

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST LABOR

### Railroads, Steel and Automobiles Take the Offensive in Drive for Complete Rule Over Industry which Brings a Sharp Struggle to the Workers of the Nation

THE class conflict, for a time quieted by expectations of the NRA, is emerging throughout the country. The masses are becoming restless. Even CWA workers in seven counties of upstate New York went on strike this week against the pittance they have been receiving. The railway workers are in a deadlock with the managers and the workers are militant in the automobile industry where the fight is against the company union. The National Labor Board threatens to use the injunction against the big capitalists who are interfering with the workers in elections to determine whether the company or the genuine union shall represent them. A bitter fight is also on in Congress against the Wagner bill to outlaw the company unions.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of the strikes now going on are directed against the company union policies of the big capitalist kings. They have combined into vast trade associations, One Big Unions of capital. Behind these powerful fortresses they are bending every effort to force the company union upon the workers.

Down to the last few weeks the ruling masters of industry, with a few exceptions, have formally accepted the "partnership" of Brother Labor and Capital under the NRA. The big shots are now taking the offensive and apparently are determined to carry the fight against the workers in industry and in Congress. We shall not be surprised if some members of that body, now facing the scowls of the ruling capitalists and bankers, will begin trimming their sails for the fall elections. All the more reason for the workers to turn to independent political action to combat this gigantic power.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce places its claims to dominion in full page ads in the leading dailies of the country this week. It declares war upon the A. F. of L. and unions in general. It frankly presents its claims for the slave pen it calls the "company union." "There is only one fundamental issue," the Chamber declares. "Whether the automobile industry is to be run by the American Federation of Labor or any other outside union."

That is a declaration of war. The old pretense of an affectionate "partner-

ship in industry" is cast aside. President Green of the Federation declares: "There is no middle course. For seven months we have tried the method of persuasion. It has not worked. We are now forced to recognize that a deliberate and planned campaign is under way, on the part of certain employers, not to comply with Section 7A."

The steel kings of Pittsburgh join the automobile barons. They train their heavy artillery upon members of Congress in four states where their industries are located in telegrams, charging that "paid professional labor leaders" are seeking to drive the government into "organizing all labor into a monopoly." The steel kings who have grown fat on tariffs and juicy contracts for forty years want no "class legislation."

The steel kings of Cleveland also wheel their artillery into action in telegrams to Congress. They have an affection for the company union that is pathetic. They remind us of the statement of Marx that the capitalist is a capitalist—"for the benefit of the worker." They will fight to the last ditch to protect the workers from their own folly!

These moves on a number of fronts are not accidental. They bear all the evidence of concerted planning and they mean a turning point in depression history. They mean that the working masses face a period of sharp struggles that may continue for months. Every resource and energy will have to be employed to prevent workers from sinking under the heels of a corporation feudalism.

Here is a triple alliance of railroads, steel and automobiles in an offensive against the laboring millions. This fight would not and could not begin without the consent of the big banks with which these industries are allied. So add Big Finance to the mighty powers that the working class of the country now face.

What the outcome of this class struggle will be we do not know. One thing is sure. Socialists must be in the front line helping to ward off a working class defeat. We must encourage the will to win. This may be the biggest fight in American labor history. Let us turn to our job, a serious one and with an issue that means much to the whole working class.

### Clear Majority Polled by Labor In London

THE victory of the Labor party in the recent County Council elections, when 69 Socialists and 65 Conservatives were elected to rule London for the next three years is emphasized by a study of the votes actually cast.

It must be remembered that there is no universal suffrage for the County Council, that hundreds of thousands of lodgers and young workers living with their parents, as well as domestic servants, chauffeurs, charwomen, and other men and women in service are disfranchised. This disfranchisement operates heavily against the Labor party, a fact that makes the table below the more significant:

Labor Party	280,814
Conservatives	224,335
Liberals	18,375
Communists	4,741
I.L.P.	1,331

The Liberals had candidates in only 11 constituencies, in most cases the remnant of the Liberal vote going to the Conservative, as it is in most Parliamentary by-elections. The I.L.P. named only two candidates.

The Communists nominated in nine districts, nowhere polling more than one-tenth of the Labor party vote. In Battersea, for example,

(Continued on Page Three)

### Government "Interfering" More and More in Business

By Observer

(Our Washington Correspondent)

RELENTLESSLY the turn of economic and industrial events compels the Government to interfere more and more with business, industry and agriculture; to tell controlling interests what they may and may not do, and to take over and operate machinery of capitalism that has for all practical purposes broken down.

Thus, confronted by the prospect of paralyzing strikes in two great industries, the President this week thrust the hand of Government deeper into the affairs of private enterprise. He summoned leaders of the employers and workers in the automobile industry to Washington in an endeavor to patch up peace, and warned the railroad managements and their employees that it might be necessary to appoint an investigating commission to report on the merits of the railroad wage controversy.

At the same time the Government, after long delay, sought to force its mandates on industry by moving to obtain an injunction restraining the notorious Weirton Steel Company from violating the

collective bargaining provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Back of Weirton stand the great non-union steel interests, fighting tooth and nail side by side with the automobile magnates to prevent the unionization of their plants by the American Federation of Labor. Winning of the Weirton suit by the Government will be a major setback to the lords of steel and may aid materially in organization of their long exploited employees.

As the Government acted to prevent strikes and to force compliance with the recovery act, it moved in Congress to tighten its control over industry, production and money in a further endeavor to make the recovery program work.

Congress action was centered on the Wagner labor bill, to strengthen the collective bargaining provision

#### WEVD New Leader Speaker

Julius Umansky of The New Leader Board of Management will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1360 Kc.) Friday, March 30th, from 5:00 to 5:15 p.m. Sidney Herisberg of The New Leader will speak Friday, March 23rd, at the same hour.

of NIRA and the powers of the National Labor Board; on the Bankhead cotton bill, a measure to bring about compulsory restriction of cotton production and proposed legislation to provide credit for small business and industry.

The Wagner bill is arousing the savage opposition of steel and other big reactionary interests and it is certain to be fought with every resource at the command of capital. If passed and not upset by the courts it should spell the doom of company unions.

The Bankhead bill, just passed by the House, heralds a new and drastic step in the Government's dealing with agricultural surpluses. If made law, it will mark the end of Government efforts to persuade cotton growers to restrict production in an attempt to raise prices and will inaugurate compulsory restrictions.

But the Bankhead bill means the adoption of no new philosophy by the Government in its fight against the depression. It means the President and his advisers see no economic salvation except

(Continued on Page Eight)

### Warm Greeting Is Planned for Cripps

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, K.C., M.P., deputy leader of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons, who will speak at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, April 2nd, is one of the ablest of the younger men in England, one of the leaders of the British bar, and a man who turned his back on a life of ease and comfort in order to devote himself to the cause of Socialism. He will be greeted at the pier when he arrives on the Olympic next Tuesday by a delegation of New York Socialists.

Cripps will arrive in America April 27th to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court, but he asked for an opportunity to meet the New York Socialists on the one free day he has at his disposal before he returns to England.

Sir Richard Stafford Cripps is a brilliant lawyer, a King's Counselor who was made Solicitor-General in the second Labor government while not yet a member of Parliament. The appointment carries with it a knighthood; hence

(Continued on Page Three)

# NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor  
Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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



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Volume XVII No. 12

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934

## The Big Socialist Drive

PARTY members throughout the country have one of the most important duties facing them in several years. The United Socialist Drive to raise funds for party work is on. All our energy should be thrown into this big task and an effort made to make it an inspiring success. The proceeds are divided between the National Office and the state and local organizations.

There are Congressional and state elections this year. Literature must be printed and speakers routed; halls must be rented and meetings arranged. Without funds to do the many things required in making an effective campaign the party is helpless, and never was it more urgent for us to gather the funds than now.

Of the activities we carry on we are never satisfied, and properly so. We never reach the ideal no matter how much is done, but inability to do some important things because we neglected to raise the funds required to do them is not pardonable. Moreover, the less we are able to do the more is it likely to foster discontent in the party itself.

So we make this urgent appeal to every party member to put over this big job and see not only party members but sympathizers. Many members are unemployed, so that those who have jobs should give till it hurts. The more we raise the more we have for our local activities and the more there will be for a national campaign. Get busy. Put this big drive over without delay!

## Monstrous Offshoots

THE steel industry, like textiles, has a career of merciless and ruthless rule of the workers, and the United States Steel Company emerged out of a blood-bath of the workers at Homestead. Steel is a leading key industry of capitalism, and it need surprise no one that U. S. Steel is reported by the Federal Trade Commission as exercising 40 per cent of the voting power in the steel code and that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has 13 per cent of the voting power. The latter is an ally of the former.

These two giants dominate like two allied feudal chiefs of the Middle Ages and the report presents nothing new to those who have followed the rise of corporate brigandage in this country. We are drifting into a system of relentless oligarchy, with the working masses drilled as conscripts in a chain gang and with the steel kings the leading drivers. To master such monstrous offshoots of capitalism is the enormous task of a Socialist proletariat.

## The Outside-Insiders

THE exploiters of the big industries now openly fighting the organized workers do not want any "outsiders" representing the workers. That means the union founded and controlled by the workers. All members are in-

side the industry but their spokesmen are said to be "outsiders." Interesting, to be sure.

Let's look at the other side of the picture. Many of the big stockholders in these industries never saw the enterprises in which their millions are invested and never expect to see them. Some even live abroad and all live on the insiders who labor in the industries. They are "outsiders" and parasites who contribute no service whatever to the production of wealth.

Now we have a complete picture of the inside and the outside of capitalist ownership and exploitation of labor. If you are inside you are outside, if you are a worker; if you are an outside stockholder you are inside as a parasite.

## A Crop for the Croppers

THE government is likely to spend 350 million dollars on farm relief. Consider the sharecroppers in the cotton kingdom alone. They number about 750,000 who are practically attached to the soil as the old serfs were. They occupy land and houses and use tools and seeds provided by the owners. Half the crop raised goes for rent. There is an "overproduction" of cotton, a supply in excess of the market, not in excess of human needs.

Stagnation in the cotton kingdom. What's to be done? Take 15 million acres out of use. That is the decision of the doctors of capitalism. Tens of thousands of cotton serfs will be homeless and workless. Net result: *cut cotton surplus and increase labor surplus!*

The doctors realize this, so the Agricultural Adjustment Administration writes into contracts with land owners that there should be the "least possible amount of labor, economic and social disturbance." To accomplish this the acreage of each serf is to be reduced rather than uproot tens of thousands of tenants who are to occupy their miserable shacks rent free during this and next year, have access to the woods for fuel and be permitted to raise some foodstuffs for their own use. The AAA will try to find other rural occupations for the uprooted.

In the cotton region this means that the croppers will eke out a bare existence under conditions that are remarkably like those of the feudal age! The arrangement for the huts in which they live, the raising of fodder for themselves and access to woodlots are feudal in character. Expand this program to other farm regions, add a few features such as requiring the laborer to serve as cannon fodder for his boss, and we will have something like the class oligarchy that many of the intellectual police of the old slave system urged in the last decade before the Civil War.

## Robbing the Aged

THE normal process of robbing workers is bad enough, but side by side with this sometimes appear forms of thievery so revolting that they leave one speechless. They are generally identified with capitalist politics. Instances occur in New York City that measure down to the era when many Tammany politicians served as brokers in the white slave trade.

An investigation of Welfare Island reveals grafters living on the friendless inmates. The head of the almshouse is charged with getting possession of more than \$9,000 from a woman inmate over 80 years old. The poor old woman was exiled to a sanitarium, where she died with insufficient funds to pay her funeral expenses. Other cases of robbing the aged are disclosed.

The politics that spawns disgusting creatures that are capable of such conduct reflects the sordid motives bred by capitalism.

## The Preachers Hit

THE depression has undermined many of the professions and tens of thousands of professional men and women have for years been in the ranks of the unemployed.

A three-year survey published in four volumes shows that preachers have been hard hit. "There is an excess of at least 85,000 feeble churches which are unable to support the full-time services of either a trained or untrained minister," says the report. It also emphasizes that the average salary of all ministers in 1928 was "about equal to the wages of semi-skilled workers," and that was the last year of Hoover "prosperity."

The collapse is the greatest and most extensive scourge that ever afflicted mankind, only a small percentage of the population, the fat money bags, being immune.

## Top o' The Leader Tower With Readers 'n' Boosters

By the Editor

### OUR ANTI-WAR NUMBER

OUR Anti-War Number for April 6 is shaping up and orders are already coming in. We are urging the party branches to order as early as possible so that branches that want it will not be disappointed. This has happened a number of times with special numbers. We already are assured an edition of 40,000 and we want to double it. Why not? Bring the matter up at your next meeting.

### New Leader Symposium

The New Leader Dinner on April 15 will present an interesting symposium on party problems with Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman and James Oneal. We expect to follow this up with contributions from a number of comrades in the issues following the dinner, including Charles Solomon, Maynard Krueger and George R. Kirkpatrick. We clarify views in the arena of discussion and these contributions will be helpful to our readers.

### With Our Readers

H. Brenner of Detroit is a big booster who gets 500 copies each week and his order is doubled for the current issue. That is some order!

John H. Johnston of Pittsburgh, an old booster, writes of his "appreciation of the wonderful informative articles in The New Leader" and its improved contents.

Don Swetland, state secretary of Oregon, doubles his bundle order and says, "The New Leader is the paper we want to circulate." He hopes that the editor or Comrade Claessens will make a tour in the West to build our circulation as it is a paper that "hews to a strict party line. At your new reduced rate, it is the cheapest and best literature that we can employ for making real, honest-to-God Socialists." We would like to make that tour but see no prospect of undertaking it.

Olof P. Victorien of Minneapolis, a Jimmie Higgins, writes a long letter expressing the hope that The New Leader circulation will "increase till it reaches every county in thousands of homes in every state. It may become the magnet that will draw the scattered units of the revolutionary movement into an irresistible army of well organized class-conscious workers."

C. B. Grannis, New York City.—The day after the last issue was

off the press, sent us a card saying it was the best he had seen, adding that "practically all of pages 4 and 5 and the first half of Thomas' column should be printed in leaflet form for distribution."

George Dimmick, Rome, N. Y.—"The New Leader, with the columns of Comrades Oneal, Khinoy and Thomas as features, is the most powerful educational force drawing toward Socialism in the United States today."

Milton Rowe, Detroit.—"I think The New Leader is improving; it certainly refreshes us after seeing only Rooseveltism or criticism of the right."

Paul S. McCormick, Denver.—The Local orders extra copies for the Crosswath meeting and he assures us that he will do all possible to increase circulation.

George R. Buickerwood, Portland, Ore.—"We are very happy over The New Leader. The last issue was great. We had no difficulty in selling the 150 copies this week and we will increase the bundle. Letters have been sent to all party locals in the state to get bundles of Leaders." Oregon comrades have a big job in getting 18,000 signatures to petitions to get the party ticket on the ballot. Every Oregon reader of The New Leader should be on the job.

Here is this Claessens guy again butting in on this space so we will have to hold the other messages for next week.

## In Western Pennsylvania

By August Claessens

FOR two weeks I have been in the steel and coal country, and I found the most active and growing Socialist Party in the country. Socialists are more numerous in New York City, in Milwaukee and in Bridgeport than they are in any city in Pennsylvania, except Reading, but in none of the other states are there so many active groups in numerous cities, towns and villages.

Unless I am badly mistaken the delegation of Socialist Legislators will be considerably increased in the Fall elections; several Pennsylvania counties will join Berks in sending Socialist Assemblymen, and probably Senators, to Harrisburg.

The State office is in Pittsburgh and our very able State Secretary, Sarah Limbach, keeps things moving. She and some capable assistants not only take care of the office routine but are constantly in the field and engaged in organization work, trade union and strike relief activities and in the remarkably successful work among the Unemployed Citizens' Leagues. Thanks to the fine work of so many splendid comrades, our Pennsylvania organization is a growing, active and powerful factor, and what I am most happy to report, it is a large harmonious family, truly revolutionary with no factional strife to hinder its work. It is a joy to witness the fine and wholesome respect that one comrade has for another and the remarkable cooperation between State office and locals.

In Pittsburgh I spoke at ten meetings, all well attended. Four were large meetings of the Unem-

employed Citizens' Leagues, four at class, conference and committee meetings of the League and two large party meetings: at Squirrel Hill and the North Side in Pittsburgh. Then I covered New Kensington, Vandergrift, McKees Rocks and Tarentum and had good meetings in each. With Dave Rinne and Pearl Shrinisky I went to Fayette City in the heart of the coal country where our comrades did such a noble job a few years ago during the long and bitter strike of the miners. These workers, torn by internal union strife, misled and de-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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

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# All Out to the Big Bazaar

## Conference For War on War April 6

TODAY the world is threatened with war. Dark clouds are gathering on the horizon, rivalries among the collapsing capitalist nations' imperialist aggression, nationalist rivalries, naked reaction—everywhere the forces of darkness are dragging the world to the brink of war.

### BUT WAR DOES NOT COME; IT IS MADE.

And resolute, determined action in mobilizing the masses exorcise the demon of war.

April 6th is the anniversary of America's entry into the war seventeen years ago, and on April 6th will be held the first session of a great anti-war conference, called by a large number of the leading men and women of the city.

The Socialist Party has wholeheartedly endorsed the conference, and has instructed its branches and other sub-divisions to send delegates to the meeting, which will be held at Town Hall, at 3 p. m. on the war anniversary.

Among the notable signers to the call for the conference are such persons as Norman Thomas, James Oneal, Oswald Garrison Villard, John Haynes Holmes, David Dubinsky, Algonron Lee, John Lovejoy Elliott and Jessie Wallace Hughan.

The call for the conference reads, in part:

"The troops of Mussolini, Hitler and the Little Entente form a ring of steel about Austria.

"The agents of the ambitious Nazis have filtered into every chancellery of Europe from the Baltic to the Aegean.

"In the Far East the movements of Japanese and Soviet troops fill the world with constant rumors of clashes which may be the signal for war.

"And in the jungles of the Chaco open war has been raging, with the established instrumentalities of peace—the World Courts and disarmament pacts—powerless.

"Our own country is staggering under the greatest military and naval budget since 1919. Even within the recovery program, battleships are being built as 'public works,' the C.C.C. are placed under military control and attempts to regulate industry have put the country on a basis which would make for rapid mobilization in case of war—as Speaker Rainey recently pointed out to a delegation in Washington.

"War can only be prevented if those who are opposed to it unite with all their strength in a common program to fight against it. Workers, organized and unorganized, liberal, professional, peace, church and student groups must adopt a program and effectively carry it through if they are honest in their hatred of war and destruction."

### Thomas Speaks Sunday At Sheepshead Bay

Norman Thomas will speak Sunday night, March 25, at Public School No. 206, Neck Road near Ocean Ave., in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Sheepshead Bay Branch of the Socialist Party.

The meeting will be the first large public affair run by the branch except for big campaign meetings.

William M. Feigenbaum will preside.

## Two Cities—Glasgow and New York

### How One City Faces Its Financial Difficulties, and How Another Is Fumbling—And Why the Difference

WHAT has been done in one city can be done in another.

What Socialists have done where they have complete control of a municipal government can be done in any city where complete control is in the hands of people with a program and who have the will to carry it out.

New York City is on the verge of bankruptcy, and Mayor LaGuardia seeks to meet the crisis with an "economy" bill that calls for cruel slashes in the compensation of public employees.

One of the largest cities in the world, under Socialist rule for less than half a year, has shown the way; it has done something within the first three months of Socialist rule that, if applied to New York, would solve New York's financial difficulties WITHOUT WAGE CUTS AND OTHER FALSE "ECONOMIES."

Glasgow, the second city of the British Empire, one-third of whose million people have been living on relief and charity for years, elected a Socialist administration last November.

New York, greatest city in the world, elected a "reform" administration in the same month.

Glasgow was in a state of collapse because of the fearful poverty of its people. New York was in a state of collapse because of hideous corruption, graft and fearful mismanagement added to the dreadful economic conditions of the masses.

New York elected an administration of "big names," colorful personalities who had been occupying much space in the headlines for years. Glasgow elected a Council of workingmen and women, plain trade unionists, party branch workers and soapboxers—just Socialists.

The form of government differs in Glasgow from New York, for in the one case the main officials

are elected over the entire city, while in the other the Council elected by districts runs the show.

But the Board of Estimate of New York—together with the Commissioners it appoints—has approximately the same power as the Glasgow Council.

Both faced a terrific problem. Glasgow is meeting it while New York is fumbling.

The plain workingmen and women of Glasgow have found a solution to the bitter financial problem while the Big Names of New York are still trying to slash the wages and salaries of city workers.

New York could very easily have done four things to solve the financial problems that beset it—IF IT HAD THE WILL TO DO IT.

It could have . . .

1. Eliminated graft and corruption. (Let us give the LaGuardia administration credit and assume that they are trying.)

2. Established a Municipal Bank.

3. Gone to Albany demanding NOT "ECONOMIES" AT THE EXPENSE OF FIREMEN, STREET CLEANERS AND TEACHERS, but steeply graduated income taxes to come to something like approximate economic justice.

4. And finally, REVISION OF THE DEBT STRUCTURE THAT IS THE STRAITJACKET IN WHICH THE CITY IS HELD.

Glasgow, without any excitement, simply arranged with the banks to lower the rate of interest loaned to the city by one per cent. That is all. But that little reduction in interest meant the difference between bankruptcy and solvency TO GO AHEAD WITH NOTABLE PLANS OF MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

A revision of New York's debt structure could also be managed IF THE CITY MEANT BUSINESS.

New York's problems and Glas-

gow's are different, of course, but there is this much in common:

WHEN GLASGOW NEEDED MONEY IT KNEW HOW TO GET IT.

When New York needs money IT CAN GET IT IN THE SAME WAY IF IT WANTS TO.

Bankers don't like the method adopted by the Glasgow Council. And thus far they have been able to prevent any action in New York looking toward solution of the city's crisis EXCEPT SUCH ACTION AS STRIKES A BLOW AT THE CITY'S HARD-WORKING EMPLOYEES.

The bankers didn't like it in Glasgow. But in Glasgow the administration had the workers back of it, and there is no nonsense about it.

In New York, a "friend" of the people rails at the bankers—but he says he is hog-tied and can do nothing about it. Hence he does what the bankers want—or rather does not do what the bankers don't want done, although that is just what would save the city with justice and without hardships.

The difference between Glasgow and New York is not the difference between Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the nameless workers who sit in the Council on the banks of the Clyde. It is a difference between "friends" and "good-governments" elected with the aid of bankers, and workers in office, elected by their own kind on their own ticket.

When the good Fiorello again talks about being hog-tied by the bankers, remember what the plain workers in Glasgow were able to do. Remember that they found a means of getting money, and that the bankers fell into line without squawking. (Or if they squawked, they kept quiet about it!)

This is an interesting story. And there's a moral to it, too.

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

## Wealth of Gifts Flood Party Offices

By Aleck Miller

PACKAGES, Packages and more Packages! Ducky little packages tied with bright blue ribbon! Dog-eared packages bursting at the corners! Huge packages bringing with them the imprecations of a sweating postman!

Proudly-grinning women bearing aloft the concoctions of their most treasured recipes. A small urchin tendering a grubby-fistful of marbles. Workers bringing in the fruits of their overtime labors. Mrs. Norman Thomas dragging in a reluctant canine.

The Party Office turned into a warehouse. Emil Bromberg wading about knee-deep in articles from friends of Socialism all over the country. Manager Henry Fruchter barging hurriedly about the building.

Packages, party workers, women, urchin, Yipsels, dog, Bromberg, Fruchter—all combined in one cause to wit: the International Socialist Bazaar to be held at the People's House, 7 East 15th St., Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday, March 23, 24 and 25.

Bargains galore available for the shopping-wise and otherwise. Neckties, hats, shirts, the above-mentioned dog, toys, books you've always wanted to read, and even copies of The New Leader will be on sale at the various booths in the auditorium.

Besides the merchandise sale a splendid program has been arranged by Fruchter for the three days of the Bazaar. Friday evening at 7 p. m. the organizers and secretaries of branches will hold a banquet. The Labor Committee will hold its luncheon Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. The Women's Committee of the Socialist party will hold a supperette at 6 p. m. on the same day. On Sunday the Rand School Women's Committee will participate in a victory dinner at 6 p. m.

For the thirsty, Bromberg has promised beer in great quantity and of superior quality. A high class orchestra will assault the ears of music lovers. WEVD will present many of its artists as entertainment features.

To the holder of a lucky ticket a lapin-collared, fitted jacket will be presented. Over 5,000 are expected to attend.

## BRONX BALL WAS A SPLENDID SUCCESS

More than a thousand Bronx Socialists and their friends gathered last Saturday night to enjoy their 22nd annual dance and entertainment at Burnside Manor. George I. Steinhardt, chairman of the Ball Committee, expressed his elation at the social and financial success of the affair.

Norman Thomas sent greetings and urged all to strengthen the party "for the great task of capturing power in time to prevent the establishment of a Fascist tyranny in America."

Matthew M. Levy, party chairman, pointed out the need for a strong Socialist organization in the Bronx, where "we have a special opportunity, but also a special responsibility."

## "The Future of American Socialism" New Leader Dinner Discussion Topic

WHAT is to be the future of the Socialist Party? What line of policy is it to follow? What is to be the future of Socialism in the United States?

There was never a time when clarity was more needed than now. There was never a time when clear, sane thinking was more urgently needed, when vast masses were more clamorous for guidance than 1934, the fourth year of the depression, the second of the Roosevelt New Deal, and the first of NRA.

And that is just what is going to be discussed at The New Leader dinner, the big birthday party at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., that will celebrate the tenth anniversary of this paper.

New Leader dinners have a flavor all their own. They are more than merely good meals followed by witty speeches—and a collection. For many years the dinners have been followed by symposiums on vital issues before the public at the time, speakers representing differing points of view being freely heard. Last year, for example, Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit upheld the Socialist Party's position in the matter of fusion and coalition in municipal elections against Fiorello H. LaGuardia and others. In other years discussions have been on Russia, on the position of the Liberals, on the labor movement. Dinners with The New Leader are always certain not only of an in-

tellectual treat but also of genuine stimulation.

In 1934, with the tenth anniversary of The New Leader, the great issue that will be discussed will be the Socialist Party and its future policy. And the speakers will be three men most qualified by their positions in the party to discuss such a subject.

Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman and James Oneal; no more need be said. B. C. Vladeck, the perfect toastmaster, will preside.

Many unions and party locals and branches are organizing parties to have tables of their own. Reservations must be rushed in at once.

Send reservations to The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

**Important New Leader Conference March 29**

THE NEW LEADER has called a special conference of representatives of all party branches in New York City to meet in the People's House, 7 E. 15th St., Thursday, March 29.

Every branch in the city has been invited to send three delegates, and elections are already being held by the various party sub-divisions.

**Bronx Women's Course Will Be Continued** By Esther Friedman

About forty women members of the Socialist Party of the upper Bronx have concluded an interesting and instructive course of twelve lectures in Socialism, under the guidance of Esther Friedman. The course was given in the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.

At the last session the women decided to extend the course to six more lectures, the first to begin Tuesday, March 20, at 1:30 p. m., and to continue every Tuesday following. This course will also be open to more Socialist women and sympathizers. A nominal fee will be charged for the entire course.

The lectures will be held at the Workmen's Circle School, at 3990 Saxon Ave., that is, in the Amalgamated Houses, with Esther Friedman continuing as instructor. Additional attendants are welcome. They will find the course highly beneficial.

**ARTISTS TO MEET AT REBEL ARTS**

A MEETING of artists and art students in the Socialist and labor movement has been called by Rebel Arts, 22 East 22nd St., for 1 o'clock, Saturday, March 31, to consider stronger organization and service to the labor movement. Objectives are better representation on CWA projects, expansion of the graphic arts section of Rebel Arts, preparation for the huge May Day celebration and other demonstrations, and a competition for posters for the labor and Socialist movement.

A symposium on "Towards a Socialist Culture" will inaugurate the campaign for a Socialist cultural magazine to be launched by the organization. This will take place on Sunday, April 8, and will be addressed by prominent speakers.

The orchestra and band is growing and more instrumentalists are invited. (Bring instruments and stands.) The hour has been changed to 11 a. m. Sundays, so as to leave the afternoons free.

The Poster and Sign Class on Monday nights is attracting many, but places are still open to members and sympathizers. The chorus is growing so large that in a short while registrations will be closed to enable more intensive training. The Dance Groups are flourishing and the Performance Group is rehearsing new and old dances. The Rebel Arts Players will soon limit the number of active participants.

**Orchestra and Band**, Jack Cohen, conductor, Sundays at 11. **Chorus**, Samuel E. Weintraub, conductor, Saturdays at 5. **Dance Group**, Frances Leber, director, Tuesdays at 6:30 and 7:30; Wednesdays at 7, and Fridays at 7. **Writers' Group** (speaker this week), Mondays at 8:30. **Poster Group**, John Lovinger, instructor, Mondays at 7:30. **One-Act Play Group**, Thursdays at 8:30, Nadya Abeles, director.

**Socialist Forum Calendar**

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

**SUNDAY, MARCH 25**

Norman Thomas: "The Nation as We See It Today"—Auspices, Sheephead Bay Branch, P. S. 206, Neck Road and East 22nd St., Brooklyn. Haim Kantorovitch: "Socialism and the Cultural Movements of Our Time"—Flushing Branch, Room 221, Terminal Bldg., Roosevelt Ave. near Main St., Flushing, L. I. Lena Tulchin: "What We Can Do to Improve Our Schools"—3:30 p. m., People's Educational Forum, 2065 7th Ave. Francis A. Henson: "A Revolutionary Program for Socialism"—Village Branch, 201 Sullivan St. (Party members only).

**MONDAY, MARCH 26**

Dr. Alexander Eichandler: "Socialists and Russia"—Far Rockaway Branch, 1851 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I. Louis Waldman: "Are We on the Road to Recovery?"—Astoria Branch, 399 Steinway Ave., Astoria, L. I.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 27**

William Karlin: "Labor and the Law"—Boro Park Branch, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Bklyn. William M. Feigenbaum: "The Road to Power"—Midwood Branch, Room 54, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Bernard Korn: "Socialism in the Trade Unions"—Sunnyside Branch, 4915 Foster Ave., Sunnyside, L. I. August Tyler: "Democracy and Socialism"—16th A. D. Branch, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28**

Edward Levinson: "What is Left of the NRA"—Village Branch, 201 Sullivan Street. Magistrate Jonah J. Goldstein: "The Administration of the Criminal Law in New York"—West Bronx Socialist Forum, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 30**

William Karlin: "The New Epoch"—22nd A. D. Branch, 864 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

**LABOR ORGANIZERS**

All Party members who are interested in attending a class for labor organizers should get in touch immediately with Jack Altman, Secretary of the Labor Committee.

**FALCON NOTES**

The kids want Falcon groups. It's up to the comrades to help them out. They need Guides. Read this letter and get busy.

"Dear Comrades: How old do you have to be to join the Falcons? I am ten years old. My mother has got some papers from the Socialist Party of America. I wanted to join, but she said I was too young. Then she saw about the Falcons in The New Leader and told me to write and see if I was old enough to join that. There are lots of boys and girls around S. . . who are ten and twelve years old, and want to organize. I have a brother eight years old. Yours for Socialism."

Tom Jackson. Here's how you can help. In accordance with the Y.P.S.L. activity plan a class is being organized for training Guides for Falcon work. The class will begin with considering the organization of new Falcon groups and continue with other phases of children's work. Sessions will be devoted to child psychology, discipline, balanced programs, and specific problems of guides. Comrade Matthew Metzler will be instructor. The class will meet Thursdays at 8:30, the first session meeting on March 29th. All party members and Y'sels who wish to be active in the Falcon movement are eligible to attend. Register at Room 408, 7 East 15th Street.

**MONTREAL COMRADES:** A Falcon group is being organized by Eva B. Solomon and H. Halperin, 5047 St. Urbain St.

The Falcon song book has been reprinted. It contains 28 illustrated pages of Socialist songs.

Today Falcon groups meet at only about half of our New York City headquarters. Is your branch or circle among the slackers?

**AN URGENT APPEAL**

Enough branches of Local New York have seconded a demand for a referendum on the Agenda resolutions adopted by the City Central Committee on January 28th. It would obviously be absurd to submit the resolutions to referendum without printing them, so that members may know what they are voting on. They will constitute a pamphlet of about 24 closely printed pages. The cost will be about \$150. Only \$22.50 has thus far come in from seven branches in response to the call issued by the Central Committee for this purpose in January. An average of two dollars from each of the remaining branches will be necessary. Branches which have not paid should do so at once so that the referendum may proceed.

Action Committee, Local N. Y. 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

**Party Notes**

**MANHATTAN**

City Executive Committee Wednesday, Mar. 28, Party office, 7 East 15th St. Organizers' Meeting Monday, Mar. 26, 6 p. m.

Meeting of Labor Contact Men Thursday, March 29, at 7 East 15th St., 8:30 p. m. Definite assignments will be given to everyone present; an analysis will be made of the role of the Labor Committee in the taxi strike and in the formation of a real union and the lessons to be learned.

Meeting of All Party Members on Civil Works projects, CWA and CNS, has been called by special sub-committee of the Executive Committee Tuesday, Mar. 27, 7:30 p. m., at 22 East 22nd St. All Party members so employed instructed by the Executive Committee to appear regardless of whether they belong to any Civil Works organization or not.

Note: The branches which have not returned sample model voting machines are requested to do so AT ONCE! 5th A. D. (95 Avenue B). Branch meeting Monday, March 26, 8:30 p. m. 19th-21st A. D. (2005 7th Ave.). Branch meeting Tuesday, March 27.

Washington Heights (1148 St. Nicholas Ave.). Branch meeting Monday, Mar. 26. Village (201 Sullivan St.). Branch meeting Monday, March 26, 8:30 p. m. Surprise package party Saturday, March 24. Elementary Italian class every Saturday afternoon at 4 p. m. 11th A. D. Dr. Stegfried Lipchitz spoke at our first enrolled voters meeting. Executive committee meeting Tuesday, March 27, at home of Comrade Edlin.

**BRONX**

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.). Special meeting Tuesday, March 27, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters. Discussion on capital levy. 7th A. D. (789 Elsmere Place). Business meeting Tuesday, March 27. Special order of business, discussion of resolutions for convention. 8th A. D. (Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.). Business meeting Tuesday, March 27.

**BROOKLYN**

Downtown (157 Montague St.). Future meetings to be held as follows: 1st Thursday, business meeting including reports of officers, delegates and committees; 3rd Thursday, business up to 8:30 p. m.; then to be devoted to reports of constituents; 2nd, 4th and where there is a 5th Thursday, business up to 9:30 p. m. to be followed by a short lecture. All meetings start at 8:30 p. m. Lecture schedule for entire year being drawn up. Recent dance successful. Resolutions urging referendum vote be held on resolutions on labor sent to the National Convention by Local N. Y., and urging that the Central Labor Committee be given more money for its work passed. Midwood (Room 54, 1401 Kings Highway). Branch meeting Monday, March 26, at headquarters. 11th A. D. Branch meeting Monday, March 26, 500 St. Johns Place. Discussion on Jewish activities in the Socialist movement as such. Election of delegates to City Convention. Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.). Plans made at last meeting to go ahead with the forums conducted by the Educational Committee. Ida Alter elected to represent the branch at the forthcoming CWA demonstration at Washington. Committee elected to help Comrade Kaufman with his work in the laundry strike, and a boycott of the Brighton Laundry voted on. Russian Dance and Cabaret to be held at Brighton Beach, Saturday, Mar. 24. The Brighton Beach branch is having its first gala affair of the season at headquarters, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Saturday night, March 24, a Russian Cabaret and dance with splendid entertainment consisting of a well known Russian singer, a pupil of Dorsha's, a violin solo by Bob Breeskin accompanied at the piano by his sister. There will also be an excellent jazz band for dancing.

18th A. B. Branch 2 (844 Utice Ave.). House-to-house literature distribution is being carried on. Class in Socialism by Esther Friedman meets Tuesday, March 27, at 9 p. m.

**QUEENS** Far Rockaway. The branch will hold a tea and symposium Saturday night, March 24, at the headquarters, 1851 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway. Discussion on "Democracy and Dictatorship" will be led by David Trevas.

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**Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1390 Kc.)**

Sun., Mar. 25—11 a. m., Forward Hour: 8 p. m., Adele T. Katz, "New Forms of Old Music"; 8:30, Theatre Union Forum; 8:45, Musicale National Musicians' Benefit League; 10, Symposium; 10:45, William Bowers, Negro baritone.

Mon., Mar. 26—8:05 a. m., Psychology Clinic of the Air, Dr. Jacob List; 4:30 p. m., Actors' Dinner Club, direction Doris Hardy; Sam Wrenn of "Sunday Night at Nine"; 4:45, Musicale, Elda Ercole, soprano, Carlo Lanzilotti, bass; 5:30, Haldevine, baritone; 5:45, Child Study Association, Mrs. Cecile Pipel, "Adolescence."

Tues., Mar. 27—5 p. m., Helen Steele, "The Melody Miss"; 5:15, C.C.N.Y. Dramatic Group; 8:15, Herman Bernstein, editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:30, "A Night in Vienna," Garfield Swift, baritone, Helene Lanvin, contralto, studio orchestra; 10:30, "Around the Samovar," Zinoida Nicolina, soprano, Simon Phillipoff, balalaika artist, and Zam's Gyogy Orchestra.

Wed., Mar. 28—1:45 p. m., Charlotte Tomhazy, violinist; 8, Radiatorial Board, Arthur Garfield Hays, Dr. Israel Goldstein; 8:45, "The Dance and Our Changing Times," Martha Graham; 10:30, "Old Time Favorites," Eugene Byron Morgan, Helen Bishop, Helen Lanvin, and string ensemble.

Thurs., Mar. 29—9 p. m., Celia Salaman, concert pianist; 8:15, Grand Opera Excerpts "Aida" Act II, Betty Alaimo, soprano, Mildred Anderson, contralto, Harold Hansen, tenor; 8:45, "The Peace Editor Looks at the News," Mrs. Estelle M. Sienberger; 10, The Crescent Male Quartet; 10:30, "Sophisticated Revue," Pen Poisoner's Orch., Conrad & Tremont, piano duo, Ray Silvers, comedian, Joy Brooks, songs; 10:15, "What Next in Radio?" Norman Thomas on "Radio and Propaganda."

Fri., Mar. 30—1:45 p. m., Helen Lanvin, contralto; 5, Julius Umansky, The New Leader review; 5:30, "Half-Hours with Shakespeare," Edward Dolz and Associate Players; 8:15, "My Boy," Jennie Moscovitz; 10:30, Florence Stag, pianist; 10:45, Gregory Matuszewich, concertina artist.

Sat., Mar. 31—8:05 a. m., Psychology Clinic of the Air, Dr. Jacob List; 5 p. m., "Author Reviews his Book"; 5:15, "Labor Marches On," sketch; 6:45, Eva Miller, contralto; 8, "Half-Hours of Song," Helen Bishop, soprano, Frances Jenkins, mezzo soprano, Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30, Music Hall Program, Virginia Vallance, songs, Conrad & Tremont, piano duo, "The Three Cheers"; 10:30, Musicale, auspices of Nat'l Music Benefit Society.

**Lecture Notes**

"Is Communism a Religion?" will be the subject of M. E. Kriegel, Sunday at 9, under the auspices of The Vagabonds, 88 S. Seventh Ave. Dr. Alfred Adler, M.D., Viennese psychologist, lectures every Thursday at 8:30 at the Young America Institute, 113 W. 57th St. Following are the lectures announced by the People's Institute in Cooper Union: Mar. 25, Mortimer J. Adler, "Freud's Knowledge of Man: Psychology and Ethics"; Mar. 27, Professor Mortimer J. Adler, "A Rational Science of Psychology"; Mar. 30, Everett Dean Martin, "The Psychological Situations Which Precede a Revolution."

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LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. City.

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**Y.P.S.L. Notes**

Wednesday the New York Yipsel executive committee announced that Ben Fisher had been elected city executive secretary to succeed Ethel Schachner, and that Michael C. Arcone had been re-elected as city financial secretary. Comrade Fisher's rival candidates were Noah Walter and Bob Parker, the latter coming in a very close second. Comrade Arcone's opponent, Henry Margolies, also lost out by very small margin. The newly elected heads are to take office at once.

Organizers! The activities plan must be put into operation within the next month. Attend the organizers' meeting Saturday, 3 p. m., at the Rand School. The meeting will start on time. If it is impossible for the circle organizer to attend, a responsible person must be sent.

Yipsels! Get busy on the drive for the passage of the child labor amendment by the New York State Legislature. Get together with the labor youth groups in your district. Arrange a local conference. There will be a big one when the amendment comes up for hearing in Albany.

Anti-war week is coming. Arrange mass meetings during week of April 6-14. The City Office has effective anti-war stickers. Buy a batch.

Circles! Send in Challenge orders immediately. Let's be ready to boost the New York circulation with the April issue. It will mark the first anniversary of our paper.

Yipsels studying architecture, chemistry, engineering, or allied subjects, or working in any of these fields, are urged to get in touch with Jack Altman or Ed Churchill at the City Office.

A circle is being organized at 256 Central Ave., Jersey City. First meeting takes place this Sunday, March 25th.

Circle 2 Sr., Kings, will celebrate its eighth birthday with a costume dance at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street.

Circle 2 Sr., Manhattan, will hold a dance and entertainment Saturday night, March 24th, at 1130 St. Nicholas Ave. (167th St.).

Circle 4 Jr., Kings, is sponsoring a class in Socialist Fundamentals which meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, at 1401 Kings Highway. Al Meyers is the teacher.

**LABOR CONTACT MEN**

A meeting of all labor contact men which Party branches have been electing during the past few weeks will be held in the Rand School on Thursday, March 29, at 8:30 p. m. Louis Henden, chairman of the Labor Committee, and others will speak. A report on the taxi strike will be given.

**LECTURES and FORUMS**

**The PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE**  
At COOPER UNION  
5th STREET and ASTOR PLACE  
At 9 o'clock Admission Free  
Sunday, March 25th—  
**PROFESSOR MORTIMER J. ADLER**  
"Freud's Knowledge of Man: Psychology and Ethics"  
Tuesday, March 27th—  
**PROFESSOR MORTIMER J. ADLER**  
"A Rational Science of Psychology"  
Friday, March 30th—  
**EVERETT DEAN MARTIN**  
"Analysis of Revolutionary Movements: The Psychological Situations Which Precede a Revolution"  
All lectures start at 8 P.M.

**WASH. HEIGHTS BRANCH Theatre Party**  
Tuesday, April 3rd  
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**"IS COMMUNISM A RELIGION?"**  
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(7th Ave. Subway to Sheridan Sq.)  
DANCING AND REFRESHMENTS  
Subscription 50 cents

## Clear Majority Polled by Labor In London

(Continued from Page One)  
S. Saklatvala, former Communist M. P. for that constituency, received 577 votes to 8,334 for the victorious Socialist.

In two constituencies, however, the Communists polled just enough votes to defeat Socialist candidates. In Kensington, North, the two Conservative candidates defeated the Socialists by less than 200 votes; the Communists, with their 234 votes, therefore are responsible for the victory of two Tories there. Again, in St. Pancras, North, there was a margin of about 300 between the victorious Tories and the defeated Socialists; the Communists polled 352 votes there.

If it had not been for that Communist intervention the Council would now stand 73 Socialists to 51 Conservatives, a majority of 22 instead of 14.

The sweeping London elections were preceded by heavy Labor party gains in other parts of the country. While most English municipalities elect in November (when Labor made the greatest gains in its history, far outstripping its victories of 1929) a number of counties and towns elect in March.

In most of the rural districts there were few Labor candidates, but wherever the party nominated the gains were heavy. In Cheshire, for example, the one Labor member was reelected and reinforced by four more. In Norfolk, Surrey, and in Swindon Labor gained three seats, a total of nine. There were heavy gains in Essex. At Leyton Labor gained two more seats, now having five out of ten seats on the Council.

In Glamorgan the Labor party increased its majority on the Council by three.

The most sensational gains, however, were made in Outer London, the sections of the metropolis that are not under the jurisdiction of the County Council. Many women were among the Socialist victors.

The Labor delegation on the Middlesex County Council was greatly increased. On the Tottenham council Labor gained two seats and now holds seven out of eight. The majorities for the Socialists were heavy. There were Labor gains in Enfield, Southall, Hendon, Ealing, Acton, Edmondton and Harlesden.

## Victory After Victory Is Socialist Answer to Fascist Challenge

By William M. Feigenbaum

The London election was but the latest in a long and inspiring series of election victories during the past year. It follows the great gains of last November, when the Socialists won 242 additional council seats in the municipal elections throughout Great Britain, and gained complete control over 25 cities, including Leeds and Glasgow. At that time, both in England and Wales, and in Scotland, the Labor Party scored its greatest successes, far outstripping its record of 1929, hitherto the peak of the party's success. There had been big gains in the spring of 1933, but these broke all records.

Since last November the Labor Party has taken over the government of Glasgow, second largest city in the British empire, and it is administering it according to the Socialist municipal program.

At about the same time six parliamentary by-elections were held in different parts of the country, five of them in districts always Conservative strongholds. They were so important as barometers of public opinion that they were called the "Little General Elections." In those districts the Labor vote totaled 83,729 to 60,714 in 1931 and 71,984 in 1929, formerly Labor's highwater mark. The percentage of the total vote

was 40, as compared to 28 in 1931 and 34 in 1929.

The first general election in any country after Hitler's accession was held in Holland, where the Socialists sustained a very slight loss, due to peculiar local conditions. The party cast 798,669 votes, as compared to 804,714 in 1929. With intense Nazi propaganda going on, and with the workers stunned by what had happened in Germany, the vote was considered remarkable. With the Independent Socialists there was a slight gain in the Socialist vote.

Then began the march of victory. National elections were held in Finland in July, the Socialists winning 78 seats out of 200, and 412,759 votes out of a total of 1,100,000, a gain of 13 seats, while the Lapuan movement, the Finnish Fascists, was literally wiped out.

Norway came in October. The Socialists elected 69 members out of 150, lacking only 7 of an absolute majority, scoring a gain of 22 members, while the Conservatives elected 29, a loss of 15. The popular vote was 493,000 out of 1,241,000 cast. The Quisling Fascists, entering the field for the first time, suffered a crushing defeat.

The Swedish Socialist Party, the Belgian Socialist Party and other Socialist parties are showing a steady growth in party membership; partly Socialist governments of Sweden and Denmark are carrying on and with the enthusiastic backing of their people. Everywhere the party is growing fast in membership and influence.

In city and cantonal elections Zürich and Geneva, Berne and Lausanne, four of the most important cities of Switzerland, turned large Socialist minorities into Socialist majorities, giving city and canton Socialist rule.

The Spanish Socialists made gains in the local elections in the summer, and in November they polled 2,600,000 votes in the general elections to 1,400,000 for the Right, a heavy increase but not distributed properly to give them the power in Parliament they actually represent among the people.

By-elections in France show steady Socialist gains, the latest

one recorded in the Department of Deux-Sevres, Vendee, where the Socialist vote increased from 1,660 to 4,117, while the vote for the winning party fell from 10,852 to 5,459; that is the anti-Socialist majority fell from 9,192 to 1,342. Coming on the heels of the remarkably successful 24-hour Socialist-led general strike, the election is a straw that shows the drift to Socialism.

In April there were heavy Socialist gains in local elections in Denmark, both in the towns and in Copenhagen. There were many heavy gains before that.

And then came Buenos Ayres and now London.

Hitler thought he dealt a death-blow to Socialism. Dollfuss thought he blasted Socialism into eternity when he turned his big guns on women and children. They were wrong; they fired the Socialist movement with determination greater than ever before. On every front, in every country the hosts are marching forward under the red flag of Socialism. Reaction wanted an answer. Fascism wanted an answer. Hitler and Mussolini and Dollfuss wanted an answer...

THIS is our answer! This... and the deathless devotion of the workers to the cause of Socialism!

## Warm Greeting Planned for Cripps

(Continued from Page One)

his title. It was not until 1931 that he gained his seat in Parliament, winning East Bristol in the year of the Labor Party debacle. He has long been an active Socialist, member of the I.L.P., an indefatigable propagandist, one of the most devoted men in the party. With the secession of the I.L.P.

### WELCOME HERE



Richard Stafford Cripps, M.P.

from the Labor Party he formed the Socialist League and has been its leading spirit from the beginning. Deputy to the beloved leader, George Lansbury, he has been one of the men who kept the tiny Labor Party "team" in the House in fighting spirit and trim during the past two and one-half years. A brilliant parliamentarian, he is also a notable Socialist theoretician, and he is in the forefront of Socialist discussion in his country.

He is a member of the National Executive of the Labor Party.

Comrade Cripps is the youngest son of Lord Parmoor, one of the "Labor Lords," a graduate of University College in London, and author of notable law books. His son, who is now 21, is president of the Labor Party Club at Oxford, and is considered one of the coming young men in the Socialist movement.

### The Same in Bridgeport, Reading and London

ARGUMENTS of reactionaries and exploiters, faced with defeat by the workers, run strangely true to form, whether in Bridgeport or Melbourne, London or Reading, Pa., Milwaukee or Johannesburg.

For example, here is something from a circular used by the Tories in the recent London election:

"If... the electors of London entrust their government to Socialists, the world's greatest city will receive a shock.

"Capital will be withdrawn, and employment will lessen...

"A vote for the Socialists will be a vote for class war. Those who enter upon the class war will take a path which ends some day as it ended lately in Vienna."

## Balancing the Budget

By Autolytus

THE Great Men were gathered in council to consider the State of the Country. Murmurs came out of the valleys and the vast plains. "We would eat, yet there is no bread," said their Messenger to the Great Men.

The Great Men turned to their charts and diagrams, their maps and bulky volumes of statistics.

"The Government must economize or the budget is unbalanced," said the Statesman.

"Discharge 50,000 government employees and let the rest do the work," said the Senator, and it was so.

"There are 50,000 more unemployed," said the Expert. "The Government must provide for them," and it was so.

"Prices must be raised if Business is to revive," said the Statistician, and it was so.

"The common herd cannot buy as much as before," said the Political Economist; "wages must be raised," and it was so.

"The cost of production has increased by raising wages," said the Capitalist, "so I must lay off

more workers and make the rest do more work," and it was so.

The Messenger returned to the Common Herd. "The budget must be balanced," said he.

"Must we starve to balance it?" inquired a Roughneck.

"The Great Men say that prices must be raised," said the Messenger.

"But we have no money," the Common Herd roared.

"They proved that wages must be raised," said the Messenger.

"But we have no work and no wages to pay prices for what we need," said a thin Laborer.

"Let us hold a Great Council and summon the plowmen and gleaners, the workmen of the mills and the laborers, the wretched and the starving, to consider these mysteries which the Great Men cannot solve," said the Agitator.

"What now? Be you ungrateful to the Republic's Elder Statesmen who must balance the budget and bring joy to Business Men ere the earth and the tools of labor yield the food and clothing we need?" inquired the Conservative.

"The Elder Statesmen and Business Men have held council many moons, yet there is no succor for us who famish," replied the Agitator. "Let's hold our own Great Council ere we perish."

"A Socialist!" cried the Conservative. "He would desecrate the Flag and the Constitution and the Budget."

"What's the Flag and the Constitution and the Budget when we are starving?" cried the Agitator.

"Down with..." came a chorus of voices and five men fainted of hunger in the rush as the Agitator disappeared.

The budget was balanced, the Common Herd tightened their belts, and the calendar recorded many more moons unto this day.

### Thomas in Jersey City Friday Night

Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting arranged by the Socialist Party Friday night, March 23, in Jersey City.

The meeting will be held at Grotto Auditorium, Ogden Ave. and Franklin St., and a capacity audience is expected.

The party's work is booming in Hudson County, and all meetings have been remarkably successful.

## MacDonald's "National Labor" Party Is Shot from Under Him

POOR Ramsay MacDonald! His party is being shot out from under him—that is, if you can call his thirteen "National Laborites" a party.

In Lichfield, one of the thirteen constituencies now represented in the British Parliament by "National Laborites," the Conservatives, who constitute the vast bulk of MacDonald's supposed following, have thrown over Mr. Lovat-Fraser, M.P., and have decided to name a straight Tory candidate for the next election.

This incident, relatively unimportant in itself, has sensational implications. It means, in effect, that the transparent myth of a "National" coalition is rapidly wearing out. MacDonald has been allowed to be Prime Minister by the dominant Tories only because of the fiction that he represents a coalition of all parties.

It is now known that in the autumn of 1931 MacDonald definitely promised the King that he

would carry 150 Labor members with him into his "National Coalition," and that the King considered himself deceived when only a dozen or so—mostly Ministers—followed the Premier out of the Labor Party. But the fiction has been upheld to this day that the "National" government represents all parties.

But the Tories, who know that not a single "National Laborite" could be elected without their aid, are beginning to insist that they get all the seats they are entitled to. It is possible that not one of the 13 seats could be held against the Labor Party today, regardless of who defends them, but the insistence of the Tories upon running their own candidates is certain to obliterate the "National Laborites" at a blow.

MacDonald and Sir John Simon are begging the Tories to allow them to contest a few more seats, but the lines are being drawn sharply; the battle is to be between the Labor Party of Socialism and the Tories upholding capitalism.

# Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

### The Fourth International

A MEMBER of Local Springfield, Ill., writes us in support of the resolution favoring withdrawal of the Socialist Party from the Labor and Socialist International and joining the Fourth or Trotskyist international. He quotes extensively from our two issues on the Austrian civil war and the events leading up to it in support of his position. The assumption is that the Austrian party record is bad and that a fourth international organization will bring more favorable results.

The workers of the world have been divided in the post-war period and the quarrel is still going on. It is now assumed that another organization will unite all of them under one banner and that it will have revolutionary virtues that in some way will avert defeat of the proletariat. However, the proposal starts with a third division where there is now two and why a third one will promote unity is not explained. It is assumed that the masses are waiting for a third division that will abolish the present two-fold division. We have seen no evidence of it either here or abroad.

As a matter of fact, the proposal is sectarian and the author of the letter we mention supports it by going back to an address by Marx to the Communist League in 1850. That address is interesting and we quote what the writer sends us. Here it is.

"While the democratic petty bourgeois wants to bring revolution to an end as quickly as possible, it is our interest and our task to make the revolution permanent, until all the more or less possessing classes are driven from power, until the proletariat has conquered the state power and the association of proletarians, not only in one country but in all dominant countries of the world, has advanced so far that competition with the proletariat in these countries has ceased, and at least the decisive productive forces are concentrated into the hands of the proletarians. For us it cannot be a question of changing private property but only of its destruction, not of glossing over class antagonisms but of abolishing classes, not of bettering the existing society but of founding a new one."

### The Views of Otto Bauer

NO Socialist will disagree with this statement of the objective of a genuine Socialist movement, but it throws no light whatever on the methods of obtaining power and that is the main issue that is interesting Socialists in all countries. However much we may fully agree on the objective there still remains the vital problem of power in given situations and the methods of obtaining it. There is no single answer to that under all conditions. Otto Bauer is now writing of the Austrian experience and we shall run his articles because of the light they throw on this problem by one comrade who participated in the Austrian battle. His article this week will repay study by every reader. It will be observed that he interprets the shifting class alignments in Austria over several years, the problems in policy which faced the working class, and attempts to forecast what would have happened in the event that the party had chosen any one of the alternatives which he mentions. His article next week is even more informing.

The reader will note that the Austrian comrades did not follow the toleration policy of the Germans because "the experience of the German Social Democrats frightened us." Bauer then speculates on what might have happened had they followed toleration in the period he considers and his conclusion is that it would have been no more successful in warding off the final defeat of the Austrian proletariat. Comrade Bauer's pamphlet has appeared in a German edition and a copy arrived this week. We hope that an English translation will soon appear, as it presents a more exhaustive discussion of the events leading to the Austrian civil war by one of the world's best informed Marxists.

### The New Problem We Face

INCIDENTALLY we may remark that while the Socialist aim as defined by Marx in the citation above still remains the objective of a Socialist working class, Marx and Engels both decided in the decades following the fifties that the methods of proletarian fighting in 1848 had become out of date because of the changes that had occurred in weapons and military technique. Engels discussed this matter in his preface to a pamphlet by Marx on the "The Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850," and declared that both he and Marx concluded that future struggles of the working class were to be waged under completely changed conditions.

On the other hand, Engels in this pamphlet, written in 1895, reviewing the political victories of the working class declared that the "bourgeoisie and government feared far more the legal than the illegal action of the workers' party, more the successes of the elections than those of rebellion." With the growing class-consciousness of the working class this view was justified, but with the ruling classes in the past ten years in several nations abandoning legality we

(Continued on Page Seven)

# The A. S. Q. Has An Interesting Number

By Paul Porter

THE chief strength of the American Socialist Quarterly, published at 7 East 15th St. New York City, which with the spring issue of 1934 becomes the official theoretical organ of the Party, is its dominant tone of revolutionary Marxism; its chief weakness, that it is a quarterly and not a monthly.

Some of the most notable discussions of Socialist policy that have appeared in the post-war years have been published in previous issues. The current issue is the best yet, and few more important services can be rendered the Party than the distribution of a copy to every member and sympathizer.

As Haim Kantorovitch, one of the founding editors of the Quarterly, says: "The Socialist movement throughout the world is restless. . . Reformism, which reigned supreme until the German debacle, is slowly but steadily yielding to revolutionary Socialism. Even the German Social Democratic Party, the party of arch-reformism, has now abandoned reformism and its former democratic illusions, and has adopted a left revolutionary program."

In similar vein, Theodor Dau analyzes "The German Catastrophe" and reveals the inner meaning of Fascism as a final desperate attempt of the capitalist class to preserve its privileges of exploitation by demagogically inciting the impoverished and frustrated lower middle class against organized labor.

Andrew J. Biemiller, chairman of the Party's national Educational Committee, relates the problem of democracy and the road to power to the American scene. Correctly, he points out that the democratic tradition is still a potent force in America, particularly in the Middle West and West. He then distinguishes between bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy and presents convincing evidence that in the transition from the first to the second there must be a period which he frankly describes as "the dictatorship of the proletariat." This, however, means a dictatorship not by a leader, or by a clique, such as the Stalin regime in the Soviet Union, or even by one party, but by the entire working class.

David P. Berenberg appraises the New Deal and aptly summarizes it in five words, "Circuses and a Little Bread."

Perhaps most timely of all is the article by G. D. H. Cole, distinguished British economist, on "Socialism and Monetary Policy." The hollowness of the rabbit-in-the-hat magic of Roosevelt's 59-cent dollar becomes readily apparent after reading this important contribution.

Kirby Page paints a dark picture of the threat of war, and suggests a possible program for forestalling it. Competent reviews of Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin's history of "The American Federation of Labor," Kirby Page's "Individualism and Socialism," and Berenberg's "America at the Crossroads" are contributed by Anna Bercowitz, Alice Hanson and Haim Kantorovitch, respectively.

Readers of this paper will be interested to know of the combination offer of The New Leader and the American Socialist Quarterly. Both publications will be mailed to subscribers for \$1.50 a year. This special offer is for new subscribers only, and not for renewals. Address The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

# Will it be Hitle

## Otto Bauer Explains Austrian Crisis as T Only Real Force for Peace Destroyed W

By Otto Bauer

THE Austrian Social-Democrats, after four days of heroic resistance on the part of the Schutzbund, have been defeated. The Socialist parties throughout the world will have to draw important conclusions from their experience. First of all one thing is necessary: to recognize the international causes and international effects of the Austrian catastrophe.

The real cause of the Austrian catastrophe is the victory of Hitler in Germany. Owing to the close bonds of history, culture and language between Austria and Germany, the victory of German National-Socialism has produced a powerful National-Socialist movement in Austria as well. The brown tide has risen in Austria not much less than in Germany. Democracy in Austria could only have been saved from this rising tide of National-Socialism by an alliance of all the forces hostile to Hitlerism. But the wealthy classes in Austria were not prepared for such an alliance. Hitler's victory in Germany had produced an "anti-Marxist" boom, which they would have had to forego if allied with the Social-Democrats against Hitlerism. The aristocrats, loyal to the Hapsburg monarchs, and the generals of the old imperial army, who command the Heimwehr, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, who considered the moment come to make Austria the centre of a Catholic restoration in Central Europe, the capitalists, who wanted to make the most of the "anti-Marxist" boom to destroy the trade unions and liquidate the social legislation, none of them wanted to let the "anti-Marxist" boom pass—they refused, therefore, to come to an agreement with the Social-Democrats against Hitlerism. Accordingly, it was impossible to carry on the fight against Hitler on democratic lines by getting a parliamentary majority against the Nazis. The aristocrats, the generals, the church, the capitalists, all agreed that a dictatorship must be set up in Austria to keep the Nazis down on one hand, but on the other at the same time to make use of the "anti-Marxist" boom.

Here the activity of Italian diplomacy set in. Italy does not want the Austrian-German "Anschluss," because it does not desire Germany as a neighbor. So the Italians were in favor of inexorable resistance to the Nazis in Austria, but on the other hand they wanted the Austrian Social-Democrats, who were trying to safeguard Austria by an internationally guaranteed neutrality and a policy of neutrality by the Austrian Government, crushed, because they aimed at getting Austria into an alliance under Italian control. A definite political and economic alliance between Italy, Austria and Hungary, to which Italy hoped to be able to add Albania and Bulgaria, is to act as a counterpoise to the Little Entente, which belongs to the French group of states, in order to cut off Czechoslovakia from Yugoslavia and to encircle Yugoslavia.

In the summer of 1933, when the danger seemed very great of an invasion by the Austrian Legions drawn up by Hitler on German territory, Dollfuss turned to Mussolini for help. Mussolini

at Riccione promised diplomatic and, if need arose, even military support against Germany. He thus made sure of decisive Italian influence in Vienna. Since then the Italian Ambassador in Vienna has dictated like a governor in a colony. The influence of Italy in Vienna was used to force the Austrian Government to establish without delay Fascist dictatorship against the Nazis and the Social-Democrats at the same time. Nothing but a dictatorship, so argued Italian diplomacy, could prevent the brown tide from finally flooding Austria. Any yielding to the Social-Democrats would, so the Italians thought, drive into the Nazi camp those who wanted to make use of the "anti-Marxist" boom and so increase the National-Socialist danger. To achieve their aim, Fascist Italy made use of the Heimwehr, who have been financed and armed from Italy.

The opposition of France to these Italian schemes was extremely weak, in spite of the untiring efforts of our French comrades. The "Quai d'Orsay" obviously thought it quite useful that Italy should be more and more involved in Austrian affairs, because thus it would be drawn into fiercer opposition to Germany. English diplomacy, under the pretext of not wishing to interfere in the internal questions of Austria, actually supported Dollfuss and so the development of Fascism.

Otto Bauer



From the 18 January the *Italy of State Vienna*. There that Dollfuss, F agreed upon the less introductive system. A few visit the *Heimwehr* capitals: using armed troops everywhere that governments s

# Why People

## As We Rod

By Elisa

WITH the desire to increase the membership of the Socialist Party we make great efforts in the way of meetings, educational and propagandist, of literature — magazines monthly and daily, as well as weekly; we import comrades from across the sea, and we send our own speakers from coast to coast. We sow the seed, but seldom know whether it falls on fertile or on rock ground. We are so absorbed and busy over our various jobs that we seldom even try to make a study of what has been the most worth-while method to pursue.

As of old, when the Canterbury Pilgrims related their experiences as they travelled together, it so happened recently that a group of Socialists went on a pilgrimage to Washington to hear Norman Thomas speak. To beguile the time, they compared notes on the reasons why they had become members of the Socialist Party.

Here is the picture. An automobile, in which Socialists took a "Dutch Treat" ride together. Ten people—a very diverse group—men and women, old and young, Jewish and Gentile, but all good friends and comrades in the party to which they had given allegiance and devotion. Very naturally they discussed the whys and the wherefores of their conversion, if it may so be called, to Socialism. The approach to the subject was very varied and therefore of interest. Let the stories begin with the

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Four young accepted the rather by inh early trained Socialist Sund of them at le of men who l members. On member of Clothing We more articu and said th Krzycki (now Socialist Par strike meeti to industry h her joining although all for years ten

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# NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934

SECTION II

## Auto Workers Find Their Strength

### MILLINERY WORKERS MAKE AN AGREEMENT BETTER THAN CODE

A collective agreement which is being hailed by organized labor as a new high record in achieving advanced conditions for the workers was signed between the Millinery Workers' Union and the largest association of millinery manufacturers. The pact affects 15,000 millinery workers in New York City.

After six weeks of negotiation, during which union spokesmen fought every inch of the way, an agreement was reached extending union control of the shops, reducing hours of labor below the number provided by the Millinery Code, which had been regarded as one of the best codes written, increasing wages and improving working standards.

A week ago the situation seemed to be deadlocked, with the employers declaring that they were mobilized to resist what they claimed were the unprecedented demands of the union. At a meeting of the manufacturers a fund of \$150,000 was pledged to finance the fight against the union.

At the same time, union officials, led by Nathaniel Spector, manager of Local 24, summoned all shop chairmen to prepare for a strike, should the employers refuse to yield. By conceding a 35-hour week, which was the principal demand of the union, the deadlock was broken and an agreement became possible.

When the conferences with the manufacturers began early in February for a renewal of the collective agreement, which expired on March 1, the union presented its demands. They included the 35-hour week, instead of the 37½ hours which prevailed; wage

(Continued on Page 4-L)

### Look This Gift Horse in the Mouth

Section 7a and How It Works

"Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing, (3) and employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

To re-read the pontifical phrases of Section 7a of the N.I.R.A. and then glance through some of the items in this edition of the Labor Section provides a contrast that would be ridiculous if it were not tragic. "Employers shall comply..." it reads. But what do the employers actually do? In Detroit they sneer at labor unions, spy on the workers and interpret Section 7a for the administration. In Brooklyn they send gangsters to break up union meetings. In California they simply take over the Compliance Board and are done with it. Section 7a is violated more consistently, more flagrantly and more pointedly than was the Volstead Act. Even if it were enforced, it would still not be "Labor's Magna Charta." The fact that it cannot be enforced only makes it more clear that economic security for the working class can be obtained only by the irresistible force of its own unity and determination.

### OPEN SHOP STRONGHOLD OF PROUD BOSSES GIVING WAY

"RUR" has finally come true. The mercilessly driven human robots who have flooded the earth with horseless carriages have at last found that they are men and that they must be treated as such. The automobile manufacturers of America—proud originators of "prosperity" and the speed-up and chief defenders of the open shop—are at bay.

No event in the recent history of the American working class is as significant for human progress as the determination of the automobile workers to face their exploiters as free men.

The struggle is bringing out the worst qualities in the cream of America's capitalists. The expenditure by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of tens of thousands of dollars for newspaper advertising in which they assure their employees that their right to collective bargaining "is fully recognized" and offering to "save" workers from the labor movement, is an act of arrogance and hypocrisy that could hardly have been excelled by the brutal industrial barons of the nineteenth century, to which the whole performance is a throwback.

**BRIBING INDUSTRIALISTS**  
Realizing that the workers can have no more powerful weapon than a labor union of their own, the auto manufacturers, by way of bribing public opinion, have even offered to raise wages and reduce hours. They know that the democratic labor union is a permanent weapon in the hands of workers, while temporary concessions to the unorganized can always be withdrawn.

President Roosevelt, late last week, was still trying to effect a settlement. The union was standing pat on its demand for the right of collective bargaining, free of company domination. In view of the flat refusal of the manufacturers to have anything to do with the American Federation of Labor, a strike seemed inevitable.

The events leading up to the present crisis began on March 6, when a threatened strike of nearly 40,000 workers in the Hudson, Buick and Fisher Body plants was postponed so that the men's grievances might be placed before the National Labor Board on March 14. The workers' strike demands included the right of collective bargaining and reinstatement of all men discharged for union activity.

Before this, on February 25, National Compliance Director William H. Davis had served public notice on the Ford Motor Company that the NRA would make "a detailed investigation" of the company's blacklisting of 511 striking workers at its plant in Edgewater, N. J. This threatened investigation came as a result of the Ford company's refusal to attend a hearing on these charges. What became of this investigation is still one of the secrets of the NRA.

At the hearing on March 14, union representatives presented hundreds of affidavits showing that

(Continued on Page 4L)

## Jobless to March on Washington Saturday to Fight CWA Shutdown

In the face of the abandonment of the Civil Works program throughout the nation, with the consequent transference of Civil Works employees to a work relief basis, plans of five Civil Works employees and unemployed organizations are going forward to send a mass delegation to Washington Saturday, March 24th, to present their program of demands to the Roosevelt administration and to Congress. David Lasser, chairman of the Workers Unemployed Union, is in charge of arrangements.

Despite reports in the capitalist press that the "continuation of relief is assured," analysis of the figures reveals that those who are

still employed after April 1st will be paid less than a subsistence wage.

In New York State there will be about \$200,000,000 available for ten months from all sources—federal, state and municipal. This means \$20,000,000 a month to care for 500,000 families on work and home relief. The average will be therefore some \$40 a month for an entire family. Harry Hopkins, federal relief director, estimates a top wage of about \$12 a week; and a low is permitted of \$7.20 a week.

The unemployed are desperate in the face of this wiping out of all living standards, and they are going to Washington Saturday to demand a living standard through the absorption of all unemployed into useful work and federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the employer and government. A general call has been issued to all working class organiza-

tions—political, fraternal, trade union and unemployed—to support the Washington move and to send representatives.

Although a specific invitation had been given to the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians to participate in the Washington trip, and they had promised support, they now are backing out. Although David Lasser, speaking at their conference last Sunday, invited them to join, the general Communist grouping of CWA and unemployed of which they are now a part, have refused to do so. They are as usual splitting the workers by going to Washington the following week-end. Viciously false attacks on the non-partisan groups which will go to Washington this Saturday have been made in the Communist press.

The New York groups in the Washington delegation are the

(Continued on Page 4L)

### POSTOFFICE DEAF TO PROTESTS AGAINST CUTS AND LAY-OFFS

Plans are being made for the holding of mass meetings of postal workers throughout the country to protest against the government's continuance of its sweatshop policy in the Post Office Department, involving the dismissal of more than 26,000 substitutes and a four-day payless furlough for all others.

Two demonstrations in New York last week drew 4,500 workers in all, including subs from New Jersey and Connecticut. Resolutions were passed condemning the government's policy and demanding immediate restoration of the 15 per cent salary cut of 1932.

A careful analysis of figures for the fiscal year 1933-34 indicates that the regular employees will be cut \$2,624,757, and \$8,960,347 more will be saved by throwing the substitutes on the breadlines. This totals more than \$11,500,000, which is the amount the government wants to save.

Resentment is spreading in the ranks of the postal workers because of the obvious hypocrisy of a "New Deal" administration which urges private employers to

increase wages and cut hours, while it runs a veritable sweatshop of its own.

The "stretch-out" and the "speed-up" are exemplified in the rule that 10 letter carriers in each station must learn their station distribution scheme in addition to their regular work. No work is given to substitutes unless absolutely necessary; all extra work is shared by the regular employees. To do away with the subs as much as possible the post office has transferred all field foremen from the letter carrier division to the mailing division at reduced salaries.

President Roosevelt's statement that there are many more postal workers than needed is belied by the fact that many employees, as a result of the recent economies, are overburdened with work. The only useless jobs in the postal service are the appointed postmasters. It is not likely that Roosevelt or Farley will start cutting these political pay-offs. The civil service workers will suffer instead.

### N. Y. Nurses Get Wage Slash From Fusionists

In the face of an increase in the number of patients in the public hospitals of New York, the LaGuardia administration has announced a schedule of salary slashes for all nurses in the city hospitals earning more than \$900. Nurses work 10 to 12 hours a day, often seven days a week. They are considered "professional workers" and therefore do not even have the benefit of an NRA cdoe. So Wall Street's economy-mad Fusion administration, led by Mayor LaGuardia, is not above taking further advantage of them.

### Taxicab Strike

Because of the kaleidoscopic changes in the city-wide strike of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York, The New Leader is holding the complete story of this situation for next week's issue.

### Anti-Union Print Shops Good Enough for Hearst

William Randolph Hearst, who blankets the country from coast to coast with his yellow journals, peddling sex, "preparedness" and 100 per cent Americanism, and who is at present crusading against "labor racketeering" in the New York Evening Journal and his other sheets, has been found to be not altogether sympathetic to labor unionism himself.

His magazines, Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazaar, Home & Field and others are being printed in the anti-union, 48-hour-a-week printing plant of the Cuneo Co. in Philadelphia.

The Cuneo shop is the only 48-hour print shop in Philadelphia. Pressmen in the Cuneo shop work from 48 to 72 hours. Some roller washers work from 72 to 84 hours per week at the rate of 30 cents an hour. Nevertheless, the shop flies the Blue Eagle and Hearst gets his printing done there.

# The Trade Union Policy of N. Y. Socialists

The Socialist Party of New York City has adopted the following statement of policy regarding trade unions for presentation to the National Convention of the Socialist Party in June.

**DURING** the last two years the American trade union movement has made considerable progress. The four years of depression have wrought havoc in the ranks of organized labor. Economic necessity has accelerated the speed of socialist agitation and forced organized labor to reorientate its social concepts. The American Federation of Labor, at recent conventions, finally went on record favoring the enactment of old age pension and unemployment insurance legislation.

While organized labor in America is gradually moving forward, it is still lagging far behind the working class organizations of other modern countries as regards form of organization, political activities and social concepts.

### NEW SET-UP UNDER NIRA

The National Industrial Recovery Act created a new setting in the scene of the American labor movement. Government has entered directly the regulation of the economic affairs of the nation. Capital has received the lion's share. The National Recovery Administration was given a mandate to foster the organization of industry for joint action among employers. Compared to the share of capital, labor received only a minor concession. Labor was granted the right to organize and to bargain collectively with the employers, presumably without their interference individually or collectively.

In reality, it works in the following fashion. Capital is helped by the government to organize and it will be organized 100% under the codes. Labor is and will be constantly hampered by capital through intimidation and, under the pretext of individual bargaining or collective bargaining, through company unions. In this way they will interfere and prevent the workers from joining the bona fide labor movement.

### LABOR MUST KEEP PACE

It is unfortunate that in this period of rapid economic change organized labor should still cling to the sterile policy of non-partisan political action. It is true that the NRA has found labor in a more challenging mood and that the more active and more virile sections of the American Federation of Labor have made effective use of the clause on collective bargaining to advance the interests of their respective organizations. But in order to compete with the rapid stride of organiza-

tion of capital, labor will be forced to organize politically, so as to exert at least in a measure the same pressure upon the administration as capital exerts through its representatives.

While the Socialist Party neither aims nor desires to dominate or control the trade union movement, it considers itself an organic part of the working class and cannot, therefore, remain neutral to the problems that affect the working class in the trade union movement. This convention, therefore, declares and calls upon all Socialists to unify their forces in the trade union movement for the following purposes:

1. To conduct a vigorous campaign to the end that the A. F. of L. sponsor the formation of a labor party in this country.

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

3. Socialists should propagate to the end that organized labor actively sponsor the immediate enactment of old age pension and unemployment insurance legislation in the respective state legislatures.

4. Socialists should observe the highest form of ethics in the trade union movement and consider it a duty to work for democratization of their organizations wherever undemocratic practices may exist.

5. Socialists should assist in organizing the unorganized and encourage the formation of unions in all unorganized industries.

6. Socialists should provide for suitable and adequate distribution of literature among the organized and unorganized workers.

7. The National Executive Committee should call upon the state and local organizations of the party to arrange for cooperation between them and the trade unions for a campaign against Fascism.

8. The Labor Committee of the National Executive Committee should become more effective by stimulating state organizations to form labor committees in locals of the Socialist Party, particularly in industrial centers, for the purpose of unifying the forces and coordinating the action of Socialists in the trade unions, in order to carry out the policies of the Socialist Party.

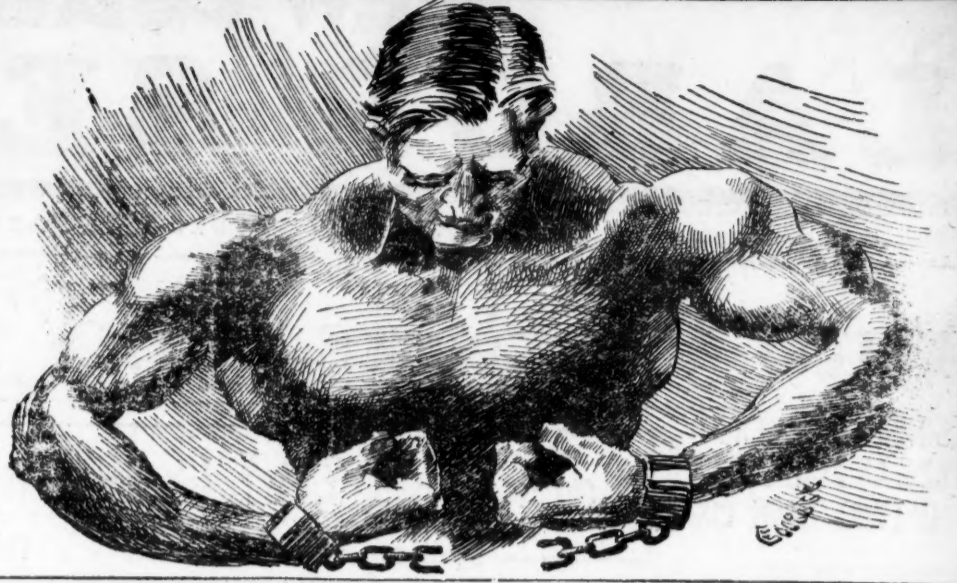
## Labor Must Educate Its New Members or Perish

Education of the union member is even more important in the end than strikes or picket-lines, Abraham Miller, Manager of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, declared last Saturday at a luncheon discussion in 7 East 15th Street, arranged by the Rand School and the Education Committee of the Socialist Party.

The topic of the discussion was "Education for a New Social Order." The list of speakers included, besides Miller: Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University, Eleanor G. Coit, Director of the Affiliated Schools for Workers

and Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School. In the discussion a prominent part in the discussion was taken by members of Socialist teachers. Louis Waldman acted as chairman.

Miller said in part: "The trade union movement is confronted with desperately serious problems. I recall, for example, an experience I had in Pennsylvania. In 1932 we decided to organize two or three thousand pants-makers in the eastern and central parts of the state, and a strike was called in the town of Duncansville. We went out there and explained in



### N. Y. UNIONS THANKED FOR HELP IN CONCERT

The Rand School of Social Science and the Women's Committee of the Rand School last week expressed their deep appreciation for the splendid cooperation given by the Unions of New York City in aiding the extraordinary success of the Annual Benefit Concert held at the Metropolitan Opera House last Sunday.

The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers of the I.L.G.W.U., each of which sold several hundred dollars worth of tickets besides purchasing boxes for their boards, were given special thanks.

Besides these, the following labor organizations also helped:

Joint Board of Dress & Waist Makers Union of Greater New York, I.L.G.W.U.; Cloak & Suit Operators Union Local 1, I.L.G.W.U.; Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters Local No. 24, A.C.W.A.; Amalgamated Clothing Cutters Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U.; Cloak, Suit & Dress Pressers Union Local No. 35, I.L.G.W.U.; Dress & Waist Pressers Union Local No. 60, I.L.G.W.U.; Knee Pants Makers Union Local No. 19, A.C.W.A.; White Goods Workers Union Local No. 32, I.L.G.W.U.; Infant Children's Clothing Union Local No. 17, I.L.G.W.U.; Corset & Brassiere Workers Union Local No. 32, I.L.G.W.U.; Millinery Workers Union Local No. 24; Bonnaz Embroidery Workers Union; District Council No. 9 of the Painters Union; Hebrew Butcher Workers Union; Coat Makers Local No. 25, A.C.W.A.; Children's Clothing Union Local No. 10, A.C.W.A.; Vest Makers Union Local No. 32, A.C.W.A.; Pants Makers Trade Board, A.C.W.A.

The occasion saw the famous "golden horseshoe" completely occupied by workers.

The Rand School recognizes that the success of this work was largely due to the Trade Union Committee headed by Morris Finestone, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, assisted by Abraham Miller, Morris Blumenreich and Sidney Hollander of the A.C.W.; Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers; Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Joint Board of Dressmakers; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager, Amalgamated Cutters; Alex Rose of the Millinery Workers Union and Samuel Beardley of the International Jewelry Workers Union.

The statement of thanks was signed by Bertha H. Mailly, Chairman Concert Committee; Sara Kahn, Chairman Women's Committee, and Algernon Lee, Pres. Rand School of Social Science.

a two-hour speech that we had gained an increase of 20 per cent in wages and called on the men to form a solid organization. When I had finished, they decided that they did not want their raise. They asked us to stay away, saying that they wanted nothing to do with the union. Educators may talk, but we union organizers know how our work suffers for lack of intelligence.

"When we did not succeed in imbuing our members with a sense of the need of organization as a part of the labor movement—with a goal and a philosophy—

(Continued on Page 4-L)

## Cuttings from The Labor Press

### Gift-Bearing Greeks From Detroit

Dubious and cynical persons who don't believe in Santa Claus immediately smelled something fishy when Henry Ford announced Wednesday he had "restored" the \$5 minimum daily wage in his plants.

The odor became impressive when the same day the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announced it would accept President Roosevelt's recommendation and cut hours from 40 to 36 a week and raise wages accordingly.

We suspect both actions to be a bribe to the Government to forget the overwhelming evidence presented at the recent code hearings at Washington of the widespread and continual code violation by the automobile companies and to forget the illegal suppression in the Ford plants at Chester and Edgewater of his employees' attempts at self-organization.

We suspect both actions to be a bribe to the Government to turn its back when the automobile companies crush, as they are now attempting to do, the attempts at union recognition and betterment of working conditions, now being made in the majority of the industry's plants.

—Labor Record, Philadelphia

### Freedom Of Exploitation

Newspaper publishers have had a great deal to say in recent months, while a Code for their industry was being considered, about the "freedom" of the press. Their cry has been that any Code regulating the hours of labor, the rates of pay and standardizing the working conditions of their employees would tend to destroy the freedom of the press.

Of all the hypocritical nonsense that ever came from the newspaper publishers this is the worst. In the first place the Constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the press never included the right of the publishers to exploit their workers at will. Such guarantees exclusively and rightfully cover the freedom of expression. If any publisher of a newspaper believes that the Moon is made out of green cheese, he has a right to say so in his publication. The fact that his employees' wage and working conditions are improved in no way will interfere in such a publisher continuing to believe and to state in his paper that the Moon is made out of green cheese.

The trouble with the publishers is that they insist on confusing the freedom to profiteer with the freedom of the press. The two have nothing in common and the gentlemen in question well know it. To hear the piteous cries of the

owners of the press, it would seem that they are an aggregation of public benefactors who spend their private funds to enlighten the reading public with the unvarnished facts of daily events. It is just possible that our Hearsts and McCormicks actually have hypnotized themselves into believing that to be so. The facts are however, that the business of publishing a newspaper is exactly that—a business, and a big one at that. The publishers print them because there is money in it and not because they give a hoot whether the public gets the news or not.

—Upholsterers' Journal

### Trade Unions And Democracy

One of Hitler's first moves after becoming dictator of Germany was to crush the trade union movement. He imprisoned the Labor leaders, confiscated the property and bank accounts of all local unions, and began a crusade against the organized workers. Hitler knew he would have to crush the trade union movement because Labor has always opposed dictatorship. Labor has always fought for democracy.

Now the Austrian government has followed suit. It has issued a decree dissolving all Labor unions under threat of imprisonment. Austria, gradually coming under the yoke of Hitlerism, fears the opposition of Labor.

Labor has always stood for real democracy, and it is to the everlasting credit of the trade union movement that dictators always use their stolen authority to crush organized Labor before they begin to crucify the masses.

—Minnesota Union Advocate

### Planning For Profits

It would seem that the elimination of unfair competitive practices under N.R.A. has not at all interfered with the accumulation of fair profits, thank you.

Hours must be reduced, as a measure of first emergency. But along with the reduction in working hours must come a reconstruction of the wage basis in its relations to earnings and living costs. Now that the use of the term "planned economy" is no longer a manifestation of bad taste and recovery administrators are using it freely, it may as well be used intelligently and honestly. Unless it be wanted that the people understand "planned economy" to mean an economy so planned that profits are increased and wages are reduced! But for all we know it may mean just that under the peculiar ways of the "American way."

—Advance



# NRA Enforcement Revealed as a Farce

## Reports From All Points Indicate Collapse of NRA Program

### BUDD POLL IGNORED

PHILADELPHIA.—The poll taken among the workers of the Budd auto plant on Tuesday proved to be even more of a farce than the one held on March 9, when 800 former strikers were not allowed to vote and the ballots were counted by company accountants.

Of the 7,100 eligible voters, only 60 bothered to cast their ballots. The poll was boycotted by members of the United Automobile Workers' Union because 800 strike-breakers were permitted to vote and because workers were required to sign their names to their ballots. These conditions were approved by General Johnson.

Members of the company union stayed away when the plant posted notices saying that "they need not vote." Moreover, the company did not allow any time off for the poll.

"What we are really protesting against," Guy Basal, president of the A. F. of L. union, said, "is the fact that 800 of our workers are refused re-admittance to the Budd plant by company officials despite the orders of the National Labor Board."

### Company Union Decries Making Trouble for Boss

A mysterious publication called the "Industrial Recovery Digest" published by an equally mysterious something that calls itself the "Industrial Recovery Association of Workers' Organizations," has been uncovered by the Upholsterers' Journal.

Referring to the recent upholsterers' strike in Minneapolis, this high-toned rag has the following to say:

"Speaking in behalf of our brother workers (scabs), who accepted in good faith the permanent employment offered them by the employers, in many cases we understand on a legal and binding contract basis, and having in mind how insistent the American Federation of Labor unions are on the sacredness of a contract on the part of employers but not themselves, we would say that if employers throw out these men and replace them with the men who abandoned their jobs (strikers) and have done everything possible to cause loss and trouble for their employers, they are not entitled to the respect of the community."

Every enlightened worker will recognize the voice of the "Industrial Recovery Digest" as that of the boss.

### Company Union Wins As Butchers Are Intimidated

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Wholesale intimidation of employees was charged against the Tovrea Packing Co. here by George Hobart, international representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen of North America. An election to determine whether the Butcher Workers' local or the company union should represent the employees in collective bargaining resulted in a vote of 170 to 119 in favor of the company union because of the intimidation.

It is stated that gunmen were in evidence at the election. In protest the 150 members of the Butcher Workers' Local decided to appeal the election to the National Labor Board.



### N. Y. MOVIE WORKERS ON 80-HOUR WEEK DESPITE CODE

More than 600 motion-picture houses in New York City are working their employees from 60 to 80 hours a week, in spite of the fact that the NRA code is supposed to provide for a 40-hour week, it was revealed Tuesday.

The Theatre and Amusement Employees' Union has complained to the Regional Labor Board of these conditions and has protested against the firing of several men for union activities. As a result, representatives of Loew's theatre circuit have been asked to appear before the Labor Board.

The complaint was made in the course of the Labor Board's investigation of the dismissal of two ushers and a janitor in the Manhattan Playhouse circuit. The Labor Board held that the two ushers had been discharged for union activities and ordered their immediate re-instatement.

Norman Thomas brought these conditions to light many weeks ago. Several ousted ushers have been re-instated, but long hours and discrimination continue.

### N. J. Pickets Held in Jail Despite Protests

The five members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America who have been in jail since March 5 for picketing the Sigmund Eisner Co. plant at Red Bank, N. J., were flatly denied pardons last week by Governor Moore despite an appeal made by Senator Robert Wagner last week. The Eisner company, a recipient of several large army contracts, had agreed to withdraw all litigation when a strike in its plant last summer was settled.

The Industrial Workers of the World will hold a mass meeting in New York this Saturday at 3 p.m. in the District Council headquarters, 94 Fifth Ave., Manhattan, to protest against the incarceration of Bruno Belia, John Ala, Ignazio Pullaro, Tony Scarpini and Salvatore Topresti, the five workers held.

The speakers will be Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovannitti, Herbert Mahler, H. D. Sizemore, Raimondo Fazio and others. Joseph Mangano, former editor of "Il Proletario" will preside.

### Women Win in Strike Against Code Chiseling

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A strike declared by the workers of the Harwood Underwear Corp., most of them women and girls, resulted in complete recognition of the New Bedford local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Pay envelopes collected from the employees showed that they were all below the NRA code \$13 weekly minimum for the industry, many of them receiving less than half that amount for a 40-hour week.

The strike was precipitated when company officials attempted to discharge one of the most active union workers. The agreement prescribes full union recognition, no discrimination against any of the strikers, conferences on all shop grievances with the shop committee, and compliance with code minimums.

### Another Not So Bright Idea from Gen. Johnson

WASHINGTON.—Is the "ten and ten plan," the much publicized proposal of General Johnson for a ten per cent reduction in hours and a ten per cent increase in hourly pay, another wage-reduction, "share-the-work" scheme? It looks very much that way.

Here's the way it figures out: The worker employed 40 hours a week at 40 cents an hour earns \$16 a week, and the same worker with a 10 per cent reduction in hours and a 10 per cent increase in pay will earn a total of \$15.84 a week.

That is hardly boosting the workers' pay. Quite likely it will mean increased employment, but it will cut the pay of workers with a job.

If Johnson had proposed a ten per cent decrease in hours with a compensating increase in wages, the plan might be acceptable from labor's point of view. Otherwise it does not look so good.

### N. Y. LABOR SUPPORTS LAW BANNING REBATES

ALBANY.—Elimination of "kick-back" of wages received on public works projects in the state is included in legislation being backed by the New York State Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Commissioner.

The measures penalize employers and contractors who demand rebates from workers who want to hold their jobs. It is expected the proposals will be reported favorably for final passage next week.

The legislation will provide for stricter inspection and regulation of public works payrolls. It sets penalties of a \$500 fine or 30 days in jail or both and forfeiture of contract for employers who pay less than the prevailing wage, or extort a "kick-back" of part of the wages paid, or force workers to pay tribute to foremen, straw-bosses, relatives, social clubs, etc.

### Penna. Unions Planning Labor Party for State

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods of that state, determined to obtain passage of labor measures in forthcoming sessions of the legislature, have announced they will put labor candidates in the field in the fall elections.

Candidates for state senate and representative will run in both the Democratic and Republican primaries, but whether successful or not they will run on a Labor party ticket in November, the backers of the plan say.

The Labor Party was launched in Philadelphia early this month at a special legislative meeting of union heads in the city. More than 300 were in attendance as Lewis G. Hines, A. F. of L. organizer and manager of the La Follette campaign in 1924, opened the meeting and outlined its purposes.

Speakers included John A. Phillips, president of the state federation of labor; Joseph Hughes, secretary of the Brotherhood of Trainmen; M. W. McCarty, chairman of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Stephen Rauschenbush, secretary of the Pennsylvania Security League.

Campaign committees are being set up in counties all over the state.



### YOUNG PEOPLE FORM GROUP TO FIGHT CHILD LABOR

A New York State Youth Committee Against Child Labor was formed last week by labor youth organizations of New York State. The groups which have organized the Committee are the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Circle League of America, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the Young Poale Zion Alliance, and Pioneer Youth.

District conferences are being planned throughout the city and state to rally mass support among young people for the big conference to be held in New York City simultaneously with the open hearing on the amendment to be held soon in Albany. It is expected that a delegation will be sent to Albany from this meeting.

Organizations of young people in addition to the interested groups are being invited to participate in the work of the Committee on the following two-point program:

1. Passage of the child labor amendment by the New York State legislature.

2. Adequate financial and educational provision for youth affected by the amendment.

Murray Plavner of Brighton Beach, N. Y., is provisional chairman of the Committee. Norman Thomas, John Dewey, Harry W. Laidler and several other prominent fighters against child labor have accepted membership on the advisory committee.

Youth organizations interested in supporting this move should communicate with the Committee immediately at 112 East 19th St., New York City.

### Ohio and Iowa Pass Old-Age Pension Laws

Ohio and Iowa are the latest states to join the ranks of those having old-age pensions. The latter is the twenty-ninth on the list. Payments in both states are limited to \$25 a month.

There are several onerous and unnecessary restrictions on eligibility in the Ohio bill. To be entitled to a pension, persons must be 65 years of age or over, citizens of the United States and Ohio for 5 years; they must have no one who legally could and should support them; and have no income in excess of \$300 annually.

In Iowa, instead of raising the pension funds through the income tax, a head tax of \$2 annually will be imposed upon all persons more than 21 years old.

### Paper Bag Makers Win

A one-day strike called recently by the Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union, Local 107, against the Brooklyn Standard Paper Bag Co. was completely successful. The employer was forced to grant recognition of the union and shop committee, a 10 per cent increase in wages for the entire shop, and installation of a lunch room and a dressing room.

Support The New Leader Labor Section! Pass it on to your neighbor!

### Anti-Labor Compliance Board Makes NRA a Joke in California

The anti-labor attitude of the Stockton, Calif., compliance board appointed to aid in securing the enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act is completely revealed in the latest issue of the Stockton Labor Journal.

Stockton is cursed with a compliance board which is completely and hopelessly dominated by open shoppers and fanatical anti-unionists whose chief mission is to make it as easy as possible for local employers of the open shop persuasion to chisel to their hearts' content on Section 7a, the Journal reports.

How can the NRA possibly succeed when the enforcers of the law are determined that it shall not be enforced, Stockton workers are asking. Filing complaints with a compliance board that could settle the difficulties in five minutes, but instead diddles along for months has convinced the aggrieved workers that the NRA is nothing but a joke.

The same anti-union gang in Stockton sought to make a complete job of it in the first place when they succeeded in excluding labor representation from the compliance board, it became necessary for labor to protest. Some labor representatives were put on the board, but they are sadly in the minority and the bosses' tools ride roughshod over every attempt made by the minority to secure compliance with the labor provisions of the Recovery Act.

The Stockton Labor Journal comes to the following conclusion: "The entire Recovery Act might as well be folded up and put in some pigeon-hole in the Hall of Records, with the inscription: 'This law was never permitted to function. It was treated as a joke and the workers were obliged to strike for every concession they ever got!'"

### Company Strong-Arm Men Invade Union Meeting

A meeting of the International Laundry Workers' Union, Local 135, held last week in the headquarters of the Brighton Beach branch of the Socialist Party in Brooklyn, was invaded by company guerrillas, who forcibly ejected five workers from the hall.

The union is conducting a strike against the Independent Laundry in Brooklyn. Scabs are being sent to it from the Brighton Laundry, which fired two workers and intimidated 25 others who tried to organize a union a few weeks ago.

Socialists in the district have declared a boycott against both laundries.

### Bartenders' Union Was Ready for Liquor Flow

MINNEAPOLIS.—An encouraging increase in the number of new unions of hotel workers and bartenders was reported by General President Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union and Bartenders' Alliance.

During the past year, 115 charters to new unions have been issued, many of them to bartenders who have come into jobs as a result of repeal. The union now has locals in 400 cities.

The opposition to the 54-hour week has not been strong enough to move the restaurant owners. They have yielded the 48-hour week to women employees only.

# Auto Workers Ready To Oppose Open Shops

(Continued from Page 1L)

the companies had discharged men for joining the A. F. of L. union and for seeking to bargain collectively. None of these men were reinstated even after the regional labor board ordered the manufacturers to do so.

The company union, it turned out, was an organization without dues, without a treasury and with no meetings of the membership. Its officers were paid by the company for time spent on union business. Insurance schemes were used to force the workers into it.

On the same day as the hearing, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce recommended to its members a reduction in hours from 40 to 36 and a compensating increase in wages. Its announcement included the following paragraph:

"The members of the industry, intending scrupulously to keep the law and the code, do not intend to submit to being coerced extralegally. They intend as well to protect from unlawful coercion, in so far as they are able to do so, those who work for them and those with whom they deal."

Without attempting to deny any of the charges made, the manufacturers announced bluntly that they would have no dealings with the A. F. of L. Things then began to move quickly.

On March 16, A. F. of L. leaders in Washington decided to recommend a strike for last Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The strike was to last until the union was recognized. Two days later the workers approved this decision and plans were laid for a complete and orderly walkout.

In the meantime, General Johnson tried to hypnotize the Automobile Chamber of Commerce into a trance so they would agree to have a board of review determine whether the union's claims were just. The General's efforts were signally unsuccessful.

Threatened with a tie-up involving 250,000 workers in one of the nation's basic industries, President Roosevelt decided on Tuesday to get busy himself. He persuaded union leaders to defer the strike and to confer with him Thursday.

On Wednesday, the manufacturers were closeted with the President. While no official statement was issued concerning this meeting, it was apparent that the bosses remained bosses.

## Labor Must Educate Its New Members

(Continued from Page 2-L)

we met defeat the first moment we clashed with the employers. If we do not give our members social vision, we lose them. When the time of conflict comes, it will be too late to do the job. We must do it now.

"Before long some program will be worked out. I hope it will be comprehensive, practical and adequate. But I hope, above all, that it will be a program to be developed by a group of our most powerful unions working together. We need money and man-power for many efforts on many fronts. But in the end education will be more important than strikes and picket-lines. With an intelligent membership the future is ours."

## Clothing Salesmen Win

The Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union of New York last week reached an agreement with Moe Levy & Sons' chain clothing stores providing for a 48-hour week, recognition of the union, and submission of all disputes to arbitration. A wage increase is being negotiated. The union was represented by Sam Feder, president, and Hyman Nemser, attorney.

## STRENGTH OF AUTO WORKERS' UNION

(Special to The New Leader)

DETROIT.—At the present time there are 85 locals of the United Automobile Workers of America chartered by the American Federation of Labor as federal unions. Of these, 30 locals are located in the metropolitan area of the City of Detroit. Locals are now established in every major automobile plant in the country, as well as in the major portion of the manufacturing concerns that supply various parts to the automobile trade.

The cities of Flint and Pontiac, which contain the General Motors plants for making the Buick, Pontiac and Chevrolet cars, are now organized about 90 per cent. There is also a local in the Ford factory.

## Millinery Workers Make Better Agreement Than Code

(Continued from Page 1-L)

increases averaging 10%; bringing under union control at union rates of pay a larger number of operations which in recent years had been performed by non-union and unskilled workers; strengthening of the adjustment machinery so that decisions could be enforced better than they had been under the old agreement, and a system of unemployment insurance, the fund for which was to be provided by contributions from the employers.

The manufacturers rejected the union demands and presented a list of their own, providing for the abolition of legal holidays, the employment of general workers whose status would remain unclassified as to wage rates, and other modifications which would have reduced the standards of the workers. When the employers' representatives suggested that an agreement could only be reached on a give and take basis, the union spokesmen declared that the workers had nothing to give.

The agreement provides that a system of unemployment reserves be set up as soon as the system can be made applicable to the industry as a whole, instead of being confined to New York. The success of the union in organizing all of the millinery markets is expected to enable the establishment of a national fund in the near future.

Wage rates for week workers range as high as \$75 a week for blockers, while piece workers in blocking departments will receive \$2.75 an hour. Operators and cutters will receive \$55 per week, and milliners and trimmers \$35 per week, minimum, for the shortened work week. Piece workers will receive increases of 10% over previous rates.

More than 2,000 shop chairmen and organization committee members joyously ratified the agreement at a meeting held in Cooper Union last Thursday. Nathaniel Spector, Alex Rose, secretary of Local 24, I. H. Goldberg and A. Mendelowitz, members of the General Executive Board, and Max Goldman, manager of Local 42, Millinery Blockers, all of whom had represented the union in the negotiations, addressed the meeting, and explained its terms. When the question of ratifying it was presented, the vote was unanimously in favor of it.

# Rail Wage Fight To Be Settled by Mediator

WASHINGTON.—An agreement was reached here Wednesday between the 21 standard railway unions and the road-owners to accept Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Railroad Coordinator, as mediator in the wage dispute involving the livelihood of 1,000,000 railroad workers.

Chiefs of the 21 unions and 1,500 general chairmen of the Brotherhoods attended the meetings with the employers which began March 15. On the first day of the conferences, the operators withdrew their demand for a 15 per cent wage cut and asked that the present agreement be extended until April 30, 1935.

The current wage scale is a continuation of the one made on Dec. 21, 1932, providing for a wage reduction of 10 per cent. This was extended on June 21, 1933, and unless renewed expires on July 1 of this year.

The Brotherhoods opposed the position of the management and announced that they wanted a restoration of the basic wage rates. A deadlock ensued which resulted in the entrance of Eastman into the dispute at the suggestion of President Roosevelt.

In rejecting the proposals of the managers, Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Association, pointed out that the 10 per cent cut has cost labor about \$380,000,000, while holders of railroad bonds actually received more interest in 1933 than in 1929. The figures are \$533,000,000 and \$511,000,000.

## 1,500 CLEVELAND MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS WIN STRIKE

CLEVELAND.—One of the shortest strikes in the history of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America came to a victorious conclusion this week with the balloting at the Joseph & Feiss workers here. The vote, conducted under the supervision of the Cleveland Regional Labor Board, was 1,516 for the Amalgamated and 402 for the company union.

The firm, which is one of the largest and oldest manufacturers of men's clothing in the country, had agreed to recognize the union and to start immediate negotiations on hours, wages and other conditions, if the majority of the workers signified their desire to belong to an "outside" union. Union representatives were so certain of the outcome of the voting that they permitted the balloting to take place on the firm's premises.

While the strike was a short one, intensive organization work had been going on for more than a year under the direction of Frank Rosenblum of the Chicago office of the Amalgamated, and Byrl Peppercorn, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board. After the discharge of John Melba, one of the workers, for union activity, the strike was called and the tie-up was so complete that the plant was closed. It was then that the firm agreed to abide by the vote of the workers.

At a mass meeting of the workers before the voting took place, President Sidney Hillman appeared to explain the terms of the agreement. Organizer Gustav A. Strobel presented Mr. Hillman with the "shop of Joseph & Feiss on a tray." The tray, when uncovered, disclosed bundles of union cards each tied up with a red rose, representing 1,425 applications for membership in the Amalgamated.

# N. Y. DRESSMAKERS GO TO POLLS AMID STALINITE SLANDERS

Elections were held on Thursday in Dressmakers' Local 22, New York, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Results of this vital poll will be announced sometime this weekend. The Dressmakers' Socialist League supported the administration in the voting.

The week preceding the election was characterized by a barrage of slanderous leaflets issuing from the "Stalinite ring" in the union. Viciously false attacks were made by this group on all who opposed its policy.

Attempts to stir up race prejudice by the Stalinite "Negro Committee of the Left Wing of Local 22," were branded as "vicious and despicable" in a sharp resolution unanimously adopted by the Harlem Section of the dressmakers at a recent meeting attended by over 300 dressmakers, mostly colored.

"Whatever may be our views on the issues and candidates in the local elections, we indignantly denounce the brazen attempt to stir up race prejudice and foster race antagonism, contained in the recent leaflet of the so-called 'Negro Committee of the Left Wing,'" read the resolution.

"It is well known that, in our Union, Negro workers have always stood on the plane of full equality with their fellow workers. When the employers try to slash wages and undermine standards they attack all dressmakers alike, black and white, and our Union defends all dressmakers alike, without regard to race or color. To try to create an atmosphere of race hatred just for the sake of election advantage is a criminal trick borrowed from the barbarous Hitlerites, Fascists, and the Ku Klux Klan. It is a trick borrowed from the enemies of labor who have always resorted to pitting one group of workers against another in order to achieve their ends!

"We, the members of the Harlem Section of Local 22, in expressing our protest, declare that never before in the history of our organization did any one dare to resort to such degrading and reactionary practices."

## WORKERS TO PROTEST CWA STOPPAGE

(Continued from Page 1L)

Association of Civil Works Employees, Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, Association of Emergency Workers in Adult Education, Tenement House CWA Employees and Workers Unemployed Union.

Accompanying the delegation to Washington will be a representative group of social workers, educators and ministers. In Washington the delegation will be joined by large groups from Camden, Reading and Baltimore. Westchester County groups are coming from White Plains, Mt. Vernon and other towns, according to Leonard Bright, organizer of the Westchester unemployed organization.

The committee in charge of the arrangements states that there is still time until Friday night for individuals and groups to join the delegation or to make urgently needed contributions. Reservations must be made at the headquarters of the Joint Committee, 22 East 22nd Street. The fare is \$4 round trip.

A wave of strikes and demonstrations of protest against the discontinuance of CWA projects and the reduction of CWA wages swept the country last week.

In Milwaukee several thousand workers met to demand "jobs, not

relief beans." In Marion, Ohio, CWA workers succeeded in forestalling a threatened reduction in wages from 50 to 40 cents an hour. In Shamokin and Mount Carmel, Pa., 1,000 CWA workers struck in protest against a reduction in wages from 58 to 50 cents an hour.

A general cut in wages from 50 to 40 cents an hour and in hours from 30 to 24 a week, brought particularly strong and effective action from CWA workers in Northern New York State. A restoration of the pay cut was won by 7,300 striking workers in Syracuse and Onondaga County. In Utica, Auburn, Rome, Buffalo, Fort Edward, Batavia, Leroy and Geneva, nearly 5,000 strikers succeeded in forcing a similar concession.

In all cases, the strikers were orderly but emphatic.

Support The New Leader Labor Section! Pass it on to your neighbor!

## 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. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer**

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

**WAITERS' & WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T., 290-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.**

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5755-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.**

# War or Hapsburg?

## Log-of-War Between Hitler and Mussolini; When the Social Democracy Was Crushed

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to the 20th of Under-Secretary, was in no doubt and Suvich then rapid and ruthless of the Fascist intervention of an in the state menace of their they demanded e constitutional d be dissolved

and the administration handed over to committees under Fascist leadership. At the same time Fey had the local leaders of the Republican Schutzbund arrested and their arms confiscated. Thus developed the situation, in which the workers were left the choice between the disgrace of capitulation and a last desperate struggle.

Now the working class has been defeated. What next? The present system cannot continue indefinitely. It is supported by a very small part of the population. It has against it the hatred of the Social-Democrats as well as of the Nazis. It is torn by the clash of interests within it—the struggle for leadership between Dollfuss, Fey and Starhenberg—differences on the one hand between the aristocrats and generals, commanding the Heimwehr, and on the other between the Christian-Social peasants and the petty bourgeoisie—differences between the capitalists, who want to seize the opportunity of wiping out the social legislation, and the Christian-Social trade unions, who want to take the opportunity of winning over the workers,—differences between those who want the Hapsburgs restored and those who want to make terms with Hitler,—differences between the Jewish capitalists who have financed the Patriotic Front and the anti-Semites in the Fascist camp. There is the fiercest struggle between the Christian-Socials and

the Heimwehr for the booty to be got from the Social-Democrats and the free trade unions. And both parties have their own armed organizations.

It is out of the question that this system can last long. To establish a Fascist dictatorship it is necessary to have under a single leader a strictly organized body, as Mussolini had in his Black Shirts and Hitler in his Brown Shirts. This is lacking in Austria. There are only two alternatives for the dictators in Austria—the road to Hitler or the road to the restoration of the Hapsburgs.

The bitterness aroused by the savage crushing of the revolt is taken advantage of by the Nazis. Social-Democratic workers, full of hatred for Dollfuss and Fey, go over to the National-Socialists or at least consider the Nazis as allies against Dollfuss. The National-Socialist tide is rising rapidly. It is possible that Dollfuss will soon see no other alternative than capitulation before Hitler. But the formation of a black-brown coalition in Austria would be only the first step to a brown dictatorship, and if not legal, at least to an actual union with the Third Reich. This development is what Italy and France, too, are trying to prevent. If Dollfuss, in spite of all, adopts this path, the gravest danger will threaten the peace of Europe.

There is only one other way for Dollfuss: the way to the restoration of the Hapsburgs. That is what the aristocrats want and the generals commanding the Heimwehr—and what the Catholic Church wants. The restoration of an Austrian, Hungarian, Hapsburg Monarchy under the protection of Italy may suit Italian diplomacy, as it would bring Austria and Hungary into lasting and open opposition to the Little Entente. France may see in the restoration a means of permanently separating Austria from Germany. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will not be able to prevent the restoration if Italy wants it and France allows it. But once a Hapsburg monarch rules in Budapest and in Vienna, then the forces of Austria will be used to support Hungary's desire for revision. Then the fight for Slovakia and Croatia will begin. The restoration means war, if not immediately, at least in a few years' time.

The Austrian dictators will very soon have to go to Hitler or the Hapsburgs. *Whichever way it is, there will be war.* Europe will find out what an important point of vantage for European peace was destroyed along with the Austrian Social-Democracy. The Austrian Revolution of 1918 dethroned the Hapsburg monarchs, who set the world ablaze in 1914; the Austrian counter-revolution of 1934 has brought these classes to

made her realize that the Socialist philosophy was that which she could best adopt for a practical application of the message of Jesus. She said that she deeply regretted that she had not at once she felt that she could do better work for the cause from without than from within. This, she felt afterwards, to have been a great mistake, for when she did join the party, her family and friends seemed to have a much greater respect for her opinions and position than when she had merely been a free lance radical among liberals, and she felt much more

# Medicine and Health in Russia

RED MEDICINE. By Sir John Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., and John Adams Kingsbury, L.L.D. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. \$2.50.

By Charles Solomon

THIS book is unique in the flood of literature on Soviet Russia in that it concerns itself primarily with medicine in that country. I say primarily because the authors—distinguished in their fields—devote about one-third of their book to a discussion of general conditions in Russia.

They avow that what Russia has accomplished in the field of medicine constitutes a challenge to other countries. The achievements which compel the admiration of the authors result from the socialization of medicine, characterized by the almost complete removal of the doctor "from the field of mercenary competition" thus abolishing "a chief source of inadequate medical service." There is warning that Russia's system of socialized medicine is "far from perfect," due to the short period of its life, coupled with insistence that other countries may well envy. The thesis of the book is stated in the preface:

"When a Russian becomes ill the government does something about it. In fact, the government has already done something about it, for Soviet Russia has decided that the health of the individual is the concern of society as a whole. Indeed, the Soviet Union is the one nation in the world which has undertaken to set up and operate a complete organization designed to provide preventive and curative medicinal care for every man, woman and child within its borders."

There are chapters on care of maternity, the problem of abortions, the treatment and prevention of venereal diseases, care of children and youths, etc.

It is difficult to accept this book as an adequate study of medicine under the Soviets. It is probably a forerunner, a pioneer in its field. The authors acknowledge they spent less than two months in Russia and because of their ignorance of the language had to depend on interpreters. The territory covered by them is vast. The book is nevertheless stimulating, provocative and timely.

power again, and so the danger is very great that Europe will a second time be set on fire from Vienna. The governments of England and France, who, without any active opposition, tolerated the establishment in Vienna of the rule of Italian Fascism, who supported Dollfuss and delivered the Austrian workers to the cannons and howitzers of Dollfuss and Fey, will learn by experience that their policy involved Europe in the gravest danger. The workers of all countries will do well to watch most closely the developments in the Austrian danger zone.

satisfied and at home as a comrade than as a sympathizer.

Possibly the experience of this group of Socialists may be encouraging to others who become discouraged that their meetings and conferences seem to make few converts. As may be noted, every one of this group of people came indirectly into party alignment and not from any special pressure from any leader. By many means, on many roads, we may see visions and dreams of the great Cooperative Commonwealth to whose building we may devote our time, our resources, our lives.

# The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinov

### Socialist Economy in Sweden

ON Jan. 1, 1933, the Socialist Party of Sweden had 1,957 locals and 312,798 dues-paying members—an increase of 220 locals and 16,291 members in twelve months. The last twelve months brought an additional large increase of members, mostly workers, into the Social Democratic Party.

Credit for this is due primarily to the consistently Socialist policy of the government. It is a minority government, twelve deputies short of a majority. The Socialist Party has in the Lower House 104 deputies out of a total of 230. There are also 8 Communists in two "parties"—the weaker one affiliated with Stalin's Moscow International and the other, the larger, with the "right," or Brandler, opposition group. This latter group supports the Socialist policies of the Hansson government, which is also "tolerated" by the 36 members of the Farmers' (agrarian) Party.

In passing, let me state that the thirty or forty years of incessant industrial, cooperative, educational and political activities of the Social Democratic Party in and out of government have made Sweden (and to a large extent also its neighbor Denmark) a "workers' haven." For in Sweden planned Socialist economy is being practiced by organized labor in the interest and for the immediate benefit of a vast majority of the working population and under conditions of absolute political, cultural and personal freedom.

"Wherever the direct interest of the consumer has been involved," writes the highly reliable Marquis W. Childs, "the necessities of shelter, food, light, heat, clothing—the profit motive has been drastically curbed or abolished. It is a process of socialization that has gone forward evenly, quietly, steadily. . . ."

And as a result of this Social Democratic building of "Socialism in one country" the standard of living in Sweden (and Denmark) has become "the highest in Europe."

"While it is difficult to make an exact comparison," continues Childs, "it is probable that the standard of living of the mass of the people in Sweden and Denmark has been—and remains today—higher than the standard for the mass in the United States. These are, too, the most modern countries in Europe, with more motor cars and telephones per capita and more electric lines per unit area of population."

Only when one keeps in mind this "peaceful penetration" of Socialist economy will one understand why the delegates of the two Scandinavian countries at the international Socialist conference in Paris opposed so vigorously the attempt to limit the Socialist road to power to "revolutionary means." Their own experience was against it. . . .

### A New Love Letter from the Comintern

ON March 2nd the British Labor Party again "politely but firmly indicated that it is unable to agree" with the Independent Labor Party (I.L.P.) proposals of a United Front with the Communists.

"What would have happened if the Labor Party had agreed?" inquires the Glasgow Forward, and proceeds to give the following answer: "If it would have meant an end of the campaign of abuse against the Labor Party, something might have been said for it."

"But it looks as if the I.L.P. and the Communists, who have agreed to the United Front, are at one another's throats more than ever."

"Every time the I.L.P. has any communication with the Comintern, its leaders are fiercely attacked in the Communist Daily Worker."

"The I.L.P. received another love letter from the Comintern last week. This communication took up nearly a page of the Daily Worker and consisted for the most part of an onslaught on Fenner Brockway, the I.L.P.'s secretary, who is accused of having written 'anti-Communist and anti-Soviet slanders, and shameless lies,' and of being a Left Reformist Pacifist."

The London New Leader, official publication of the numerically small and extremely radical Independent Labor Party, printed an expurgated version of the letter, with a comment objecting to the "indiscriminate abuse of its leaders," and characterizing it as "deplorable."

This again roused the ire of the Daily Worker. Because Brockway didn't fill the New Leader with the Comintern letter, he is accused of mangling it and of "sickly hypocrisy."

Still the United Front is still apparently going on and the I.L.P. wants the Labor Party to join in these affectionate relationships.

"If the United Front means that the other fellow still has a right to call you 'a sickly hypocrite,' 'a slanderer' and 'a shameless liar,' well, one might as well be without it," remarks the Glasgow Forward.

The International Cooperative Alliance has decided against having the Nazified German cooperative movement as a member. In rejecting the application of the new Reichsbund, or National German Union of Consumers' Societies, the International Cooperative Alliance expressed, however, "the hope that the time will arrive when the German cooperative movement will again freely take its place in the Alliance in conformity alike with its own

(Continued on Page Six)

# to Socialist . . .

## We Talked

Gilman

of the car—another aged. He is at one of the meetings he by a Socialist. aged man was a anish-American most attracted its opposition many years he ed with social not and could ystem while he tary prepared- s, with no little rs he contended which is the best e, now realizes utilized by the beginning of anacostia affair futility of the lso the provi- onal Economy veterans were bonus, another rpowered him. wish comrades y membership e, having been pipsels and in hools, and two vere daughters en loyal party these girls, a Amalgamated Union, was an the others e had heard airman of the America) at his approach ch to do with ocialist Party, vironment had that direction.

Another woman, a Gentile, was led to adopt Socialism as her creed after meeting Americans in France and discussing with them economics on the war debts and finding her own ignorance on the subject. This led to further study of economics which opened her mind for the speeches made by Norman Thomas in the last campaign. These convinced her that she could no longer be merely a liberal, which had been the orientation of her family, and she, therefore, became a party member.

A young school teacher had grown up hearing much of Socialism from his older brother but had been antagonistic to its philosophy until, when in college, he understood more of economics and when everyone there was so much to the right that he was moved to go left, and the last presidential campaign made him realize the necessity of party alignment. His wife who, curiously enough, had been brought up a Roman Catholic, had been interested in the movement through her husband, but it was particularly Dr. Laidler's book, "The Road Ahead," that had influenced her.

The tenth member told the story of how she had attended a Church Institute where Vida Scudder had spoken on Socialism; how the same summer she had been thrown quite by chance into familiar contact with a Socialist secretary in a conservative household. This had been followed almost immediately by a fortuitous attendance while away on a holiday at a conference of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and there Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch and other leaders

## The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Five)  
traditions and the Rochdale principles of world cooperation."

Centrosoyus, the Russian co-operative wholesale, has suggested drastic cuts in subscriptions to the I.C.A., because of the economic crisis. The I.C.A. Executive rejected this proposal. The co-operative organizations of the Soviet Union, which are affiliated with the I.C.A., have been slow to make dues payments, thus embarrassing the International.

**SIEGFRIED KLAUSNER**, the editor-in-chief of the Vienna Communist daily, *Der Abend*, is on the band wagon. He joined the victorious Fascists the very moment all doubt about the immediate outcome of the struggle of the Socialist Schutzbund disappeared. He did not go alone. With him went most (one correspondent says "all") of the other members of the *Abend's* editorial staff. Together they now publish a new fascist daily, *Der Telegraph*.

In reporting this characteristic exhibition of revolutionary stand-pattism, the Vienna correspondent of the N. Y. *Forward*, Moskuf, remarks that the two business heads of the Communist *Abend*, Ernst Kolbert and Frits Markus, are now in jail, having been arrested and tried on the eve of the bloody uprising. They received prison terms of twelve and fourteen months, respectively, after a jury found them guilty of swindling the workers of *Der Abend's* printing plant.

### Dollfuss Tricked by Labor

**I**MEDIATELY after his bloody victory, Dollfuss made haste in confiscating the great wealth the Austrian Social Democracy accumulated during the more than two score of years of its legal existence. But the robbers did not enjoy for long their triumph. They had to disgorge a considerable portion of the confiscated booty. To start with, the world famous Party House and the printing plant of the Vienna *Arbeiter-Zeitung* happen to have been "sold" to Emile Vandervelde, Belgian president of the Socialist International. His representative, the eminent Socialist deputy of Brussels, De Brouckere, is now in the Austrian capital, where he forced the Dollfuss government to relinquish the property to its legal owner, the Belgian citizen Vandervelde.

De Brouckere also represents a number of Belgian unions in whose name some of the Austrian unions transferred their property.

Another surprise came when it was discovered that a foreign institution, the Socialist Sport International, owns all the homes and goods of all the Socialist sport societies of Austria. Nearly 100 tourist homes of the Socialist Friends of Nature were "sold" to similar societies in Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. Other party property in Vienna and the provinces were transferred on the eve of the Fascist victory to the Socialist parties of Paris, Prague and Geneva.

### Socialists in Latvia Offered Government

**T**HE Social Democratic Party of Latvia, the strongest party in Parliament, was the first to receive an offer to form a cabinet. The party leaders had to decline, because other progressive but non-Socialist groups refused their support to the Socialist program of immediate demands.

According to latest reports, the

## KIRKPATRICK TO TOUR OREGON FOR PARTY

By Don N. Swetland,  
State Secretary of Oregon.

**PORTLAND, Ore.**—George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War—What For?", "The Slanderers" and "Think—or Surrender," Socialist nominee for Vice-President in 1916, present candidate for United States Senator in California and one of the ablest orators in the Socialist movement, will make a month's speaking tour of Oregon for the purpose of organizing new locals and enlisting new recruits.

Between speaking engagements Kirkpatrick is working on another book that promises to be another fine addition to working class literature. He is contemplating a national tour in the near future.

Comrade Kirkpatrick has made many national tours, nearly always addressing packed houses, toured by the party and by lecture bureaus. Since leaving a career of college teaching he has devoted his life to writing, speaking, debating and organizing in the Socialist cause. His Oregon dates are as follows:

Medford, March 20; Eugene, 21-22; Albany, 23-24-25-26-27-28; Lebanon, 29; Dallas, 30; Kingston, 31; Woodburn, April 1; Silverton, 2; Oregon City, 3; Milwaukie, 4-5; Portland, 6-7-8 (the 6th is national Anti-War Day and Local Portland is arranging a tremendous anti-war meeting); Astoria, 9; Willamina, 10. Oregon comrades wishing dates should write to Don N. Swetland, State Secretary, 305 Labor Temple, Portland.

Oregon Socialists must get 18,000 signatures to get on the ballot again as a legal party. Those having petitions must get them signed as quickly as possible and send them in to the state office; those not having petitions are urged to send for them.

Getting these names means tremendous publicity value for the party, as the state issues a voters' pamphlet that is sent to every voter in the state, and all legal parties are entitled to two pages for a declaration of principles. Socialists attribute the fact that Oregon had the second highest per capita Socialist vote in the Union at the last presidential election to the fact that our platform and candidates appeared in this pamphlet.

### John W. Sherman Dead; Active Boston Socialist

**BOSTON.**—John Weaver Sherman, newspaper man, labor official and for many years an active Socialist, is dead here at the age of 63. A native of Rhode Island, he early became a legislative agent of the State Federation of Labor and is credited with an important part in winning compensation legislation and other labor laws.

For many years he lived in various Massachusetts cities working as a newspaper man, particularly in Brockton and Boston. He worked on the Boston "Advertiser" before joining the staff of the Boston "Globe," where he was night city editor for sixteen years up to the time of his death.

Comrade Sherman was frequent candidate for Mayor of Boston, for Congress and for state office.

He is survived by a widow and two brothers.

membership of the Socialist friendly Trade Union Federation of Switzerland grew from 153,797 in 1926 to 206,274 in 1931, 224,164 in 1932, and to 230,054 in 1933.

There were in 1933 51,500 Jewish workers in Palestine, 42,000 or 80% being dues-paying members of the *Histadruth*, or Federation of Labor. Ten years earlier, in 1923, the number of wage earners was 5,000 and those belonging to the *Histadruth* 4,433.

Over 50% of all the organized Jewish workers in Palestine belong to the Mutual Aid Society of the local labor movement.

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

## Everywhere Max Winter Speaks He Wins Vast Audiences

**MAX WINTER**, former vice-mayor of Vienna and respected leader of the Austrian Socialist youth movement, is finding wherever he goes a warm and affectionate response to his appeal for support for the suffering women and children of his bleeding country.

During the past week Comrade Winter has been in Philadelphia and Washington, and in the forthcoming week he will be in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. And everywhere he is greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences and is sent away with large sums of money for his suffering comrades, as well as the affectionate good wishes of his hearers.

Last week, before leaving on his tour, Comrade Winter spoke twice in Brooklyn (Friday) and in Newark (Saturday), all three meetings being wonderfully successful.

In Newark the great hall of the Workmen's Circle Lyceum was jammed to the doors, with hundreds of standees and many more turned away. With Dr. Louis Reiss as chairman, the meeting got off to a wonderful start with a stirring, flaming address by Jacob Panken.

There followed George H. Goebel, who threw all his heart into a

plea for the cause for which Winter had crossed the sea, and raised over \$300 for the relief fund. Among those who gave generously were the Bakers' Union, the Cleaners and Dyers, and other unions.

Dr. Frank Kingdon made a fervent plea for the international movement, and urged everyone to join the party. In closing his own remarks, Comrade Winter seized a red flag from one of the guard of Yipsels that had come from New York, and waved it as the audience went wild with enthusiasm. Again and again the vast audience joined in singing the International and the Red Flag.

The previous evening there were equally fine meetings, with capacity audiences and hundreds turned away, at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum and Savoy Mansion in Bensonhurst. With Winter were Henry Fruchter, B. C. Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, Gus Tyler, and others.

Friday, March 23, Winter will speak in Town Hall, Norwich, Conn., and Saturday night, March 24, Winter will speak in New Haven, and with him will appear William M. Feigenbaum. On Sunday he will be in Norwalk, and from March 26th to April 1st he will be in Pennsylvania.

## ONEAL TO ADDRESS OHIO PARTY CONVENTION

**CLEVELAND, Ohio.**—The Socialist state convention will be opened at a mass meeting Friday evening, March 23. The mass meeting, the banquet and the convention sessions Saturday and Sunday will be held in the Metal Trades Temple. The mass meeting will be addressed by James Oneal, editor of *The New Leader*; Dan Moley, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Colman Claherty, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Jim McWeeny, president of the Metal Trades Council, and Max S. Hays, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, an official weekly of Cleveland unions.

The convention will be attended by about fifty delegates representing thirty-three active locals. A number of fraternal delegates from unions, central labor bodies and friendly organizations are expected.

The State Executive Committee recommends a number of resolutions and changes in the platform for the 1934 state campaign. One is similar to the resolution adopted by the New York State Executive Committee, stating the stand of the party toward the labor movement. The resolution calls for full cooperation with the trade unions, urges party members in the unions to uphold a high standard of ethics and work for democracy in the trade union movement.

The delegates will revise the state constitution, adopt a platform, nominate state candidates for political offices and elect a state executive committee and a state secretary.

### AGAIN, SPIES!

From an article in "The Scotsman" (Glasgow) on the February riots in Paris:

"The police have spies out in the mobs disguised as Communists in disreputable clothes. They keep the police informed of the 'enemy's' movements."

"Whenever a spy leaves headquarters he is always given ostentatious kicks and cuffs and runs away at top speed apparently for dear life."

## EVICTED AFTER LIVING LIKE ANIMALS ON 'FARMS CO.' LAND

**WILLARD, Ohio.**—Forty families of migratory Kentuckians, who for six years have unsuccessfully wrestled with muck and weeds on the huge Ohio Farms Co. tract near here, are now being evicted. The depression pressed them down to a shocking standard of living hardly above stray dogs that roam the streets.

The Kentuckians are the last remnant of a colony of 300 families, some of whom were imported by the Ohio Farms Co. to till the fertile but stubborn soil. Others came self-invited on hearing land could be obtained on "easy terms."

Living in the midst of a poverty and squalor said to be paralleled only in Russian novels, the departing persons admit quite calmly that they have no place to which they can turn.

Every day sees two or three families pile tin pans, bedding, dogs and children into battered automobiles and wheeze away into

## Pledge 5,000 New Readers

**W**ARM and enthusiastic support of *The New Leader* was unanimously voted by a large conference of delegates from Workmen's Circle branches called to discuss methods of aiding the Socialist press.

The conference, consisting of 185 delegates elected and representing 98 branches in and around New York, was held Thursday at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, and was the first of what may become a series of conferences to be held in different parts of the country.

The specific task the conference set itself was to secure at least 5,000 more *New Leader* subscribers within a short time. A permanent Continuation Committee was elected to carry out the decisions of the conference.

The conference was opened by S. M. Levitas, business manager of *The New Leader*, who explained the purposes of the meeting. Max Haskel of Branch 49 was elected chairman, and speeches were delivered by Dr. Louis Hendin, chairman of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, National Secretary Joseph Baskin and Educational Director Philip Gelliebert of the Workmen's Circle, State Chairman Louis Waldman of the Socialist Party, and Charles Solomon.

The following were elected as the Continuation Committee: Max Haskel, Branch 49; N. Pilot, Br. 1; J. Chasan, Br. 24; Dr. B. Sacks, Br. 2; William Young, Br. 42; J. Wolf, Br. 74; Mrs. Schliessel, Br. 75; A. Stern, Br. 88; William Yavner, Br. 93; A. Golub, Br. 99; O. Saifer, Br. 210; G. Fertig, Br. 225; S. Osher, Br. 275; A. Edison, Br. 389.

one of the neighboring towns or back to sunnier climes.

The Ohio Farms Co., now in the hands of a receiver, wants the 280 men, women and children now in possession of marsh plots to vacate at once.

County officials and relief workers of Huron, Richland and Crawford Counties, at the junction of which lies the great 8,000-acre marsh district, figuratively are throwing up their hands as the perennial relief problem of the mucklands comes to a crux.

Only the kind care of farmers and townspeople of Willard, Richmond and New Haven townships and other communities has prevented the easy-going Kentuckians from dying of starvation and illness.

## The Austrian Civil War

**T**HE *Austrian Civil War* is the title of a pamphlet by James Oneal, who sketches the rise of the Austrian trade unions, co-operatives, cultural organizations and the Social Democratic Party which were destroyed by Fascists last February.

Oneal gives an informing account of the founding of the republic and the terrible economic conditions that faced large masses of the workers in the ensuing years. Austria became a helpless nation, dependent upon the Allied victors, and yet the labor movement developed steadily despite great handicaps in the post-war years, although a chaotic crisis gripped the country since the end of the World War. The world collapse in 1929 made the situation still worse and a Fascist movement began to organize to destroy the republic and every phase of the labor movement.

With the conquest of Germany by the Hitler fascists a year ago,

the writer declares that the fascists, monarchists and an important section of the Clericals became more arrogant and confident of their eventual success. The Heimwehr fascists were the more aggressive and last year they obtained the cooperation of Chancellor Dollfuss who, after a visit to Mussolini, announced that he favored a Corporative State for Austria modeled somewhat after Italian Fascism.

An interesting description is given of the municipal apartments built by the city of Vienna and which were largely destroyed by the fascist artillery. A dramatic account of the four days' fighting is presented which ended with the triumph of the Dollfuss-Heimwehr alliance.

The pamphlet can be obtained from the Rand Book Store for 15 cents by mail, 50 for \$3.50, 100 for \$6.50, and a lower rate in larger quantities.

# "Broken Shoes" Soviet Talkie In Premiere at Cameo

**Film Produced in U.S.S.R. to Open Thursday at Cameo**

The American premiere of "Broken Shoes," the new Soviet-Amkino talkie, is scheduled for Thursday, March 29, at the Cameo Theatre. It is an all Russian talkie, interpolated with super-imposed English dialogue titles. This film, which depicts the struggle of children in Nazi Germany, has had wide distribution throughout the Soviet and other principal countries of Europe. Paul Muni, who was touring Russia, witnessed the picture in Moscow and was deeply impressed with it.

"Broken Shoes" might be called a children's picture, since the cast is mostly composed of children ranging between the ages of eight and fourteen.

The cast has been directed by Margarita Barskaya, director of Moscow's Children's Theatre, and this marks their first appearance on the screen. It also marks Miss Barskaya's first picture assignment and her skill and experience as director of the Children's Theatre, with which she has been associated for many years, is revealed in the smooth and natural performance of the children players in this film.

An invitation performance will be given on Wednesday evening at 9:30 which will be attended by prominent folks of the press, literary, political and rabbinical world.

**Spring Festival Show at Roxy—"Hold That Girl" on Screen**

A spring festival show on the stage and screen of the Roxy Theatre this week features well-known personalities of Broadway and Hollywood. The feature film is "Hold that Girl," starring James Dunn and Claire Trevor. On the stage the Three Scamps, popular radio singers, and Nina Olivette, star of the recent George White "Scandals," head a new Fanchon and Marco revue.

In addition to the headliners, the Three Scamps and Nina Olivette, this week's stage show also includes Pepper and Haines, Billie Joy, dancing and singing comedienne, and Miriam March. The Roxy master of ceremonies, Wesley Eddy, begins his third consecutive week with his versatile band. The Gae Foster Girls appear in new ballets.

**"Four Saints in Three Acts" to Return to Broadway April 2**

Harry Moses announces that "Four Saints in Three Acts" will open a limited return engagement at the Empire Theatre on Monday, April 2.

The opera closed a four-week run in New York last Saturday, playing to the largest attendance it had enjoyed. The sold-out houses during the last week, together with public insistence that its run be continued, as demonstrated by the hundreds of letters received from schools, colleges, and many persons, particularly in the suburbs, caused Mr. Moses to change his decision to send "Four Saints" on tour through the eastern key cities.

## MUSIC

### PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY AT CARNEGIE HALL

**TOSCANINI**, Conductor  
This Afternoon at  
BEETHOVEN and FRANCK Symphonies  
Wed. Aft. at 2:30; Thurs. Eve. at 8:45  
Soloist: JOSE ITURBI, Pianist  
Two Mozart Piano Concerti  
Brahms Symphony No. 2  
**HANS LANGE**, Conductor  
Sat. Eve. at 8:45  
Soloist: MISCHA LEVITZKI, Pianist  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

**George White's "Scandals" on Albee Screen**

George White's "Scandals," the screen edition of that famous Broadway revue, is at the Albee Theatre. White himself enacts a part, and has recruited a galaxy of radio, stage and screen stars. Among the players are Rudy Vallee, Jimmy Durante, Alice Faye, Cliff Edwards, Gregory Ratoff, Adrienne Ames and Dixie Dunbar. Natacha Nattova, the dancer, headlines the Albee stage show. Charles "Slim" Timblin, Olive and George Brasno, and Hollywood-"Cookie" Bowers are also in the stage show.

**George M. Cohan**



in the Theatre Guild Success "Ah, Wilderness" at the Guild Theatre.

**"Coming Out Party" Opens at Fox Brooklyn-New Stage Show**

"Coming Out Party" is the new film attraction at the Fox Brooklyn this week. It is a Jesse L. Lasky production and is enacted by Frances Dee, Gene Raymond, Allison Skipworth, and Harry Green.

The stage entertainment at the Fox is Alexander Oumansky's modern version of Rip Van Winkle, called "The Spring Fever Revue," a fantasy with the background of Sleepy Hollow. Featured are "The Three Little Sacks," Senny Ross, the Personality Minstrel and his sidekick, Maxine Stone, Armstrong and Towns in Repealing the Blues, Joan Webster and the twenty-four Rhythm Girls.

**"Earl Carroll's Beauty on Parade" Stage Offering at Brooklyn Paramount**

"Come on, Marines," featuring Richard Arlen and Ida Lupino, is the screen attraction at the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre this week. Roscoe Karns, Monte Blue, Toby Wing and Grace Bradley are also in the cast.

"Earl Carroll's Beauty on Parade" is the stage offering. Paul Gerrits, Una Villon and the girls only an Earl Carroll could pick are served up in a merry mixture of songs, comedy and beauty. Lewis and

**Moves to Rivoli**



"Catharine the Great" is now in its popular priced engagement at the Rivoli Theatre. Elizabeth Bergner and Griffith Jones are shown above in a scene from the film.

**Salmaggi's Chicago Opera Company to Open at the B'way Theatre March 31**

With the coming of Alfredo Salmaggi's Chicago Opera Company to the Broadway Theatre for a season of ninety-nine cent top grand opera on Saturday night, March 31st, the name will be changed to the Broadway Opera House. It is the intention of Maestro Salmaggi to establish the Broadway as a permanent home of opera for the people.

The opera for the opening night will be "Aida." The repertory for the week following "Aida" will be "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" Sunday night, April 1st, "Carmen" Monday night, April 2nd; "Aida" Tuesday night, April 3rd; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" Wednesday night, April 4th; "Carmen" Thursday night, April 5th; "Faust" Friday night, April 6th, and "Il Trovatore" Saturday night, April 7th.

Van, Naomi and Ray, and Woods Miller live the proceedings. "Earl Carroll's Beauty on Parade" is not a condensed version of the Broadway hit, but a selection of its high spots.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly present

## SHE LOVES ME NOT

The Season's Comedy Smash Hit  
By HOWARD LINDSAY  
Adapted from Edward Hope's novel.  
"Full of merriment... It is spontaneous, guileless and tumultuous. It is pure comedy."  
—Brooks Atkinson, Times

46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way  
LA. 4-1219  
Evs. \$1 to \$3 Mats. Wed. 50c to \$2  
8:40 & Sat., 2:40

The GROUP THEATRE in association with D. A. DORAN Jr. presents A New Play by JOHN HOWARD LAWSON  
*Gentlewoman* Settings by MORDECAI GORELIK Direction by LEE STRASBERG  
CORT Theatre, 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40.

"The assure of Mr. Hull's characterization of Jester Lester is as perfect a feat of acting as I have seen in forty years of playgoing."—Percy Hammond, Herald Trib.  
**HENRY HULL** in **"TOBACCO ROAD"** by JACK KIRKLAND. Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel  
24TH ST. THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

**John Howard Lawson, Playwright of the Week—Finds Problems in Gentlemen's Drawing Room**

John Howard Lawson, usually known as one of the more turbulent experimentalists of the theatre, may be found with his newest play in a Park Avenue drawing room. His "Gentlewoman," presented at the Cort Theatre by the Group Theatre in association with D. A. Doran, Jr., finds the erstwhile chronicler of mining-town life and future revolution among the "best people," but he has not left his social conscience outside. It is apparently Mr. Lawson's current conviction that problems grow thick even along Park Avenue in these days.

The playwright of the week, with two openings in two days, Mr. Lawson has demonstrated with his earlier play, "The Pure in Heart," that he has not abandoned experiment in favor of the conventional form of play construction, an example of which he gave in "Success Story" which the group presented last season. "Gentlewoman," another three-act play like "Success Story," turns its attention on the feminine product of wealth as the other dealt with the masculine side of the story.

Lawson was born in New York, the son of S. Levy Lawson who was head of the Reuter's bureau here. For a year after his graduation from Williams College he held a position in his father's organization, but he had already written and sold two plays while still at college. Cohan and Harris produced one of them, "Standards," out of town, and Oliver Morosco presented the other in California. Lawson reluctantly recalls the title of the second as "Servant, Master, Lover."

Both of these intended as good shows of the Broadway variety, but their creator confesses today

that they were not very good of their kind. His next effort, "Roger Bloomer," was more indicative of his future work, a poetic play on the theme of adolescence. It was produced on Broadway by the Actor's Theatre, with Henry Hull in the cast.

"Processional," Lawson's most talked-of play to date, was produced the year after "Roger Bloomer," in 1924, by the Theatre Guild, and ran sixteen weeks. Set in a West Virginia mining town, it was a play of jazz and post-war confusion, with settings by Mordecai Gorelik in a spirit of burlesque. It is the standing example of experimental plays which achieved financial success.

In 1928, Lawson went to Hollywood, one of the first playwrights to engage in writing for the talkies. He has worked there steadily since, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and RKO, and he is president and one of the organizers of the Screen Writers' Guild, a militant organization, frankly a trade union, which has won several notable victories over the producers, especially in the provisions of the NRA code. E. E.

**WINTER GARDEN** B'way & 50th St.  
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

## ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

with FANNIE BRICE  
WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD,  
EVERETT MARSHALL, JANE FROMAN, PATRICIA BOWMAN,  
VILMA & BUDDY EBSEN, DON ROSS, OLIVER WAKEFIELD,  
CHERRY & JUNE PREISSER  
BALCONY SEATS \$1 to \$2.50; Orch. Seats \$2 to \$4 (ex. Sat.); Mats.: Balcony \$1 & \$1.50; All Orch. Seats \$2.50 (all plus tax)

• MAX GORDON'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES •

## WALTER HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD  
SHUBERT Theatre, 44th Street West of Broadway  
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Gladya COOPER      Adrienne ALLEN      Raymond MASSEY

## "The Shining Hour"

A New Play by Keith Winter  
with Cyril Raymond — Marjorie Fielding — Derek Williams  
BOOTH Theatre, 45th Street, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:40  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

## ROLAND YOUNG and LAURA HOPE CREWS

in **"HER MASTER'S VOICE"**  
A new Comedy by CLARE KUMMER  
with ELIZABETH PATTERSON and FRANCES FULLER  
PLYMOUTH Theatre, 45th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40; \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40; \$1, \$1.50, \$2. Entire Balcony \$1, \$1.50, \$2, no higher

ANOTHER HIT ON 45th STREET OF HITS!  
**Yellow Jack**  
"A PLAY OF BURNING EXCITEMENT"  
—Richard Lockridge, The Sun  
MARTIN BECK THEATRE  
45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The **WIND** and the **RAIN**  
"YOU COULD NOT ASK FOR A MORE ATTRACTIVE EVENING IN THE THEATRE."  
—Atkinson, Times.  
with FRANK LAWTON and ROSE HOBART  
RITZ THEATRE, W. 48th St.  
Eves., 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat.

# "New Faces" And Fresh Fun at The Fulton

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

**FRESH AND FAST**  
"NEW FACES." Charles Dillingham presents a revue, conceived and directed by Leonard Sillman, at the Fulton.

"New Faces," though some of its figures have been welcomed before, is a fresh and lively and clever compilation. Half a score of persons have combined for its score, but the tunes are lilting and gay: "Something You Lack," "You're My Relaxation" are among the best of the light ones; while the "Emperor Jones" song rises to greater power and pathos, as the taxi-starter dreams. The song on "the gangster influence," sung by Imogene Coca and Charles Walter, is an exaggerate and amusing—yet thought-suggesting—picture of the effect of environment on children.

Among the more effective skits, in this uneven but sprightly show, are "Laughter On the Air," training the radio claque; the "Mouse Trap" in "We Also Recognize Russia," one of Hildegard Halliday's happy moments; and the black-out (a form not frequent this season) burlesquing the pretensions of the fashionable.

James Shelton contributes a couple of clever songs; but the most effective aspect of the production is the ensemble work, supervised by Elsie Janis, but actively directed by Leonard Sillman. The chorus work is skilfully conceived and deftly executed; and there is ingenious nonsense in the four loons who occasionally drift on stage between skits. "New Faces" is like a fresh spring breeze in the theatre.

**AN EXTINCT TYPE**  
"NO MORE LADIES." By A. E. Thomas. At the Booth.

A continuous ripple of witticisms, epigrams, apothegms, new saws, claptrap, and suave paradox brightens the flow of the season's most Wildean comedy. In a new vein A. E. Thomas has picked rich ore, and deft dialogue builds an eternal situation into the evening's delight, the night's novelty. Hard-boiled Marcia Townsend, society's sophisticated girl gadabout, decides to marry Sheridan Warren,

society's expert home wrecker. How they almost wreck their own home is the play's theme, but the play's power centers mainly around the still more hard-boiled Grandma Townsend, whom Lucile Watson gives us with every ounce of pungent merriment the skill of the author and the ease of the player makes possible. Her's is a memorable role.

The old tale of the wandering husband on whom the tables are turned is here given a new twist; but the chief pleasure of a rich evening remains the apt yet unexpected dialogue, the neat comingling of culture and kidding, literate talk and slang, swift figures and surprising images. Grandma Fannay's defence of the libertine rises almost to poetry; and the talk at the card table splashes with baby nonsense. One may differ as to whether there are no more ladies; but that "No More Ladies" makes the evening gay should be unanimous.

### Garrison Films to Release New Soviet Film Shortly

The Garrison Film Distributors will release in the near future "1905," the Soviet film based on Gorki's novel "Mother," that won for the director, Pudovkin, a place in the front ranks of the world's film makers. "1905" is a sound film with English titles and tells the story of a peasant mother, deadened by cruel years with her vicious drunken husband, finding

★ ★ ★ ★ —Daily News

The Group Theatre, and Sidney Harmon and James R. Ullman, present Sidney Kingsley's successful play

## MEN IN WHITE

"Vigorous and exciting drama. Should be seen."—Lockridge, SUN  
"Adorned with the most beguiling acting the town affords."—Atkinson, TIMES

**BROADHURST THEA.**  
44th ST., W. of BROADWAY  
Evs. 8:45 - 50c to \$2.50  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40 - 50c to \$2.00  
Extra Easter Monday Matinee Apr. 2

### On Albee Screen



Rudy Vallee and Alice Faye as they appear in a scene from George White's "Scandals," the new film at the Albee.

in devotion to her son the key to a spiritual development that transforms her into a valiant fighter for liberty and freedom.

# Because...

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD" STARRING GEORGE ARLISS IS THE BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK THEATRICAL HISTORY, YOU ARE URGED TO BUY YOUR SEATS WELL IN ADVANCE OR MAKE RESERVA-

TIONS BY MAIL... SEATS NOW SELLING 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE AT THE ASTOR THEATRE BROADWAY AT 45th STREET  
Twice daily—2:30-4:30, 4 times Sat. 2:30-4:30-4:50-11:50, 3 times Sun. & Hols. 2:30-4:30-8:50. Mats. (except Sat. and Hols.) 50c-11 Evs. 50c-12.  
★ ★ ★ ★ DAILY NEWS

★ ★ ★ ★ DAILY NEWS

America's New Sweethearts Are Together Again!  
James Dunn • Trevor  
"HOLD THAT GIRL"  
Fox Film's Romantic Laugh Hit!  
★ GALA NEW STAGE SHOW ★  
THREE SCAMPS  
NINA OLIVETTE  
JOHN LEE & 3 LEES  
HANES & PEPPER  
BILLIE JOY - MIRIAM MARSH  
THE GAY FOSTER GIRLS  
WESLEY EDDY

SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION Week days  
**ROXY** 25c to 2 P. M.  
11th Ave. & 54th St. Children 15c  
Starts Fri., Mar. 30 • Famous Roxy Easter Show

### "Yellow Jack" Between Covers

"Yellow Jack" will shortly appear in print from the presses of Harcourt Brace. The original plan for publication of the play has been set aside, and the play which will appear in printed form will be the acting version of "Yellow Jack," as presented by Cuthrie McClintic at the Martin Beck Theatre, rather than the usual reading version.

Sidney Howard and the publishers agreed upon this plan because Mr. Howard felt that Mr. McClintic's contribution was an integral part of the play. Mr. Howard, in the preface to the printed version, speaks of Mr. McClintic's "profound and poetic direction."

The book will contain photographs of Mr. Mielziner's much discussed setting and scenes from the play.

### "The Taming of the Shrew" at Rand School Auditorium

Shakespeare's comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," will be given by CWA players Saturday, March 31st, at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, under the auspices of the Rand School.

Admission will be by admission ticket, to be secured without charge at the Rand School office.

### "Heat Lightning" with Aline MacMahon at B'klyn Strand

"Heat Lightning," with Aline MacMahon in the starring role, is current at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre.

Preston Foster has the leading masculine role; Lyle Talbot, Glenda Farrell, Ruth Donnelly, Frank McHugh, and Ann Dvorak are in the cast.

In addition to the feature picture there is presented several short subjects in which are introduced radio and stage stars; also "Moments Musicale" with Daisy Neilan, "The Melody Girl" and John Hammond at the organ.

3rd WEEK!  
CRIMES of  
**"FANTOMAS**  
KILLER OF PARIS!  
Also:  
"BRIDE OF SAMOA"  
with the sensational Siva-Siva Dancers  
AMERICAN PREMIERE  
THURSDAY, MARCH 29  
A Masterpiece from Soviet Russia  
**"Broken Shoes"**  
An Amkino Production  
**CAMEO** 42nd St. & B'way  
Continuous 9:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.



## Jimmy the Gent

of Warner Bros. Laugh Riot with  
**JAMES CAGNEY**

BEG. SAT. 9:30 A. M. - STRAND B'way & 47th St. Cont. Pop. Prices

**"HEAT LIGHTNING"**  
with ALINE MacMAHON  
**BROOKLYN STRAND**  
Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.  
Midnight Show Saturday  
25c to 2 P. M.  
EXCEPT SAT.

THE THEATRE GUILD  
presents  
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy  
**AH, WILDERNESS!**  
with GEORGE M. COHAN  
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way  
Eves., 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. and April 2nd at 2:20  
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play  
**MARY OF SCOTLAND**  
with Helen Hayes - Philip MERIVALE - Helen MENKEN  
ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way  
Eves., 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. and April 2nd at 2:20  
JOHN WEXLEY'S play  
**THEY SHALL NOT DIE**  
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th Street & Broadway  
Eves., 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:20

**MUSIC HALL**  
SHOW PLACE of the NATION  
"BOTTOMS UP"  
SPENCER TRACY  
JOHN BOLES  
"PAT" PATERSON  
Popular Prices plus A GREAT STAGE SHOW  
First Maz. Reserved Phone CO 3-6535

Entire Week Starting Fri. Mar. 23  
On Screen  
**"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS"**  
RUDY VALLEE - ALICE FAYE  
JIMMY DURANTE - GEORGE WHITE  
On Stage  
**BUSTER SHAVER & CO.**  
CHARLES "Slim" TIMBLIN  
NATACHA NATOVA  
and other RKO Acts  
**ALBEE** Albee Square BROOKLYN

**FOX** FLATBUSH of REVUE  
GENE RAYMOND & FRANCES DEE  
"COMING OUT PARTY"  
On Stage—"SPRING FEVER REVUE"  
**3 LITTLE SACHS** Radio's Famous Funsters  
BENNIE ROSS - 24 Fox Spring Maid  
THE FOX Music Masters  
25c TO 5 P. M. WEDNESDAY

2nd WEEK!  
A THREE RING CIRCUS  
IN **Jimmie DURANTE**  
**Polly MORAN-Lou HOLTZ**  
Also on Stage **ARMIDA**  
Sara & Mildred Strauss, Dancers  
On the Screen  
**SPENCER TRACY**  
in  
**"THE SHOW-OFF"**  
with MADGE EVANS  
**CAPITOL** Broadway at 51st St. Maj. Edward Bowen, Man's Dir

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

# Great Progress Reported In United Socialist Drive

**L**OCALS and branches of the Socialist party throughout the country report progress in the 1934 United Socialist Drive. Activities in connection with the Drive are now in full swing and each week brings an increase in the number of branches and locals that have made payments on their quotas.

The weekly "Barometer" sent out to all local Drive directors has become the official yardstick in the Drive. This week the names of seven locals are included on the "Red Special" indicating that the comrades in these locals have already gone over the quota assigned to them in the Drive.

Royalton, Ill.; Columbus, Ind.; Goldfield and Victor in Colo.; Columbia, Mo.; Santa Fe, N. M., and Northampton, Mass., are the locals on this week's "Red Special." Georgia remains the only state that has thus far gone over its quota in the Drive.

The following Socialist locals have succeeded in raising their quotas: Vermontville, Mich.; Bellview, N. M.; Spring Grove, Minn.; the Polish Socialist Alliance of Easthampton, Mass., and Okemah, Okla.

Locals that have made initial payments on their quotas are listed among the "Socialist Builders." Here we see Gillespie, Ill.; Twin Falls and Clark Fork in Idaho; Ada, Okla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville in Tenn.; Winslow, Ariz.; Saginaw and Holland in Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cook County (Chicago, Ill.); Burlington, N. C.; the New England District; San Francisco and Palo Alto in Calif.; Montezuma, Ind., and Yellow Springs, Ohio.

**Pre-Convention Discussion Opens**  
With the publication by Socialist national headquarters of a preliminary agenda, which will serve as a guide to discussion in party branch meetings, a six-week discussion period has been

opened among American Socialists in preparation for the party's biennial convention to be held in Detroit June 1-3.

The preliminary agenda is condensed from resolutions submitted by party organizations. Amendments, new resolutions and seconds will be received from branches until April 16, and a final convention agenda will be published May 1.

Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee since 1916, is chairman of the committee in charge of the preparation of both agendas. Herman O. Kent, secretary of the Milwaukee organization; Andrew J. Biemiller, chairman of the party's committee on education and research; Maynard C. Krueger, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago, and Harold Kelso, of the party's national headquarters' staff, are the other members.

A wide variety of problems are presented for the party's discussion: A suggested resolution critical of the NRA, several resolutions on the attitude of the party toward trade unions and toward possible farmer-labor parties, four possible Socialist plans for meeting the agricultural problems of the country, two proposals to govern cooperation with Communists and other radical groups in "United Front" campaigns on specific issues, numerous proposals for changes in details of party organization and press control, and a variety of suggested attitudes on international relations.

"The convention procedure of the Socialist party," Mayor Hoan claims, "offers the widest possible democracy within the organization. No other political organization provides this type of discussion before conventions. Pre-convention discussion in other parties is absent or confined to channels dictated by so-called 'leaders'."

The range of subjects covered in the final agenda will be more restricted, but the restrictions will be based on the will of the party as expressed in the amendments and seconds of the branches. We hope that the method we are adopting will give us decisions from our convention which will make the Socialist party a unified force, with a definite plan, in its work to build for Socialism in America."

**Organization Notes**  
New Locals, Branches and Yipsel Circles: Illinois, Bloomington (YPSL), East St. Louis; Indiana, Columbus (YPSL); Maine, Sanford; Massachusetts, Boston (West End St. YPSL); Michigan, Detroit (Highland Park Italian Br.), Marine City, Vermontville (YPSL); New York, Brooklyn (Kings No. 18 St. YPSL), New York (Manhattan No. 13 St. YPSL); Oklahoma, Arapahoe, Lawton, Texhoma; Texas, Lubbock.

**Powers Hapgood on Eastern Tour**  
En route to Massachusetts, where he

will do organizing work for the party, Powers Hapgood, member of the national executive committee and the party's labor secretary, is being booked for some speeches and organization conferences. His tentative schedule includes dates in Dayton, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and Pittsfield.

**Roy Burt Becomes National Organizer**  
Roy Burt, candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1932, has just been made full-time national speaker and organizer. The appointment is made possible by the success thus far of the 1934 United Socialist Drive, according to Clarence Senior, who remains the local drive director that only the 100 per cent success of the drive will enable other speakers and organizers to be put to work covering the territory where the party is weak. Burt's first job will be to answer the call of numerous Socialists and sympathizers in Kansas who are asking that someone be sent to take advantage of wonderful organizing possibilities following Norman Thomas' recent tour.

**California**  
San Francisco.—The "Red" (Pacific Coast) network of the National Broadcast Company will broadcast a speech by Frank Crosswath, Negro Socialist speaker and organizer, at noon on Friday, April 6, on "Can Capitalism Save Itself?"

Frank Crosswath will speak in this state from March 28 to April 12. His dates follow: Berkeley, Mar. 28; Fresno, 29; San Bernardino, 30; Los Angeles, April 1; open; San Diego, 2; Los Angeles, 3; Monrovia, 4; Palo Alto, 5; San Francisco, Commonwealth Club, 6; luncheon and radio broadcast KPO, 12.45 to 1.30 p.m.; evening, local San Francisco; Berkeley, 7; San Francisco, Epworth Church, 8; Ministerial Association, 9; Oakland, evening; Santa Ana, 10; open, 11; Glendale, tentative, 12.

The groundwork for an intensive statewide campaign is being laid by the newly elected State Executive Committee at its early meetings. A new enthusiasm and spirit are manifest with the party united as a result of the fine convention held in Los Angeles in February.

W. Scott Lewis, of Hollywood, the newly elected chairman of the SEC. A. Alan Clark, of Berkeley, was elected vice chairman. Hyman Sheinin was prevailed to stay as state secretary until such time as a successor can be chosen. Comrade Sheinin is returning to college and wishes to be relieved of his duties as state secretary.

The SEC appointed E. E. Porter of San Francisco as head of the speakers' bureau, and Samuel S. White, also of San Francisco, West Coast publicity agent. Porter also will act as state literature agent.

The following committee were appointed, with a member of the SEC as chairman: labor and unemployed, White; finance, Raymond E. Henderson, Bakersfield; campaign, civil liberties, John W. Packard, Los Angeles; audit and budget, C. E. Turner, Monrovia; organization, M. J. Shannon, Fresno; news bulletin and information to members, Stanley Rogers, Hollywood.

The SEC has decided to use one-fifth of its share of the United Socialist Drive to finance the political campaign, and four-fifths to support an organizer. The constitution of the state party is to be rewritten.

State Speakers' Bureau, E. E. Porter, manager, Room 334, 628 Montgomery St., San Francisco.—The State Executive Committee has created a State Speakers' Bureau. We hope to assemble a corps of speakers from the wily soap boxers to the best the party has such as Crosswath, Burt and Thomas; speakers who can speak locally only, etc.

Local Glendale has leased a building, centrally located, with an auditorium of over 300 seating capacity, in addition to offices, reading room, etc. We need posters with Socialist slogans, portraits of our leaders, literature, pamphlets, and above all advice and encouragement. Write to Wm. E. Sherwood, Glendale, Calif.

**Missouri**  
Kansas City.—E. J. Flynn writes that a new chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy has just been organized. Woodrow Runyon is National Corresponding Secretary of the chapter. An interesting program of activities is well under way, and the chapter is growing fast.

Ted Graham, state organizer for the S.P., will be in Kansas City the week beginning next. He will make arrangements for putting a paid organizer in the field for the 4th and 5th congressional districts, and Comrade Graham will spend a week of intensive organization work in and around Kansas City. 45 applications for party membership were accepted at the last business meeting of the Kansas City Local, including Dr. L. M. Birkhead, of the Liberal Center. Ward branches are being organized, with a city central committee of one delegate from each of the sixteen wards. It is probable that the Urban League, a Negro organization, will sponsor Frank Crosswath for one day here. The matter is in charge of a committee of Negro comrades, of which Prof. H. O. Cook, of the Lincoln High School (colored) is chairman.

**West Virginia**  
By J. P. Higgins  
W. E. Annon, Phillips, candidate for U.S. Senator, and J. P. Higgins, State Secretary, were elected by referendum as the two delegates to represent West Virginia in the National convention. H. W. Glasgow, State Organizer, Fairmont, and J. H. Snider, Fairmont, were elected alternates.

Plans are under consideration in the respective Congressional Districts of the state to call conventions for nominating candidates for Congress. The State Executive Committee will act as a campaign committee and an aggressive fight for our candidates will be waged in the coming election.

**The Dakotas**  
Robert Miller, president of the Minnesota Farmers' Union, will shortly start on an organization tour of North and South Dakota, national headquarters of

**BOOST THE NEW LEADER**

## Virginia

State Committee furthered its plans for a State Convention at Richmond April 21-22. We named the following as our choice of nominees as delegates to the Socialist and Labor International: James Oneal, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Alfred Baker Lewis, De Vere Allen, and John J. Kafka of Ettrick, Chesterfield County, Virginia, once candidate for Governor.

The Committee on State Constitution and Literature named by the State Committee, which will report at the convention, consists of Herman R. Ansell, chairman; C. Cary White, educational director, and J. Luther Kibler, state secretary.

It is the purpose of Virginia Socialists to place a full ticket in the field—9 candidates—for Congress, later in the campaign.

Local Danville will have a full ticket of 5 candidates for city council in June election.

A drive for the \$50,000 Campaign Fund is being directed from the State Office in Newport News. The secretary issues a monthly "Bulletin-Letter" of 300 copies.

## New Jersey

Essex County.—Fri., Mar. 23, M. Hart Walker, county chairman, will speak for the Polish Branch at 255 Court St., Newark. Y.P.S.L. meets at county headquarters same evening.

Saturday, Mar. 24.—Following the usual supper at county headquarters at which Comrade Mrs. Dorfman will be hostess, Edward L. Klump will speak on "The Importance of Monetary Expansion."

Sunday, Mar. 25.—The Essex Arts Group will meet at county headquarters, 1685 Broad St., Newark, at 1 p.m., to complete an organization. Estelle Paulitz is organizing this group.

Essex County Socialists will gather at county headquarters Sunday evening to celebrate first anniversary of occupancy of Broad St. hall. Women's Committee arranging program including buffet supper and local speakers.

Monday, Mar. 26.—August Tyler will lecture at the Newark Branch of the Rand School of Social Science, 1085 Broad St., on "Socialist Tactics."

Tuesday, Mar. 27.—County Executive Committee meets at headquarters.

Wednesday, Mar. 28.—Samuel Kaplan will speak on "How Can We Obtain Political Control" at public meeting by Branch of the Oranges at the Community House, 252 Main St., West Orange.

Thursday, Mar. 29.—Central Branch, Newark, meets at county headquarters.

Saturday, Mar. 31.—Supper from 6 to 8 at county headquarters. Comrades Leone Morris and Mrs. Mary Biershing hostesses.

Camden.—March 25, 8 p.m., at 814 Broadway, Nathan Fine on "Democracy vs. Dictatorship."

## New York

Study Classes.—State Secretary Merrill reports sixteen Rand School study classes upstate. Fourteen were organized as the result of the work of Wm. E. Duffy, party field organizer in 1933.

Convention Nominations.—This Saturday is the last day for filing with the State Office nominations for delegates

and alternates to the National Convention. Secretaries who have neglected to file the nominations made by their locals should telegraph them in.

State Executive Committee meets Peoples' House, N. Y., 10.30 a.m. Sunday. Agenda Resolutions.—Party members desiring copies of the National Convention resolutions proposed by the State Committee and Local New York Agenda committees may obtain them from the State Office at cost price.

Niagara Falls meets at International Institute every Tuesday evening. Ed. Virco, 5651 Lindbergh Ave. is Corresponding and Financial Secretary.

Poughkeepsie.—Local Poughkeepsie has nominated Wm. E. Duffy and August Claassen as its candidates for delegate and alternate at large to National Convention respectively. Edward H. MacDonald and Hans Peters nominated for Hudson River section delegate and alternate. The local has appointed Frederick Eylers as assistant literature agent.

Geneva.—Local Geneva has nominated Jack Britt Gaerly as its candidate for delegate to the National Convention from the West-Central section, and Dr. Edward A. Ott of Ithaca for alternate.

Buffalo.—Local Buffalo will hold an anti-war meeting April 6 in the Hotel Timors, 207 Delaware Ave. Speakers, John Nevin Sayre of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; John Newton Thurber, president of the Young Peoples' Peace Alliance of Buffalo; Herman J. Hahn, who will preside.

New Rochelle.—Westchester Open Forum, 284 North Ave., Sunday night at 8. Esther Friedman on "Conflict in Europe."

## EDITOR'S CORNER

(Continued from Page Four)

are sure that Engels would modify his opinion of the present period as he and Marx revised their opinions of the fifths. We now live in a period where in the old monarchist-clerical countries, after a brief interim of democratic republics, the old cliques have recruited despairing middle class and other elements for fascist violence. The struggle for power thus is waged in an entirely new setting. The ruling classes have the best weapons, whereas in 1848 the equipment on both sides of the struggle was more equal.

What is the answer to this new situation? This is the precise problem that now faces the workers and it has entered the phase of discussion. It is a vital problem and we do not think that anyone as yet has a final answer to it.

## FACTS about the

# Soviet Union

—of special significance to the Foresighted Investor

### ECONOMIC STABILITY

Throughout the sixteen years of its existence, the Soviet Union has met all of its obligations without resort to moratoriums, "stand-still agreements" or reductions of any kind.

It has displaced leading powers of the world in point of industrial production and now stands second only to the United States. The First Five Year Plan involved an expenditure of \$26 billion at par for the national economy.

While other nations have been staggering under the impact of the depression the Soviet Union has reduced its total of foreign obligations by 67%. For the year 1933, exports exceeded imports by \$75 million. The budget

of the U. S. S. R. is balanced with a surplus.

With a gold production in 1933 of more than \$50 million and a gold reserve in the issue department of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. of \$416 million, the total bonded gold debt of the Soviet Union is less than \$15 million—less than that of the average small American City. Its commercial indebtedness, about \$250 million, is less than even the funded debt of any one of several American cities.

These achievements are due directly to the State Planning System—in control of every factor affecting Soviet national economy.

### FOR THE FORESIGHTED INVESTOR

**T**HE foregoing facts serve to emphasize the desirability of Soviet Government 7% Gold Bonds. Here is a bond whose principal and interest payments are based upon a fixed quantity of gold, payable in American currency at the prevailing rate of exchange. Interest is paid quarterly at The Chase National Bank of New York.

The bonds, issued in denominations of 100 gold roubles, are priced at par and accrued interest. (A gold rouble contains 0.774234 grams of pure gold). Their cost in American currency is based on the daily quotation of the dollar in terms of gold. Naturally, any further depreciation in the dollar would enhance the value of these Gold Bonds.

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# Government and Business

By Observer

(Continued from Page One) through production for profit. In a world in which multitudes suffer for want of material necessities, cotton is still to be raised primarily for profit, not primarily for use.

Opponents of the bill believe it is doomed to failure, as they point out that the price of cotton is made in the world market and that no curtailment of production in the United States, even enforced by law, can raise prices as long as there is a surplus abroad. The only way by which prices might be controlled here by restriction would be the raising of only what could be purchased in the United States and the absolute shutting out of all foreign cotton or cotton substitutes.

With little business and industry in desperate need of money and the banks virtually refusing to lend, the President had no alternative except to propose Government credit banks to lend millions. Thousands of small businesses and industrial concerns face ruin unless they can get credit. The Administration knows that a new epidemic of failures in small business would be a body blow to the recovery plan. Hence legislation for credit banks and the assuming by the Government of a function of private enterprise that has broken down.

It is no secret that the recovery program has not worked as the Roosevelt Administration hoped it would. No longer are the Administration spokesmen talking of a spring boom, brought

on by the recovery measures. No boom is expected even by fall, though moderate improvement is looked for then.

It is possible some of the inflation measures kept in reserve will be tried before the fall, in an attempt to pump more life into business and industry. If there should be a bad summer slump, the temptation would be strong to try some inflation shots in the arm before the November elections. In the meantime the credit banks and other measures mentioned in the foregoing will be tried as a substitute for an inflation fling.

Increasing doubt as to the success of the Roosevelt recovery plan is being expressed in the ranks of organized labor. This doubt is reflected in an editorial in the official organ of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which says:

"It may seem like the croaking of a daft brain, but there is danger of too much prosperity—that is, too much production. Steel production is at 43 with chances of reaching 55 by June. When one understands that 60 is the high-water mark of steel production, he can understand what we mean. Production is again outrunning payrolls—consumption—as it did last July, with the inevitable counter-slump pending.

"The whole situation suggests anew the question, can the profit system plan? It appears from these facts that it cannot. It cannot raise wages faster than profits, it seems. Until it learns this trick, we shall have NRA economy prolonged indefinitely."

## In Western Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page Two) sserted by Communists, were left helpless and hopeless. Their only aid in those terrible times was given by our fine band of Pittsburgh Socialists. Our comrades established scores of relief depots and for many months kept these miners from absolute starvation and despair. Our people did not seek political rewards or even gratitude. They were the red cross of the class struggle. They did their real duty and gained the respect of the enlightened miners; and what is also important, our comrades strengthened their own self-respect and idealism. I saw eloquent testimony of this in Fayette City, met some of the finest of Socialists among these miners. I also had the joy of meeting and being the guest of Comrades Cronshore who are the active spirits of the party of this vicinity and on whose farm the Socialist Summer School held its classes.

With Bob Lieberman driving his old Chevy we went through the coal mining country in Indiana, Clarion, Jefferson and Clearfield counties. We had an excellent meeting in Black Lick and were the guests of another royal family of rebels, Dr. and Mrs. Widdowson and their young scrapper, Eddie. Then a good meeting in Sykesville with Comrade Stahl in charge and as chairman. Sixty miles west we rolled into Rimersburg, our old chariot bespattered with vari-colored mud. We were fed by Mrs. Alexander, the wife of our sterling rebel among these miners, and we feasted not only on her fine meal but her delightful broad Scotch dialect. In the evening we rolled into McGee Mills, a small village, and spoke in a roadside Inn owned by Clara Bradbury. Farmers and miners came in from miles around and a band of real mountaineers played their tunes before and after the meeting. Bob parked his car in the juiciest mud puddle in the back yard and by the time we got our "Red Special" out of the bog both of us were covered with everything but glory.

We also had a good meeting with an Unemployed group, connected with the Continental Congress, in Punxsutawney. Comrades Goldthwaite and a small band of comrades carry on here. In all these towns comrades came and brought with them others from neighboring towns. In Hawk Run we had a grand meeting in the miners' hall and met another fine crowd of comrades.

Time would permit going into only a few of the many communities in which we again have locals in western Pennsylvania. One could spend months visiting them all. It was a continuous pleasure for me to meet and work with these splendid comrades. Now I will spend my last week in the central and eastern part of the state—and then for home.

**Classens' Final Dates**  
March 24, Pottstown; 25, Allentown; 26, Reading, 27, Tamaqua.

### Sturgeon Elected as School Trustee in Sioux City

SIoux CITY, Iowa.—Harold N. Sturgeon, Socialist Party member and associate editor of the Unionist and Labor Forum, local labor weekly, has been elected to the school board of this city by a remarkably large vote.

The elections are on a non-partisan basis. Candidates securing a clear majority were elected without further balloting. Sturgeon headed the list of School Board candidates, polling 4,573 votes.

Sturgeon is an active Socialist, one of the leading party speakers in the western part of Iowa.

### Good Vote in Milwaukee Primary Election

MILWAUKEE.—Socialist candidates all survived the primaries in Tuesday's election and will go

By Norman Thomas

# TIMELY TOPICS

## Just Before the Battle

THIS paragraph is written before the impending labor troubles in the auto and other industries come to a head. Now, it is only possible to rejoice that labor is forcing the fighting. The railroad men have made an immensely strong case for restoring the 10% cut. I am especially glad that they are pointing out—as I did as far back as the campaign of 1932—that the railroad directors have no case at all so long as they do nothing to reduce but instead actually increase the total interest they pay on bonded indebtedness.

As for the auto industry, what I wrote about the Chevrolet workers in St. Louis a few weeks ago applies all along the line. The automobile industry at every step has defied or fought labor decisions under NRA. It has one outstanding purpose, and that is to fight bona fide unions. The good thing in the situation is that A. F. of L. activities and the response of the workers to them seem much better than when I was last in Detroit or even than when I was in St. Louis. The whole situation will be more than an acid test for the Administration which heretofore has not come through in any clear-cut fashion for the workers.



Norman Thomas

## Some Questions for the President

DEAR Mr. President: Your popularity is great and it rests largely upon the belief that you will do something for the workers, the unemployed, and the exploited. It is this which makes it appropriate to ask you a few questions about certain outstanding issues. I do not begin by asking where you stand in the railroad and automobile controversies, for the workers or against them. Events will force you to answer that question, at least in part, before these words are published. But there are some other questions:

1. Do you favor the federal anti-lynching bill? You have spoken eloquently against lynching. You may agree with the Socialist position, though for your own reasons, that no law will cure lynching. But in view of the comparative success of federal action against gangsters and kidnapers do you not think a federal anti-lynching law will help? If not, why not? Is this an issue you can afford to dodge?

2. Will you fight racial discrimination in the Capitol? You are not only President but leader of your party. What do you think of your party when it excludes Negroes from the restaurants in the Capitol? Does this same sort of exclusion apply to the government-owned tourist camp in Washington as it did last May? I have tried and tried in vain to get a definite and final answer to this question from your secretary, Marvin McIntyre.

3. How long will you support Postmaster-General and Democratic National Chairman Farley in making the Post Office a kind of example of a sweatshop industry, especially for substitute clerks? (By the way, how long are you going to keep Farley around? His blunders grow steadily worse.)

4. Isn't the Tugwell Food and Drug Act important enough for you to support openly and vigorously? Certainly the opposition to it incarnates all that is worst in the capitalist system.

5. And finally, Mr. President, in spite of your disastrous support of militarism and navalism, will you not at least back the Nye resolution for an investigation of what the American armament industry is up to at home and abroad? The magazine Fortune told us an amazing story of the European armament ring but was rather tender about Du Pont and other Americans. Let's have the truth! Are we arming to fight Japan, which is criminally unnecessary, or to give better jobs to military men, or 80% profits to the Du Ponts, the Bethlehem Steel Co. and other Americans?

before the voters in the final election April 3rd. Outstanding in the voting was the record of Alderman John Wartchow in the 26th Ward, who received 1,702 votes to 957 for his nearest rival. The election will be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman William Coleman. Comrade Wartchow is serving by appointment of Mayor Hoan until the election.

This is an off-year election, at which votes will be cast only to fill vacancies and to fill the post an additional circuit judge

recently provided for the city. Morris Stern, Socialist candidate for the new judgeship, polled a heavy vote in the primary, considering the light total vote.

### Big Socialist Vote in Cumberland, Md.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—For the first time in many years the Socialist Party had candidates in this city at the primary elections, and the election figures show a gratifying Socialist strength.

## The Unemployment Situation

THE Administration's program for relief after April 1 boils down to an attempt to give as little as possible to keep people from starving or rioting. States and cities are no better but rather worse. The last thing in the world to do is to make employed workers support the unemployed by a lottery while the rich escape. Nothing is more important than to organize the unemployed to bring orderly pressure on Washington.

## Lyons' Lottery

THE next crisis which the administration and the whole of our disintegrating capitalism will face will be with regard to the relief of the unemployed. We might be inclined to say: "Let the whole system break under the strain." But we do not want to see children starve by that policy. The Federal government must act. Of all absurd and dangerous proposals about the worst is that made by Borough President Lyons of New York's Bronx with apparently a halfway endorsement from Mayor LaGuardia, for a lottery disguised as a relief society, the officers of which will be chosen by lot and get extravagant salaries out of the lottery. There is even some pretense made that the officers might function, which would be worse than if they didn't function at all. The whole scheme is hypocritical and thoroughly unsound. There is no better way to prop up capitalism than to draw workers into a lottery as a substitute for income, inheritance taxes and a capital levy and for a downright fight with the banks to break the chains of debt in which New York and other cities are bound. There is a lot that Mayor LaGuardia has been doing which Socialists can praise. We cannot praise this lottery proposal or his delay in fighting bankers. It's all right to economize on county offices and the rest of it; it's a shame to economize on relief or salaries of useful city employees in order to pay fixed charges on an extravagant debt.

## Some Encouraging Happenings 'Round the World

THE victory of the Labor Party in the London County Council elections. Heartiest congratulations! The militant Socialistic resolutions of the North Carolina Federation of Textile Workers adopted last month in Salisbury. More power to you, brothers and sisters! And by the way, more power to our Socialist comrades who are pushing the workers' school at High Point, North Carolina.

And congratulations to Joseph Sala, Bruno Bellia, Tony Scarpini, Ignazio Pullaro, and Salvatore La Presti, five heroes of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers now in a New Jersey jail for "taking Sec. 7-A of NRA seriously." I know jail is not victory, but victory cannot be denied workers who will not submit to the tyranny of such injunctions against picketing as the Eisner Co. of Red Bank secured last summer. Col. Eisner, until recently the active head of the company, is now State Administrator of NRA for New Jersey. There's something worth fighting!

SOCIALISTS, workers, lovers of peace! Do not forget that we are observing April 6th, anniversary of America's entry into the war to end peace, by mass meetings. Is your community organized for it? (Watch for announcement of time of the New York broadcast over NBC on April 6th.)

## Bigwigs Go Wrong on Child Labor

AMERICA has few sorer spectacles than Nicholas Murray Butler, Elihu Root, et al, trying to rationalize their eighteenth century economics by opposing the Child Labor Amendment on the ridiculous ground that the prohibition amendment failed. The two things are altogether different. Industry is national, child labor is national, it was forbidden successfully until a reactionary Supreme Court knocked out the law; it is fairly well forbidden under the codes; it should be once and for all forbidden under the proposed amendment. Why should children work while men look for work in vain? Al Smith and other Roman Catholic leaders who oppose the amendment have an unwarranted fear of any precedent of government rather than Church control over children. Mr. Butler hasn't even that bad excuse.

The following is the vote for Mayor:

Jean N. Bourckel, Socialist.....1,194  
T. W. Koon, Democrat.....4,059  
G. W. Legge, Republican.....2,799

Since only the two highest candidates go on the final ballot, however, there was no Socialist candidate at the election on March 20. Eugene W. Law was the only Socialist candidate for Councilman. He polled 874 votes.

This excellent vote will stimulate Socialist education and organization in Western Maryland. The local comrades are gratified at the showing they made.