SOCIALIST ORCHESTRA

PARTY members, Yipsels and sympathizers who play musical instruments are urged to attend the meeting of the Rebel Arts Orchestra next Friday night at 27 West 15th Street, when plans will be laid for expansion of the organization. The meeting night was changed from Tuesday in the belief that more players will be able to attend. As Rebel Arts it will move soon to new and enlarged headquarters, a broadening of all its cultural work is expected.

Poor Old Jones Is Out of a Job — and Here's the Reason Why

By William M. Feigenbaum

POOR old Jones! He would like to go to work at his trade as a bricklayer, but he cannot get a job.

The same is true of a lot of other Joneses who are hod-carriers, carpenters, plumbers, draftsmen, masons, plasterers. They can't get jobs, because houses are not being built—but we'll get around to that in a minute.

Every time Jones doesn't get a job there are several Missis Joneses and Junior Joneses who thereupon haven't the wherewithal to purchase food to eat and clothes to wear; which means that stores can't sell them goods, which means that garment workers and food workers can't get work, which means that their wives can't spend the money they haven't got, which means that more goods are not sold, which means that more people can't get work...

You know how it is! And whose fault is it? It seems that it is all the fault of a city that treats its city employees too well! What, you don't believe this? Then read on!

Here is a little leaflet entitled "Bricklayer's Pay," with a picture of a disconsolate workman on the outside cover. It is prepared by the Citizens' Budget Commission—you know that gang, don't you? The double-distilled, triple-riveted finest flower of predatory *bankerei*. Pardon, if our metaphors are mixed, but that's how the leaflet affects us.

That leaflet was handed out to every depositor and every visitor at one of our big banks. And possibly at many—or all banks; we wouldn't know about that. And therein we read that Smith wants to build a house, but he can't.

Smith has \$25,000, and he can borrow another \$50,000 to give him the capital to build a house as an investment. That would give Jones—in fact, a lot of Joneses—jobs. And that would permit their wives to spend, and release more and ever more industrial activities.

But Smith needs the assurance of \$2,000 a year above expenses, or 4 per cent on his \$25,000. Otherwise he can't go on, and the Joneses won't get their jobs.

But he can't be sure of that \$2,000; he can only be sure of \$1,700, and so, since he wouldn't dream of accepting as low as 3.4 per cent on his investment he socks his dough away in bonds, and Jones doesn't get a job.

And how does he know he will only get \$1,700? That \$300 must be paid in taxes. "This," the leaflet says, "is what Smith will have to pay for city employees who are not needed; for city employees who get more pay for their work than any private employer could afford to pay for like work; for longer vacations and shorter hours than private business can afford; for unfair and exorbitant contributions to unsound pension funds; for huge deficits in the city's sub-

ways." The Citizens' Budget Commission might have added if it had thought about it; *For hopelessly inadequate relief for those thrown out of work by the damnable system of private exploitation the Citizens' Budget Commission supports and profits from and wants to keep going.* Possibly they forgot to add that; now that it has been called to their attention they may (or may not) add it in the next edition of their literary masterpiece.

Well, that's the argument. No use arguing against it, because even a calm and collected individual like the author of those inspired thoughts is subject to apoplexy on provocation. The leaflet, however, gives a perfect picture of the capitalist mind in action. Read it; study it, turn it over in your minds, and reflect that WE, THE WORKERS, BY OUR CONSENT SUPPORT A SYSTEM THAT SPAWNS UP SUCH AS THESE!

Do you like the picture presented by these gentry? Do you like the idea of their enormous, their dominant, influence in business, in finance and in politics?

Well, we don't, and you should not. JOIN US IN CASTING OUT SUCH INFLUENCES AND ENTHRONING HUMAN WELFARE AS THE HIGHEST GOOD IN SOCIETY!

ARISE for February Out Next Week

THE February issue of ARISE, Socialist cultural organ published by Rebel Arts, is coming out Tuesday. After two anxious months in which the editors made heroic efforts to overcome the financial obstacles in the way of publication, ARISE has finally gone to press.

Advance information indicates that this issue, the third since the magazine's initial appearance last October, is better than ever. The splendid response accorded the two previous issues should be surpassed when the February number appears.

It will take more than accolades of approval, however, to continue ARISE. Only increasing financial support from every friend and comrade in the movement can guarantee its future publication. Every New Leader reader is urged to read the February number and to help roll up a huge subscription list.

Among the contributors in this issue are: Eugene Lyons, Powers Haggood, Florence Lasser, Frances Leber, Robert Whitcomb, Reginald Marsh, Harry Herzog, David P. Berenberg, Louis Yagoda, Abraham Plotkin, Joseph P. Lash, Gertrude Weil Klein, Samuel H. Friedman, Bruno Fischer.

Kantorovitch Lectures

A new series of five lectures on "Problems of the American Socialist Movement" will be given by Haim Kantorovitch under the auspices of the Marxian Education Bureau beginning Thursday, Jan. 17, at 8:30 p. m., at 22 E. 22nd St. Single admission 25c, for the series \$1. Detailed information at Marxian Education Bureau, Room 816, 41 Union Square.

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, 50c, and 25c, on sale at Dutton's Book Shop, 651 Fifth Ave.; Town Hall Box Office, 113 W. 43rd St.; The Rand Book Shop, 7 E. 15th St.; Jewish Daily Forward, 375 East Broadway.

W.C. English Branches to Hold Brooklyn Meeting

Charles Solomon and August Claessens will be the main speakers at a rally of the English speaking section of the Workmen's Circle in Brooklyn Friday night, January 11.

In addition to the speakers, and Frederick Shulman, Secretary of the English Speaking Section, who will preside, there will be a musical and dramatic program.

The meeting is to be held at the Arion Temple, 937 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Sadoff on Russia

Dr. Louis Sadoff will lecture on "Russia as I Saw It" Friday, Jan. 11, at the Hollywood Gardens, 896 Prospect Ave., the Bronx, for the Ladies' Auxiliary of Branch 2, Workmen's Circle.

LECTURES and FORUMS

LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. & Second Ave.

DR. G. F. BECK

resumes his lectures

Sunday, Jan. 13th, 5 P. M.

'Autobiography of H. G. Wells'

Discussion and Questions

CIRCLE FORUM

1947 Broadway at 65th Street, Room 204

DEBATE—Wed., Jan. 16th, at 8:30

"The Socialist Party—Present and Future"

Questions & Discussion—Admission Free

Friday—CHARLES YALE HARRISON

CIRCLE FORUM

1947 Broadway at 65th Street, Room 204

FRI. EVE., JAN. 11th

S. L. HOFFMAN

NRA Textile Code Consultant, speaks on

"Is Russia's Progress Worth the Sacrifice"

Questions & Discussion—Admission Free

Sunday—SEX AND ECONOMICS

The Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union

(Formerly People's Institute)

IN THE GREAT HALL

8th Street and Astor Place

At 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday, Jan. 11th—

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Limitations of Specialization"

Sunday, Jan. 13th—

Professor HARRY A. OVERSTREET

"The Backgrounds of the Longings for Dictatorship"

Tuesday, Jan. 15th—

DOCTOR HENRY J. FRY

"The Structure of Man"

Party Progress

MANHATTAN

12th A.D. Branch meeting Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 8:30, 206 E. 18th St. Elections, Upper West Side. Meets Monday, Jan. 14, at 100 W. 72nd St.

Washington Heights. Our branch suffered a serious loss in the sudden death of Comrade Alexander Newark Saturday, Jan. 5. Comrade Newark was one of the founders of the present branch and has always been an active and interested worker.

BRONX

Bronx Labor Center. Regular Saturday night dance Jan. 12 at 809 Westchester Ave. Admission 25c; special price for Yipsels.

7th A.D. Branch meets Tuesday, Jan. 15, 8:30, at 789 Elmmer Pl. Theatre party tickets on sale.

KINGS

Brownsville Labor Lyceum Activities. The following activities will begin with the appointment of Comrade Sam Kantor as manager of the Lyceum: A number of lectures which are noted in the lecture column. Sat., Jan. 12, a Corned Beef and Cabbage Party in honor of Samuel Kantor who has just been elected manager of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

7th A.D. Branch meets Tuesday, Jan. 15, 8:30, at 789 Elmmer Pl. Theatre party tickets on sale.

RESTAURANTS

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT

61 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. 13th St.)

The choicest wines and liquors served at our newly installed bar

AUNT CLEMMY'S

40 E. Ninth Street

For Luncheon, Dinner, Tea

TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON

11:30 to 2 P. M.—35¢ 40¢ 50¢ cents

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER

5:30 to 8 P. M.—50¢ cents

AFTERNOON TEA, 3 to 5 P. M.

Giusti's Spaghetti Inn

4 & 5 Course LUNCHEON 40 & 50c

6 Course CHICKEN DINNER 60c

Served all day

Spaghetti - Dessert - Coffee 35c

A la Carte All Day

WINES and BEER SERVED

49 WEST 16th STREET

Watkins 9-9177 New York City

CARNEGIE HALL

Russian Tea Room

Restaurant

INC.

For a Distinctly Foreign

Atmosphere Try the

RUSSIAN TEA ROOM

RESTAURANT

Few Doors East of Carnegie Hall

Lecture Notes

Following is the schedule of lectures to be given under the Department of Social Philosophy in Cooper Union, Jan. 11th, Everett Dean Martin, "The Limitations of Specialization"; Jan. 13th, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, "The Background of the Longings for Dictatorship"; Jan. 15th, Dr. Henry J. Fry, "The Structure of Man." All lectures start at 8 p.m. Admission free.

"Should Morals Be Based on Religious Sanctions?" will be the subject of an address by Joseph Rinn Sunday, Jan. 13, at 8:30. Mr. Rinn's lecture will be given in the commodious headquarters which the Free Thinkers of America have established at 155 E. 34th Street.

reading room open to the general public. A good library of Marxist and contemporary Socialist literature is being built here for the benefit of workers in East New York and surrounding vicinity. All welcome.

18th A.D. Branch 1, Sat. eve., Jan. 26, at the Arion Pythian Temple, 937 Eastern Parkway, annual ball in conjunction with the Youth Groups. A splendid entertainment program has been arranged. Next meeting of the branch Tues., Jan. 15, Brighton Beach. Plans are being made to make Saturday, Jan. 19, affair "In the Gay Nineties" the gayest, jolliest Socialist affair we've ever had. Dancing, entertainment and refreshments.

Women's Unit, Brighton Beach, will hold Luncheon and Bridge Wed., Jan. 16, at 1 p.m., 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

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, JAN. 11th

Manhattan James Oneal—"Revolutionary Socialism." 8th A.D., 226 E. 10th St.

Brooklyn August Tyler—"Decline of Capitalism." Williamsburg Open Forum, 241 No. 4 St.

Jessie Wallace Hughan—"Socialism vs Communism." Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

Professor Burnham, of N.Y.U., second speaker in a series on "A Labor Party in the U.S." Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. 10 cents.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Patronize our Comrade

Fred Spitz, Inc.

Florist

74 SECOND AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Dry Deck 4-9555, 4-9555

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.

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

Phones, ALgonquin 4-3356-8843

HALLS and LYCEUMS

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

44 Wiltoughby Ave., Brooklyn

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

STAGG 2-3843

Labor Temple

43-247 EAST 84th ST

NEW YORK

Workmen's Educational Association

Free Library open from 1 to 10 p.m.

Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls Tel. REgent 4-10038

SATURDAY, JAN. 12th

Brooklyn Symposium on the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions, led by August Claessens, followed by T. Shapiro, M. Baron, G. Baron, S. Bloch, H. Davis, J. Barbashi.

SUNDAY, JAN. 13th

Manhattan Algeron Lee—"Socialism and Working Class Movement." 6th A.D., 95 Ave. B. Anthony Reina—"The Spanish Revolution." Spanish Soc. Branch, Harlem Socialist Center, 1538 Madison Avenue (near 104th St.), 3 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15th

Bronx August Tyler—"Socialism and Communism." Lower 6th A.D., 1137 Ward Avenue.

August Claessens—"The Socialist Movement." Upper 8th A.D., 3230 Bainbridge Avenue.

Brooklyn Siegfried Lifitz—"Germany on the Threshold of 1935" (Spar question), 18th A.D., Branch 2, 844 Utica Ave.

William M. Feigenbaum—"Workers Abroad." Boro Park Branch, Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave.

Mark Khinoy—"Russia as a Socialist Sees It." 16th A.D., 6618 Bay Parkway, Queens

Dr. Louis Sadoff—"Is Russia Building a Socialist State?" Jamaica Branch, 30-32 Steinway Street, Astoria.

Robert Delson—"New Aspects of the New Deal." Branch, 30-32 Steinway Street, Astoria.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16th

Brooklyn David P. Berenberg—"Class in 'Essentials of Socialism.'" Brighton Beach Br., 1113 Brighton Beach Ave. Open for entrance of students.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17th A class in Marxism, led by Phil Heller. The subject for this week will be "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat." This will be followed by a discussion on "Tactics in the Struggle for Power."

FRIDAY, JAN. 18th

Manhattan Amicus Most—"Democracy and Socialism." 8th A.D., 226 E. 10th St.

Brooklyn August Tyler—"Decline of Capitalism." 14th-14th A.D., 241 South 10th Street.

David Kaplan—"Cure for Unemployment as per the New Deal" (to be followed by same lecturer), Midwood Br., Kingsway Mansion, Ave. P & E, 16th St.

Phil Heller—"Class in 'Fundamentals of Marxism.'" Every Thursday, 864 Sutter Avenue.

For New Leader Readers of Times Square Neighborhood

If any one wishes to have The New Leader delivered to his office please get in touch with Schulte's, 112 W. 44th Street.

CONEY ISLAND

Cortland Vans and Storage, Inc.

Local and Long Distance Moving

Licensed Piano Movers

2842-44 West 3rd Street

Coney Island, N. Y. Estab. 1922-7800-01

Represented by SALINSKY

A New Deal for Workers

NEWLY RENOVATED—COMPLETELY MODERNIZED

For Balls, Meetings, Forums, Concerts, Banquets, Conventions, Dances, etc.

CASA D'AMOR, Inc.

THE FAMOUS BALLROOM

West 31st St. & Mermaid Ave.

Coney Island, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYflower 9-9670

MILLER'S MANHATTAN ROYAL PALACE, Inc.

Brooklyn's Foremost Ball Room

16-18 Manhattan Avenue

Brooklyn, N. Y.

PULasky 5-4000

MIDWOOD & SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Dr. J. L. MANUS

Surgeon Dentist

Special Rates to A. F. of L. and Party Members

Children's Teeth Straightened

Ave. U, Corner Ocean Ave.

Phone: SHEepshead 3-9275

BENSONHURST

DR. BENJAMIN RUBINSTEIN

Office Hours:

9-10 A.M., 1-2 P.M., 6-9 P.M.

Holidays and Sundays 12-1

7902 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn

Phone: BEachview 2-7893

Get Your ADAM HATS at CORNER MEN'S SHOP Bay Parkway, Cor. 67th Street "THE UNION STORE WITH THE UNION HAT"

Hear Frank R. Crosswaith Answer OSCAR DE PRIEST and JAMES W. FORD ON

DEBATE OF THE YEAR!

WHITHER THE NEGRO Socialism Communism Democracy?

Friday Nite 8:30 JANUARY 18

Rockland Palace 155th St. & 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

Don't Miss This Unique Debate! Dancing & Entertainment will follow

Tickets—35c, 50c, 75c, on sale at Bookshop, 7 E. 15th St.

Auspices Political Science Forum—50% of proceeds to Harlem Labor Committee; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Dressmakers' International Ball OF THE DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 22 I. L. G. W. U. (Harlem Section) ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th ST. & EIGHTH AVENUE Saturday Evening, January 19th EIGHT-THIRTY O'CLOCK —TWO FAMOUS ORCHESTRAS— FLETCHER HENDERSON AND HIS ORIGINAL ORCHESTRA WALTZES and Shim-Sham-Shimmies GERALD CLARKE'S Caribbean Serenaders Radio Broadcasts Rhumbas and Caricacs BROADWAY REVUE AT MIDNIGHT ROGER WOLFE KAHN—GUEST CONDUCTOR ADMISSION: Thirty-five Cents (in advance); One Dollar (at the door) Boxes... Seating Ten, Five Dollars Loges... Seating Six, Two GET YOUR TICKETS NOW

Lillian Bond



Has one of the featured roles in "Little Shot," which Pearson and Baruch will present at the Playhouse next Thursday evening.

Lecture on Russia Opens Burton Holmes' Season at Carnegie Hall on Sunday Evening

Burton Holmes, the well-known teller of travel tales, with his colored "stills" and motion pictures, his anecdotes and provocative comments, returns to Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening and again on Monday afternoon, when he is to begin a new series of his pictured and informative travel talks.

As the topic of his initial offering in the course, Mr. Holmes will present: "What I Saw in Soviet Russia." This pictured discussion of Soviet affairs, based on Mr. Holmes' impressions of a recent extended visit to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, in the Crimea, the Caucasus and other cities and countries of the Soviet Union will, it is said, reveal the vast changes the past few years have brought to the Russian scene.

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

3000 Negro Workers Hear Union Call

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Harlem Labor Committee to aid in bona fide unions and pledged the whole-hearted support of the A.F. of L. in this important work.

Randolph Speaks

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters Union, sketched the history of the Negro in this country from the time when Negroes were brought here and enslaved by Southern planters. He traced the economic differences between the agricultural South and the industrial North which caused the Civil War and resulted in the emancipation of the Negro. "This emancipation," the speaker said, "was freedom in form only while actually the Negro became, as the white worker, a wage slave, a tenant farmer, or jobless and homeless. Many programs have been advanced towards solving the economic and social problems of the Negro. During the reconstruction the Republican party shamefully used the Negro for corrupt political purposes. Then there was the Booker T. Washington philosophy of educating the Negro for industrial occupations. Though practical and worth of merit, it failed because it didn't make the Negro understand that his economic interest was bound up with all labor. Thus industrialists used the unorganized Negro worker to scab on white workers, resulting in depressed wages and working conditions for all. Slowly but surely Negro labor in the late twentieth century has come to realize that the philosophy of Gompers and Debs is the road to their salvation."

Communists Attempt Riot

Following the opening of the meeting there was witnessed throughout the afternoon a well-organized attempt by Communists to break up the meeting. A few Negro Communists surrounded by white allies leaped from their seats shouting incoherently. Only the calmness of the chairman kept the Negro and white unionists and Socialists from ousting the disturbers from the hall. James Ford, Negro Communist leader, opened himself to attack when he stated "I object" to a resolution against lynching.

A law-futile stroke after the close of the meeting was made to mob the speaker and gain the use of the platform to exhibit a Scottsboro boy's mother. Led by Ben Davis, former Atlanta lawyer, the Communists started a free-for-all but were quickly dispersed.

Salvatore Nimfo, a vice-president of the ILGWU, spoke, representing David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU and vice-president of the A.F. of L. Mr. Nimfo, in spite of heckling from the Communists, concluded his speech amid great applause. He told of the great benefits which had come to the many thousands of Negro workers who are members of the ILGWU. "Our union is not concerned with the color of workers, as the Negro members of the International will tell you. Our union is organized to promote the economic interest of all workers in the garment industry."

Bambrick Cheered

After the audience had adopted four resolutions against child labor and lynching and for the 30-hour week and the solidarity of black and white workers, James Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees Union, 32-B, received a great ovation when he was introduced. He told of the efforts of some real estate operators to establish "differentials" in the wage levels of Negro and white building service employees.

To the eternal credit of our union," he said, "we defiantly opposed the proposition. If we have failed in order to prevent any such unfairness to Negro labor, let a man take to the picket

PROGRESS AND POVERTY



Fifty years ago, Henry George cited the contrast between retrogression in workers' standards and progress in construction. (George was right, though he didn't go far enough in his attack.) Above is a bit of Chicago scenery—Loop skyscrapers form a background for a squatters' village, where jobless forgotten men try to forget cold and hunger.

LETTER CONDEMNS ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP MASS MEETING

TO THE EDITOR, LABOR SECTION

TO those remaining few comrades in the Socialist Party who still harbor the notion that there can be a united front with the Communist Party, the exhibition of Communists at Sunday's historical labor mass meeting in Harlem should serve to indicate the futility of this hope. With nearly 4,000 Negro

and white workers assembled in Rockland Palace Sunday afternoon for a serious consideration of the economic plight of the Negro workers and to formulate plans to make Negro Harlem labor conscious, Communists deliberately and insistently sought to turn this epochal event into an incipient riot, operating upon the belief that because the Negro worker generally has had no extensive trade union experience, he could readily be made an unresisting pawn of Communists. At every turn, however, they were defeated by the alertness, the seriousness and the loyalty of the assembled mass of Negro workers and their white friends.

For several days before the meeting, it was generally known in Harlem that the Communist Party had laid plans to disrupt and destroy this meeting. At 3:30 Sunday afternoon, when Noah Walter, secretary of the Harlem Labor Committee, officially opened the meeting, Communists who had planted themselves in the forefront of the hall began their disruptive tactics.

At the conclusion of my opening address as chairman, a Negro Communist rose and began to harangue the gathering. I asked him to be quiet and, incidentally, saved the interrupter from rough treatment from the audience, whose opposition to the Communists was manifest from start to finish. During the time for resolutions, James W. Ford, leader of the Communist Negroes, rose in his seat, saying that he was opposed to the adoption of a resolution against lynching which I had just concluded reading. I called the attention of the audience to the fact that the Communists are so devoid of principle and so utterly out of genuine sympathy with the plight of the Negro race that they would even publicly oppose a resolution against lynching. The reaction on the part of the audience to this was remarkable. It was only with the greatest effort that I and the hall committee, composed of trade unionists and young Socialists, succeeded in saving Ford and his cohorts from the wrath of the audience. At every

line in the defense of the right of Negroes to the same wage level as their white fellow workers." The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Harlem Labor Committee, the Building Service Employees Union, 32-B; the Union Mechanics Association, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Telegram From Green The following telegram from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was read: WASHINGTON.—I regret it is impossible for me to attend the mass meeting. A previous engagement which I cannot cancel prevents me from being present. Please be assured of my deep interest in the meeting and in its success. I extend through you to those in attendance my personal felicitations and I express the hope that the cause of organized labor will be greatly advanced as a result of your meeting. The American Federation of Labor is interested in the economic and industrial welfare of working men and women regardless of race, creed or color. The economic interests of all workers are identical. We must lift the wage standard and conditions of employment for all workers if we are to promote the interests of groups of workers. We invite all wage earners, regardless of the creed, color or nationality, to unite in the organized labor movement for the purpose of promoting and advancing their economic and industrial interests.

William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

Besieger Describes How They Held the Fort in Pittsburgh

WE print the following story in full and without editorial changes because of its graphic and detailed description of a remarkable chapter in the history of the fight to get decent conditions for the unemployed. A Pittsburgh comrade battling side by side with the other jobless workers on relief kept a running diary of events and sent us this human document. The NEW LEADER has previously printed a news story telling of the arrest of the 14 siegers and their subsequent imprisonment and discharge. Next week we shall continue the narrative with a story about the results of this historic "siege."

PITTSBURGH.—History is being made in Pittsburgh's old McKee School, which building is used as a district relief office by the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board (ACERB). The station is known as the Penn-Butler Unit.

With conditions continuously growing worse, hundreds of persons on relief gathered at the relief office one Friday, demanding

recognition of organized unemployed committees, daily interviews on emergency complaints and weekly interviews on regular complaints with supervisor only. Muriel Hanson, social worker in charge of the unit, immediately placed a riot call and seven cars of police arrived at the scene.

Police attempted to remove the unemployed from the building, but were unsuccessful, as members of the Unemployed Citizens' League (UCL), determined that their demands be heard and considered, insisted on staying until satisfactory answers were given. Miss Hanson refused even to consider their demands. The police, upon hearing the story of these stout-hearted workers and seeing Miss Hanson trapped in falsehoods, decided the committee was justified in its demands. One striking illustration of Miss Hanson's deceit is that she said "they can go home and come back tomorrow." Members of the UCL pointed to a sign on the wall of the reception room which read: "THERE WILL BE NO MORE OFFICE HOURS ON SATURDAY."

"Rank and File" Leader Turns Out To Be Fascist!

ANOTHER great Communist "victory" has curdled with the receipt of information that the Communists have been allies of fascists in union affairs. The Daily Worker of Jan. 7 carried a story under an eight-column streamer head on the front page: "RANK AND FILE DYERS WIN IN PATERSON." The story, under a Paterson date line, "Special to the Daily Worker," tells of the smashing defeat of officials of Local 1173 of the American Federation of Silk Dyers with the aid of Communists, who were readmitted to the local after their dual union failed.

"Paterson dyers scored another victory, tremendously strengthening their recent strike gains," we read, "by electing Charles Vigorito as president, and other rank and file workers as officers of Local 1173 of the American Federation of Silk Dyers."

"Anthony Ammirato, reactionary president of the local, running for re-election, was snowed under. The election proved greatly in consolidating the membership for the first time behind a union leadership which will enjoy their confidence."

"The election victory is an answer in a most emphatic manner to the slanders of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders and of the Lovetonites that the Communists aim to disrupt the trade unions."

There is only one fly in the ointment. Vigorito, hero of this "great" Communist victory, happens to be a notorious fascist who the previous Friday had been refused the opportunity to speak with G. E. Modigliani in Paterson because of his well-established fascist sympathies. Vigorito is a member of the local Republican Club and of the Circolo Nazionale, a Paterson fascist group.

step of the meeting the Communists tried to block our work but were prevented. Our arranged program was carried out. Every speaker delivered his address which was received with wild applause by the audience. That much good will result from this meeting was the belief of all present who were sincerely interested in advancing the economic and social interest of all labor. It is expected that from time to time similar meetings will be arranged.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH.

"Siege" Started

Fourteen members of the UCL started a siege, vowing not to leave until their right to represent fellow workers was recognized and every person on relief in Allegheny County received full allotment of food, clothing and shelter.

Six women and eight men composed the group that took possession of the reception room and prepared living quarters. Coffee was made in a member's home and "jumbo" bologna sandwiches were brought into the building. On Saturday coffee pots and an electric stove were brought in, with the few blankets relief patients have, and the group began preparing for a long drawn-out fight. A radio was obtained and on Saturday night a dance was held. Sandwiches and coffee again comprised the bill of fare.

After being refused admittance by the police at first, officers and members of the league finally were able to enter. New songs were composed, blackboards were utilized and classes were conducted in economics and English. A photographer took pictures which were published. Plans were mapped out for the well-being of the "squatters," the name selected by the newspapers.

Santa Claus Enters

On Sunday a Christmas tree was placed in the corner of the room. It was trimmed with cutouts of plain paper, some of the decorations being a picture of Santa Claus, delivering a special delivery message which said: "Dear Friend, I'm sorry, but the ACERB does not believe in Santa, and we cut off your relief," with comment by the artist, "Such is the fate of the unemployed."

On Sunday evening friends and relatives visited the "squatters" and the experiences of the first three days were related. Fathers, mothers and their children met and parted with mingled feelings of joy and regret.

Morale Heightened

Early Monday morning, with nerves on edge from terrific mental strain, lack of proper food, loss of sleep and the natural reaction which sets in even under less trying conditions, morale reached its lowest point. Officers of the league, paying particular attention to this danger, immediately called the group together and outlined plans necessary to make the battle a successful one. They explained the causes of the situation. This built the morale somewhat. However, it must be remembered that under

(Continued on Page 4-L)

Pittsburgh Relief Siege Described by Participant

(Continued from Page 3L) terrible stress the most experienced in the class struggle may break down. It is remarkable that this small group remained intact. Also, the fact that this is a new experience is not to be overlooked, as never before had workers, forced to live no relief, undernourished, faced with evictions, the danger of serious illness and uncertainty about their families, been able to keep possession of a relief station for such a length of time. At the same time the workers were pressed on every side by a hostile Mellon-controlled relief board, which stops at nothing—even attempts to frame officers of pressure groups—if they have an opportunity to smash organized unemployed and crush the worker in order to save a few pennies.

When the unit opened Monday morning the siegers had roped off their section of the reception room with benches, covered with blankets. They were prepared for the insults of several hostile social workers who take complaints of relief clients and make every effort to get rid of the patient as quickly as possible. Failing to do so, these disciples of Mellon waste no time calling a policeman who is at their beck and call to have every worker removed from the building, especially those who have enough backbone to fight for rights. Monday not many clients entered the unit and the "squatters" had an opportunity to catch some much-needed rest.

No Heat, No Food

On Christmas eve the committee was informed by policemen assigned to the building that no person would be allowed to leave the reception room where the group has been living—which meant that human beings would not have access to the lavatory. The side door of the reception room was barred and anyone who did succeed in getting out could not return. No visitors could enter; no messages could be sent out or received, and even worse, the heat was turned off and no food permitted to be brought in.

This is in full accord with the local board's methods of dealing with those in distress—when relief patients are not being evicted they are either starved or frozen to death! The group was entirely isolated from the outside world, apparently, but officers of the league were busy contacting the mayor, who had heat furnished and visitors permitted.

The regular routine assumed its normal manner until the relief officer came on duty shortly before midnight. This policeman, usually a pleasant chap, but full of Christmas spirits, proceeded to create terror in the building, first, by informing the group that no visitors would be permitted and "no doughnuts or coffee" permitted. He turned out lights all over the building and then flashed them back again and again, threatening the lives of the occupants. Finally he pulled his gun and shouting it into the face of one man shouted, "I'll fill you full of lead." Only through level heads and nerves of ice by members of the committee was certain tragedy averted.

Temporary Peace

All during this exciting and never-to-be-forgotten time officers of the league were busy and again reached the mayor. About four on Christmas morning peace prevailed. It is very interesting and worthy of note that difficulties with the police up to now and ones following can be traced directly to wage-slaves of ACERB and a member of the well-publicized "silk stocking" group in City Hall. Subsequent events in Pittsburgh will bear this

On Tuesday, Christmas Day, the committee had a turkey dinner with all the trimmings and side dishes. This was furnished by members of the league. The table was set in the reception room and words cannot describe how welcome to the "siegers" was the feast after living on "bologna." After dinner families came in and congregated 'round the Christmas tree. There was dancing and singing of workers' songs, Christmas carols, etc. This was truly a genuine demonstration of working class solidarity and a perfect example of the spirit which has been displayed continually for over two years by members of the UCL.

Sacrifices Made

Great sacrifices have been made by every member of the league involved in this affair, whether a "sieger" or on the outside committee which is always endeavoring to better conditions for those inside. One young girl, just out of high school and one of the most gallant fighters in the league, must be mentioned. Her name is Louise Dabrowski, member of a family refused relief because "the father did not save the money he made." This little girl, a recent applicant for membership in the league, accompanied her sister to the unit on December 21 and again explained to the interviewer that her family was without food and the baby without milk. She then insisted that the UCL be recognized, informing the interviewer that the UCL committee was now her representative. The league went into action and an emergency order was delivered to the home the following day.

But the little warrior was not to be fooled so easily and insisted on staying in the unit until the demands of the UCL were granted. Working strenuously morning and night ever since, her spirit has been an inspiration to everyone staying here. If not busy typing a tremendous amount of correspondence for the league, this member keeps busy typing songs which are composed by the "siegers." Picture, if you can, "a girl, with no previous connections with any working class organization and only sub-conscious of the fact that there is a class struggle," spending many hours every day cooped up in a "bug-house," contacting relief recipients, obtaining information on the most cruel and inhuman treatment that can be accorded human beings, sitting up until the wee small hours of the morning pounding out typewritten data for a voluntary organization! Such is the spirit of UCL members in Allegheny County. Is it any wonder that the relief board has been forced to admit time and again that "we don't know where the UCL will strike next?"

Leaders of Siege

The executive officers of the league—Robert Lieberman, chairman, and J. F. McCarthy, secretary—have been very active ever since the siege began. Lieberman has spent most of his time on the outside, contacting those sympathetic toward the unemployed and carrying on a running fight due to conflicting orders in the police department. McCarthy is living in the reception room as one of the committee, receives and answers correspondences from there, having a well-organized, efficient office force composed of the siegers, who work hour after hour at night doing the necessary work of a powerful organization.

This article is being written in the reception room on a borrowed Remington typewriter. The "siegers" have been here 236 hours and there is not a visible sign of anyone desiring to leave until every demand is granted.

COMING FEATURES

AMONG the interesting features in next week's Labor Section will be an account of a trip through the South and East by V. Ethelwyn Vanderveer, well-known music critic and social student. Her trip brought her into special contact with workers' unemployed organization units.

Recent developments in the Blouse and Waistmakers' Union, Local 25 of the I.L.G.W.U., will be described in a feature article. Also, there will be a surprise article of great interest.

We regret being forced to postpone the story on workers' sports until next week.

BUILDING WALKOUT LOOMS

WITH the Real Estate Board doing its best to prevent a real agreement and to chisel in every possible way, negotiations for continued peace among building service workers are almost at a standstill. A conciliation committee meets Saturday to make a final attempt to settle the dispute without open warfare. The original arbitration committee, named after the original strike settlement Nov. 21 to adjudicate wages and hours in the building trade and headed by Henry Curran, seems in a deadlock.

"It looks as though a fight must be made," was the last word of James J. Bambrick, president of Local 32B, Building Service Employees' International Union, as he emerged from conference. "Much as we dislike entering another strike, we must guard the interests of the union and the thousands of workers who look to us for decent living standards. We aren't going to allow Walter Gordon Merritt, realty advisory board counsel, to continue to obstruct negotiations and interpret the garment district contracts we signed during the first strike. [Merritt is the notorious open-shop lawyer.] If he insists, we'll break off negotiations with him and deal directly with the building owners."

"At this moment the situation looks thirty times worse than it did before the last strike. If another strike is called, all five boroughs will be tied up. All our twelve units will be involved through the greater New York Council, of which I am president and which represents 140,000 members."

W. Jett Lauck, famous Washington economist, testified before the arbitration board that the workers here are most emphatically underpaid. "These men are working under pauper standards of living," he declared. "They should be placed on a minimum standard of at least \$1,500 a year to enjoy the ordinary decent standard of living and health."

LABOR TO HOLD MASS MEETING ON PUBLIC HOUSING

The Labor Conference for Public Housing and Slum Clearance will hold a mass meeting on Wednesday, January 23, at 8 p.m., at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., New York. The purpose of the meeting is to inform organized labor and the general public of the plans made by the Municipal Housing Authority with regard to the need of a low-cost housing program for New York.

An invitation has been extended to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to be the principal speaker. Other prominent speakers will be George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; B. Charney Vladeck, Socialist on the Housing Authority; and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Biscuit Workers in Three Cities Back Phila. Union

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Atlanta, Ga., almost 300 workers declared their solidarity with their Northern brothers and sisters by walking out in sympathy. Newark workers, also bound by the cooperative agreement between the unions in the four cities, are due to go out any minute.

A big mass meeting of New York strikers was held Wednesday evening at Stuyvesant High School. Resolutions of sympathy and solidarity were adopted and sent to the other three cities, with special emphasis on the fight in Pennsylvania.

INTERNMENT AGAIN FACES STRIKERS

ROSSVILLE, Ga.—The National Guard, which performed so capably for the textile bosses during the general strike in the Fall, is again on the warpath—in the interests of the hosiery barons this time. Five workers were arrested as a result of the militia order to clear the streets, as 350 guardsmen under Adjutant General Lindley Camp mobilized in Rossville. The Richmond, Hosiery Mill, which is being picketed by the strikers, plans to attempt to reopen Monday with scabs.

True to his name and training, General Camp warned the strikers that the Atlanta concentration camp, where he interned strikers during the last fight, "is still ready for use. If necessary, I shall take 'unruly' persons there."

When troops began to make arrests, many pickets in front of the mill moved across the state line into Tennessee, a hundred yards away. There they continued to demonstrate and protest against the use of scabs and their militia allies.

Another unit of the company, the Arrowhead plant, in Tennessee, but no attempt is being made to operate it. The strike was called against a wage cut and discrimination. Pickets are out in full force.

It was overwhelmingly voted that the strike here will continue until a satisfactory settlement is reached in the other cities. Joseph Balunis, secretary of the Inside Bakery Workers' Union (Federal Local 19,585 of the A. F. of L.), and William A. Galvin, its president, are leading the strike here. Bakers, machinists, mixers, spreaders, engineroom employees and other operators are included, and drivers also voted to strike in cooperation.

The New York local of the Socialist Party, acting through August Claessens, labor committee secretary, at once volunteered its service to the union. All the resources of the party and the YPSL will be available to the strikers. The National Labor Committee of the party, through Murray Baron, local member, also moved into action, throwing the support of the party nationally behind the workers in the four cities and in other places where the firm has plants.

News of the action in Atlanta came to local headquarters at 245 West 14th Street in a telegram from C. H. Husley, president of the Cracker, Cookie and Cake Workers' Union, the local's name there. In Philadelphia the strike is led by the Cracker, Cookie and Biscuit Workers' Union, whose president, Charles Stever, is scheduled to confer with strike leaders here on joint action. Thousands of women are included among the strikers. The Regional Labor Board is attempting to settle the dispute, but the union holds firmly to its position that the settlement must await action in Philadelphia.

The unions in the N.B.C. plants were organized about seven months ago. On May 28, when the New York plant refused to recognize the local unit, and William Drescher, superintendent and manager, denied that the union represented the employees, a strike was called in five minutes to settle the question. Two thousand workers immediately responded. Work was at a standstill. The cookies and cakes and biscuits in the ovens were left to burn. In four hours the strike was over and the union recognized.

UNION DIRECTORY

- BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U.,** 7 East 15th St., Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. 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 4-9860.—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,** 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.
- AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA,** New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalonotti, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.
- FOUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union** Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; STags 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 WAISTMAKERS' UNION—Offices:** 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. LOnacre 5-5100. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 407 E. 42nd St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip 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, 80 West 35th St.; Phone, Wls. 7-5011. 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, Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Specter; Secretary-Treas., Alex Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenberg; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.
- NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, UNITED** 11016, A. E. of L., 21 East 15th St. Phone, Algonquin 4-7387. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office of Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.
- NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6** Office and headquarters, 31 West 16th St. N. Y. Meets every 2nd and 4th month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone, Tompkins 6-7470. Leon H. Rouse, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Rouse and James J. Buckley, Organizers.
- WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L.** 290-7th Ave. W. L. Phone, Tel. LAckawanna 4-5482.
- WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 22 of I.L.G.W.U.,** 407 West 15th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-1861. S. Sh...