

BERGOFF DEATH TOLL IN STRIKES: 52



These two strikers, one of whom was still alive, trying to crawl away, when this photo was snapped, were not among the 52 people killed during Bergoff's many strikebreaking campaigns. They were killed in San Francisco during the heroic longshoremen's strike in 1934.

Legislation now pends against strikebreakers in New York State.—Story on Page 2.

Begin "I Break Strikes," Edward Levinson's sensational expose, in this issue.—Page 6.

Norman Thomas
ON
Nationalizing For War
SEE PAGE 12

Socialist Call

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

KIDNAP TRIAL IS MOVED

Shift Tampa Cases To KKK Stronghold

Special to the Call

TAMPA, Fla.—The trial of eleven men, all former city employes, for the murder of Joseph Shoemaker and kidnaping of Sam Rogers and Eugene Poulnot, labor organizers, has been postponed until April 13, when it will reopen in Bartow, a town in Polk County near here.

Judge Dewell, himself of Polk County—known Ku Klux Klan stronghold—granted the defense motion for a change of venue on the ground that a fair trial could not be held in Tampa.

Among the exhibits put forth by defense attorney Pat Whitaker in seeking removal of the trial to another county was the Socialist Call of January 13.

Eugene Poulnot, in an exclusive interview in that issue accused Dave Sholtz, Democratic governor of Florida, of inciting lynch violence when he called upon the KKK and the American Legion to drive all Socialists from Florida by brute force.

In the trial, which opened here last week, Police Sergeant "Smitty" Brown, Patrolmen Bridges and C. W. Carlisle, former city tax collector, are the defendants. The State put them on trial first for the kidnaping of Eugene Poulnot, feeling it had its strongest case against them.

Sergeant Brown was leader of the raiding party which seized Poulnot, Rogers, Shoemaker and four others in a private home November 30 and brought them to police headquarters for questioning as alleged communists. Later in the evening, Poulnot, Rogers and Shoemaker were kidnaped from outside the police station, taken outside Tampa, flogged and tarred. Shoemaker died of his injuries.

After exhausting a panel of more than 100 prospective jurors, it was impossible to select a 6-man jury to try the three defendants

Klan Meets

Only this week, the Klan ended its statewide meeting in Jacksonville with a parade through the business district at night. Several hundred Klansmen and their women's auxiliary marched in full regalia led by a drum and bugle

corps and an electrically illuminated fiery cross.

Rumors are again current here that a whitewash will result from the trial now that it is being moved to another county. There have been at least twelve kidnapings of labor men in Tampa and its suburbs within the last six years without a single conviction.

Two men connected with this case, both of whom had been questioned by the States Attorney, have committed suicide under mysterious circumstances.

Green's Plea

William Green, AFL president, renewed his plea this week that justice be done in the case. The AFL has threatened to remove its 1936 convention from Tampa unless every attempt is made to bring the culprits to justice.

In questioning prospective jurors, defense attorney Whitaker asked whether they believed in American institutions, in the American flag and in communism. The prosecution asked the jurors whether they believed that "every person, rich or poor, has an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Thomas Answers

Whitaker accused Norman Thomas of being a communist. "You and your civil liberties organizations," said Whitaker, "are stealthily trying to undermine American institutions. . . . Your advocacy of social equality between whites and Negroes is an insult to all decent white American citizens."

Thomas, head of the Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Tampa, wired Whitaker, "Our Committee's sole aim is to protect the American tradition of civil liberties, a tradition grossly dishonored by a long series of flaggings in Florida."

The Committee is in need of funds to carry on its work. Money should be sent to the Committee, 112 E. 19th Street, New York City.



Part of the crowd (above) at rally for striking editorial employes of Hearst-owned Wisconsin News in Milwaukee. Throngs paraded, then burned effigy of Hearst.

Guild officers and members were acquitted in Circuit Court this week of contempt for picketing stores of Hearst advertisers.



Armed guards patrolled WPA headquarters in Port Authority Building, New York City, and eight persons were arrested when demonstrators protesting the proposed cut of 40,000 from WPA rolls paraded, as above.



Above are Heywood Brown and other leaders of the American Newspaper Guild picketing Hearst sheet in Milwaukee.

Amateur Strike-Breakers May Control Scab Racket As Pro's Face Extinction

Begin Edward Levinson's sensational expose of the strikebreaking racket on Page 6 of this issue.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The private detective business today faces possible abolition of its lucrative trade in "finks," "nobles," and "boots"—trade names for strike breakers, guards and industrial spies.

Menace to this trade is contained in a bill presented to the New York State Legislature, which aims the most severe blow yet directed against the professional strike-breaking industry, as conducted for seventy years by the Pinkerton, Burns, Bergoff and other agencies.

Three detective agencies have lost their licenses since the agitation against them began. Several others are being investigated by the Division of Licenses, the Secretary of State and the State Department of Labor.

Operators of patrol agencies and those supplying guards are brought within the scope of the law for the first time.

Anti-Union Work Barred

While industrial investigating is thus brought within the scope of the law, licensed detectives, or their agents are to be prohibited from engaging in anti-union activities. The law would make the following acts illegal:

Inciting strikes; inciting strikers to unlawful acts; interfering with or preventing lawful picketing; interfering with, restraining or coercing employees in their right to form join or assist any labor organization of their own choosing; interfering with or hindering collective bargaining.

These clauses, the sponsors of the bill feel, will cripple the work of the labor spies. The supplying of "finks" is outlawed, as part of a private detective's business.

Violation of these provisions would lay a license holder open to a \$500 fine, a year in prison or both.

Drastic restrictions are set up for the licensing of private detectives. An applicant must furnish his photograph and fingerprints, as well as those of any employee he hires. Five reputable citizens must stand as sponsors. The li-

cence fee is to be \$200 for an individual and \$300 for a firm.

Holders of licenses and their agents, it is provided, shall not have been convicted of a felony.

Curb on Strike Breaking

While the bill would drastically limit strike-breaking work by detective agencies, its sponsors in the Secretary of State's office and the Department of Labor are agreed that it would not itself end professional strike-breaking.

Several strike-breaking agencies, including that of Pearl L. Bergoff, George Williams and Captain Nathaniel (Crying Nat) Shaw, do not have detective licenses.

The Realty Advisory Board operated a strike-breaking agency during the recent walk-out. These agencies, technically, do not come under the law governing fee-charging private employment agencies, since they collect their fees, ostensibly, from employers to whom the strike breakers are supplied.

Enactment of the O'Brien-Dooling bill is expected, however, to be followed by an effort to enact a local law placing all agencies supplying labor under the law governing private employment bureaus.

Might Legalize Trade

Some sources have expressed opposition to such a move on the ground that it would legalize the "fink" trade. The alternative would be to leave the business completely without legal restriction.

Labor espionage systems maintained by a company for its own use, such as that revealed several months ago in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, also would be unaffected by the bill.

The proposed law, it is specified, shall not apply to "any person employed as special agent, detective or investigator for one employer in connection with the affairs of that employer."

New Leader Distorts Facts, Says Secretary of LSI

CHICAGO—A tale printed in the New Leader, to the effect that the Labor and Socialist International is not supporting the Socialist Party of the United States and has refused "to give it moral support in the coming Presidential election," has been proven false.

Friedrich Adler, secretary of the International, in a letter to Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Party, labels the story as containing "additions and distortions" of the actual facts.

The New Leader had attributed the story to Comrade R. Abramowitch, a member of the executive committee of the LSI, and when it was denied by Clarence Senior, the Old Guard publication declared that either Senior or Abramowitch is lying. It appears that neither is lying; it is the New Leader which has falsified.

Comrade Adler writes:

"I can state that the report of Comrade Abramowitch, which he wrote on his personal responsibility, correctly states the facts in all essentials, but that in the Jewish Daily Forward for February 8th, and to a still greater extent in the New

Leader for February 15th, whose correspondents evidently used the report by Comrade Abramowitch, there were additions and distortions which gave the report a different character. The reference to the report by Comrade Abramowitch cannot alter the regret that I expressed at the stories published in the Jewish Daily Forward and the New Leader."

A post-script indicates that Comrade Adler sent copies to the editors of the Forward, the New Leader and the Socialist Messenger, Comrade Abramowitch's paper. Neither the Forward nor the New Leader has yet paid the secretary of the Labor and Socialist International the courtesy of publishing his letter.

Failure

Hitler received only 98 and 79 100% of the votes in his latest "election."
Ivory soap is still 65 100% up on him.

C. I. O. Supports Radio Workers' Industrial Union

BUFFALO—Rejecting the effort of the executive council of the AFL to force them into craft unions, the radio workers have formally set up the United Electrical & Radio Workers of America and applied to the AFL for a national or international charter.

Standing squarely for industrial unionism, the preamble of the new union declares:

"Realizing that the old craft form of trade union organization is unable to effectively defend the interests and improve the conditions of the wage earners, we, the electrical and radio workers, form an organization which unites all workers in our industry on an industrial basis, with rank and file control, regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, creed or political beliefs, and pursue at all times a policy of aggressive struggle to improve our conditions."

The Committee for Industrial Organization promptly announced its support of the radio workers. John Brophy, of the CIO, wired the convention: "The CIO is wholeheartedly backing your appeal for an industrial charter."

Milwaukee Wins \$863,000 Cut In Phone Rates

MADISON, Wis.—A smashing victory for City Attorney Max Raskin of Milwaukee, who comes up for re-election on April 8, was chalked up by the Wisconsin public service commission Tuesday



Max Raskin

when the the commission ordered a permanent reduction of \$863,000 per year in local service rates of the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

The order of the commission is another triumphant chapter in Raskin's battle for lower telephone, gas, and electric rates.

Raskin estimated that the order would save Milwaukee subscribers alone \$800,000 a year, in addition to approximately 3 million dollars provided in temporary orders issued between July, 1932, and July, 1935.

The reduction, equivalent to 8 per cent of the company's 1935 revenues, goes into effect on the 1st of May.

"The decision handed down by the public service commission ordering a permanent reduction in the telephone rate is a victory for the people," said Raskin.

Laidler Hits Phony Phone Rates, Wages

NEW YORK—The long arm of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., exposed at Washington communications commission probes, has extended into New York City to bar from the radio waves a speaker of the Utility Consumers League. The league was organized to fight for reduced telephone rates and elimination of other telephone abuses.

John Trinchere, who had been scheduled to speak on WNEW, a local station, on "Abusing Telephone Subscribers," found his talk suddenly cancelled. At the same time the station's special feature manager, who had booked the program, found himself out of a job.

Investigators discovered that just prior to Trinchere's scheduled appearance the station had signed a contract with the phone company for one-minute advertising flashes. Station officials, however, seeking to deny any connection between the utility's advertising and the ban on the consumers' group gave as their reason a vaguely-worded excuse about a conflict with the Federal Communications Commission's phone investigation in the capital.

The speech, however, went on the air five days later when Harry W. Laidler, chairman of the local Socialist Party, broadcast it from WEVD, labor-backed radio outlet.

"If the Bell System were satisfied with a fair return on its operations, your telephone bills would be no more than half what they are now," Laidler stated. "Its rates are avaricious; its service and rental charges gouge the public at every turn; its charges for calls, through meters in the company's terminals which consumers never see, are arbitrary and extortionate."

"The Utility Consumers League," he continued, "contends that the huge dividends enjoyed but not earned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. rightfully should be applied towards reductions in telephone rates, rentals and service charges. This also would permit the New York Telephone Co. to raise the wages of its employes throughout the state to a level commensurate with the risen cost of living."

Good Work, Says C. I. O. Director To Rubber Union

AKRON, Ohio.—The victory of the 14,000 Goodyear strikers was hailed by union leaders throughout the country as not only firmly intrenching the United Rubber Workers Union in the plants of this city, but also as one which would add impetus to the organization of all mass production industries.

Much of the success of the strike was the result of the aid given by the Committee for Industrial Organization, which sent financial aid and organizers to the strike scene, the latter including such prominent Socialists as Leo Krzycki, Powers Hapgood, and McAlister Coleman.

But more important, according to strike leaders, was the effect on the morale of the strikers when they knew that they were not standing alone in the battle, and that the eight great unions comprising the C. I. O. were behind them.

"Good Work"

Director John Brophy of the C.I.O. voiced the opinion of those who saw the broad implications of the successful strike in his congratulatory message to the United Rubber Workers president, S. H. Dalrymple.

Flash!

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis has proposed that the AFL conduct a referendum vote on the question, "Shall the AFL issue complete industrial union charters to mass production workers in modern industries and encourage workers in these industries to organize along industrial lines?"

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The state convention of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party voted this week to call a national conference "to explore the possibilities of a national Farmer-Labor ticket in 1936."

Governor Floyd B. Olson, leader of the Farmer-Laborites, endorsed the Hillquit Workers Rights Amendment, which would deprive the Supreme Court of the power to annul social welfare legislation. The convention approved a program of production for use and called for a change in the economic system. It asserted:

"The program of the present system constitutes a planned poverty; we advocate and demand a system of planned plenty. To effect a cure for economic ills, changes must be fundamental."

Opposition was expressed by some delegates to the calling of the conference for a national farmer-labor ticket in 1936, urging that the move be postponed until 1940.

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas broadcasts over the Red Network of N. B. C. Tuesday, April 7, at 7:45 p. m., E. S. T. His topic: "A Socialist View of the Constitution."

Strikes

Ended . . .

Shipyards workers in three California cities. Story elsewhere in this issue.

300 bakery drivers against Pfelhofer Baking Co. in Philadelphia.

Continuing . . .

American Federation of Hosiery Workers against Strutwear Co. in Minneapolis.

Joint strike of office and factory workers against Margon Corporation in New York City. Strike paper is being published. Strike committee set up headquarters in Bayonne, N. J. when it learned company intends moving there. To meet strike expenses a Spring Frolic has been arranged for Saturday night, April 4, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, 31 West 15th Street, New York.

Called . . .

Retail clerks against Ohrbach's Department store in N. Y. for firing of 15 employes and refusal to negotiate a new agreement.

150 arrangers, copyists and proofreaders of music against music publishers in N. Y. One firm settled immediately. Rudy Vallee, Paul Whiteman, Abe Lyman, and Vincent Lopez, all union members, are aiding the strike.

4,000 grocery clerks in answer to a partial lockout struck in N. Y. Socialists Oscar Hochman and Ralph Frucht, on union executive board, active Socialist Party pledged support, and urged all consumers to "stand by the grocery clerks and demand union service when they shop."

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Unemployed Groups To Ratify Merging At Unity Convention

WASHINGTON.—Carrying out the spirit and purpose of the unity resolution adopted at the first convention of the Workers Alliance, David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers Alliance, announces that the coming gathering of the forces of the unemployed, which meet here on April 7th, will undoubtedly witness the almost complete unification of all organizations of unemployed and relief workers.

Delegates from 44 states, representing the Workers Alliance, National Unemployment Councils, National Unemployed Leagues, Pennsylvania Unemployed League, and independent organizations from California, Missouri, Ohio, and probably Minnesota, will ratify this most important development during the sessions between April 7th and 10th.

This convention will be followed by a mass march through the streets of Washington to the Capitol on April 11th.

The Unity Convention will be preceded by the second annual convention of the Workers Alliance. This will include delegates from National Unemployed Leagues, and other independent organizations which have within recent weeks affiliated with the Workers Alliance. It is expected that the combined convention will then vote to ratify the decision of the National Executive Board of the Workers Alliance pointing towards the affiliation of the National Unemployment Councils to the Workers Alliance.

The delegates will plan a program to prevent the immediate layoff of 700,000 WPA workers, and to secure adoption of a four point legislative program. This program will call for passage of the Marcantonio Relief Standards Act which would have Congress appropriate \$6,000,000,000 for direct and work relief; the Frazier-Lundeen Unemployment and Social Insurance Act, the Workers Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, and the 30 hour Work Week Bill.

Among the speakers expected at the convention are Norman Thomas, Mother Bloor, Senator Lynn-J. Frazier, A. Phillip Randolph, president Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters; Francis Gorman, vice-president United Textile Workers. In addition William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, have been invited and their acceptance is being awaited.

"Our delegates are coming to Washington with fire in their eyes," Lasser said. "They are determined not to be sacrificed on the altar of Mr. Roosevelt's reelection, and the campaign of action we will plan will be a militant program to resist the layoffs on WPA."

Traffic Offense Trips Organizer of Indiana W.A.

TERRE HAUTE. — Hartford Larison, state organizer for the Workers Alliance of Indiana, was arrested this week and held for "vagrancy investigation" by the Terre Haute police.

Larison had spoken the night before to a Workers Alliance meeting. Trailed by the police, his car was stopped for a minor traffic offense. He was brought to the county jail where he was questioned for two hours.

Although martial law has been lifted, Larison was not permitted to notify anyone of his arrest for two days.

WPA Strikers In Allentown, Going Socialist

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Revolt among the WPA workers brought increased desertions this week from the old parties. The number of such workers who stormed the courthouse in order to change their political registration from Democratic and Republican to Socialist has increased to 1,300.

The political shift has spread even to non-WPA workers. Striking employees of the Allentown Freihofer Bakery who are fighting a \$2.50-per-week wage cut, joined in the landslide.

Insistent demands from the workers brought Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party and Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizer, into town last Friday. He addressed an enormous mass meeting and received a thunderous ovation from the WPA men.

The strike movement is spreading into all the neighboring counties. Resistance to "Order No. 182" issued by State Administrator Edward N. Jones, which would compel relief workers to make up for time lost as a result of natural conditions, explains the strike action.

Submission to such an order, the strikers say, would mean an abandonment of the principle of the 30-hour week.

The Workers Alliance and other WPA organizations in neighboring counties, in York, Lancaster, Lebanon, Reading, Harrisburg and Luzerne have announced that they are prepared to take similar action if efforts are made to enforce the Jones Decree in their areas.

Complaining Share-Croppers Get Washington Run-Around

WASHINGTON. — The federal government has stopped, looked, listened and passed on to other problems. Southern sharecroppers got a courteous hearing but no action when they stated their case in a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Roosevelt himself bestirred himself but finally refused to take any steps to relieve the sharecroppers. A cabinet meeting solemnly took up the plight of the tenant farmers when the Department of Labor suggested that the federal authorities ought to intervene.

Up spoke Vice-President Garner. Action from Washington would be very unwise. Joe T. Robinson, Democratic senatorial whip from Arkansas and Roosevelt's radio defender, would be antagonized. Robinson is close to the planters who are most responsible for the sufferings of the sharecroppers.

The idea of federal intervention was dropped.

A "Hearing" But the sharecroppers got a hearing. They told Secretary Wallace of the mass evictions, the brutal beatings, the cold-blooded murders that are being perpetrated on the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Through the assistance of Gardner Jackson, the facts were aired.

Sharecroppers told the story of cotton being plowed under while they and their families went unclothed, without sheets for their beds. They related the story of government officials using their authority to rob them of the meagre resources they had.

Quits



Robert E. Clements, co-founder of old-age pension plan with Dr. Townsend, quit this week. Congressional investigators discovered he was paid \$12,585 last year, in addition to having Townsend outfit pay his living expenses.

AFL Sends Aide To Back Hoan's Mayoralty Race

MILWAUKEE.—The American Federation of Labor, through William Green, its president, took steps to insure the reelection of Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, and other candidates endorsed by the Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation.

Green assigned David Sigmund, active unionist and Progressive member of the state legislature, to mobilize union support.

Hoan's opponent is Sheriff Joseph J. Shimmers, notorious labor-baiter, whose latest act was to inspire the police to break up the peaceful picket line of the American Newspaper Guild strikers against the Hearst-owned "Wisconsin News."

Cops, Craft Unions Try to Stall Strike In Frisco Shipyard

By PHIL VAN GELDER

Secretary, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers

SAN FRANCISCO.—Police and craft union officials have combined in a drive to break the three-months old strike of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at the Bethlehem company plant here.

For the first time since 1919, a strike has shut two Bethlehem plants.

Oakland and Frisco cops have arrested pickets on every pretext from attempted assault and battery to spitting on the sidewalk. Men have been put under heavy hail in an effort to break the union treasury.

City officials also invoked the special "disaster" ordinance, which gives police the right to declare an emergency and make their own laws. At the Bethlehem plant in Frisco they have compelled the picket line to move two blocks away from the yard, so that scabs can go into work without even seeing the pickets. At Oakland the pickets are kept six blocks away from the gates.

Union Scabs

Boilermakers' union officials are bonding all their efforts to line up more scabs, taking them into their international with no initiation fee, no dues, no privileges, but to scab. In short, the Boilermakers' Union is replacing Beth-

Union Wins

This article was written prior to the settlement of the strike. The Industrial Union won wage increases of five to ten cents an hour in San Francisco and Oakland, and in San Pedro its members returned to work under a preferential shop agreement.

The Machinists Union, in San Francisco, also won 20 percent wage increases.

All strikers were re-hired without discrimination.

Neither the Industrial Union nor the Machinists Union will recognize an agreement signed several weeks ago by representatives of eight craft unions. The craft unions have practically no strength in the shipyards.

Perkins Feeble

Secretary of Labor Perkins has expressed a great deal of sympathy, but made only a few feeble gestures in the way of action. Her labor conciliators in California continue to play the game of the A. F. of L. International men, holding conferences with them and the company on the sly and pushing the Industrial Union into the background as much as possible.

Don't Miss "I Break Strikes" in the SOCIALIST CALL. Subscribe Now

TORTURE

NEW YORK (FP) — Alfred Miller and Walter Baer must be turned over to their bitter enemies, the Nazis.

So ruled Federal Judge Coffey in the case of Miller, former editor of The Producers News, Montana farm paper which fought for adequate drought relief.

So ruled Federal Judge Patterson in the case of Baer, Oregon engineer who had his differences with local politicians about a sewerage project.

The U. S. Department of Labor ordered both deported to Germany where they face torture.

White Collars and Empty Pockets

WASHINGTON, (FP). That white collar as well as manual laborers suffer heavily from depressions is illustrated in reports of salary ranges in 70 private colleges.

Data on file in the U. S. Office of Education reveals that in some cases instructors in the colleges got as little as \$300 in the period from 1934-35 while in 1929-30 the minimum was \$900.

Most salaries for college presidents in the 43 private colleges reporting this term declined 32 percent while deans took a 25 percent cut. Professors got along on 22 per cent less, most of them getting \$2,336 in 1934-35 compared to \$3,030 in 1929-30.

Tallest



Liberty Leaguer Al Smith has good cause to smile as he poses in a ten-gallon hat.

As president of the Empire State, country's tallest building, he pulled down a \$45,968 salary in 1934—tallest salary paid corporation executive in New York.

Next Week!

Do You Know That—

The number of people in New York City who have no running hot water equals the combined population of Delaware, Nevada, New Hampshire and Vermont?

In five cities recently hit by floods, 31% of the people, 216,000 persons, have lived for years with neither gas nor electricity for cooking?

According to Government experts, the recent disastrous drought has been averted?

Read the Astounding Facts in "Floods and Slums—Both Can Be Ended" . . . appearing in the Socialist Call next week.

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The Tampa Trial

The Tampa trials have started. Already the court-room strolls of red-herring.

Three policemen are now to face a jury charged with complicity in the kidnappings and floggings that resulted in the death of Joseph Shoemaker.

With the typical cunning of the criminal lawyer, defense counsel is waving the American flag in the hope that its folds are broad enough to conceal the crime.

Defense strategists are aiming their bolts at the Committee for Civil Rights in Tampa and at Norman Thomas, its chairman. It is their belief that in the name of the "Americanism" which occasioned the crime, they can secure an acquittal.

Their theory is that radicals may be brutally assaulted in the dead of night and the crime condoned in the light of a courtroom.

The six-man jury in Florida—all of whom must assert their loyal Americanism before the defense will permit their being sworn as jurors—will decide more than the fate of the individual defendants. Their verdict will determine whether the workers and the unemployed of Florida are to have some protection against the lawlessness of the Ku Klux Klan, the nearest approach to fascist storm-troops that America has yet seen.

THE EYES OF A NATION, SEEKING A HINT OF THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE, ARE TURNED ON TAMPA. A VERDICT BASED ON THE EVIDENCE MAY WELL SERVE TO HALT THE MARAUDING MOBS WHO THREATEN THE RIGHTS OF LABOR ORGANIZERS. A VERDICT IN DISREGARD OF THE EVIDENCE WILL OPEN THE SLUICE-GATES TO A RISING TIDE OF FASCIST VIOLENCE.

The Germans Say "Ja!"

The German people went to the polls, but Hitler cast the votes.

The great innovator—who has devised new methods of cruelty, who has discovered new depths of degradation for his people—has invented a new style of elections.

Fascist ballots have no room for dissenting opinions. They are marked in advance. The

dice are loaded; even if you refuse to throw, you are counted as having lost.

The world does not take such an election seriously. The German masses, led to the polls by the arm in the company of policemen and storm troopers, know how well they enjoy this franchise.

Is anybody deceived?

A Primary Fight

For the first time in years, the Socialist Party has been engaged in a primary fight. A group of persons in New York, in violation of Socialist tradition, decided to oppose the regular candidates recognized by the official bodies of the Party.

Disgraceful as such contests are, the insurgents, led by Louis Waldman, contributed a new feature. They invited the capitalist courts to intervene!

Eight different proceedings were brought by them against the Socialist Party of New York for the purpose of barring its candidates. Fortunately, even the capitalist judges in this case refused to lend themselves to such a bald floating of democracy, leaving the Old Guard to face the enrolled voters.

The process servers of the Klan School may have the audacity to pack their court orders and motion papers in their brief cases and sally forth to the national convention of the party to plead their cause. Having utilized every expedient weapon in the capitalist arsenal, they may now turn to Cleveland.

Socialists throughout the country, in convention assembled, will welcome such an opportunity to administer the deserved rebuke.

Change the System!



Laski Condemns Old Guard

To the Editor:

I have sent the following letter to the editor of the New Leader:

"I observe in the last issue of your periodical that you have published an article of mine which appeared originally in the Daily Herald, without acknowledgement of its source. This is bound to give your readers the impression that I have written an article directly for you, and this in its turn is bound to lead to the inference that I sympathize with your section in the present conflict within the American Socialist Party.

"As this is quite emphatically not the case, as further, my own anxiety is that your section should be re-soundingly beaten in the primaries, I shall be glad if you will see to it that any further reproduction of what I write is done with the usual permission of the author and publisher of the article in its first form.

"I am not, of course accustomed to the courtesies of American periodicals. In England, perhaps with too great refinement, we do not publish articles without the permission of those who have written them."

HAROLD J. LASKI
New York City

Tom Mooney For President

To the Editor:

The news has reached my ears that Tom Mooney, veteran fighter in the class struggle, is vying to head a united farmer-labor ticket in the coming presidential election. This proposal should not be confused with a farmer-labor party, but as a vital step in the attainment of such a party by 1940. Such a labor ticket would be the first step in bearing away the disoriented elements from the New Deal, Share the Wealth, Labor for Social Justice, etc. demagogues. It would channel this discontent in the direction of

a farmer-labor party and gain much trade union support.

From personal contact in the student field I find great support for this idea. What do other Yip-sel members and party members think about this?

ISRAEL KUGLER,
New York City.

Favoring United Front

To the Editor:

May we put in a word for the united front? With all their faults, the Communists are very close to being a revolutionary party. If they are not helping us or we not helping them in unions and Farmer-Labor Parties, the chances are we shall be unable to secure a revolutionary program.

Let Comrade Zam continue his criticisms. We find ourselves in wholehearted agreement with him. But the whole point of a united front is to cooperate while criticizing.

We have both done unemployed work in New York. Therefore, we know just how ornery and destructive Stalinites have been. But we think the change in tactics is sincere, even if not thoroughly un-

derstood as yet by the Communists themselves. That is, in a vague sort of way they have realized they were not getting anywhere. They are trying to find a different path.

CLARA MAE PERKINS,
HAVEN PERKINS,
Glasgow, Mont.

He Wants a Daily Call

To the Editor:

As I follow the Call week by week it seems to me that it is showing better coverage of the news, better ability to pick the most important items for emphasis, and photographs that are more and more to the point.

My one suggestion is to give more facts and less opinion in the news items, so that the reader may be the more able to reach his own conclusion and know why the conclusion must be reached. Our objective I write as a member of the Call Association should be not only to make the Call a sixteen page affair but to make it a daily.

LEWIS TONKS,
Schuylady, N. Y.

SELLING HINTS

This advertisement appeared in the "New York Times" on March 18. We wonder how high an amount is needed to "make the capitalist" government officials the days.

Are You Selling to the GOVERNMENT?

If you are dealing with the Government, it is very advantageous to be identified with our club in Washington where you may properly entertain your contacts. As a result of our outstanding membership an affiliation is most effective. Representatives now in New York. Write Box 1000 - Times.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

By John Ball

We Cover the Waterfront

The events on the New York waterfront are another instance of the unhappy situations provoked by bull headedness on the part of the seamen's leadership.

Sailors of the steamship California seem to be battling a fourfold conspiracy of Secretary of Commerce Roper, who declares them mutineers for their West Coast strike; of Secretary of Labor Perkins, who got them to give up their western strike with the promise of aid in New York; of their own union officials, who sign an agreement over their head, who permit them to be discharged, and of the ship owners, who satisfiedly grin at the way in which the strike is broken without any real effort on their part.

Fortunately, the discharged men do not stand alone. The waterfront is lining up behind them. The cry of "outlaw" upon the lips of the calloused officialdom in the seamen's union will not abolish the burden of responsibility which weighs so heavily upon the leadership for its provocative and high handed actions.

Ending the May's Strike

Following the example of the seamen's officers, although they need no teachers, the international officers of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association have proceeded to throw the hangman's noose around the militant strike against May's Department Store.

The conduct of the strike has been lifted out of the hands of the progressive Local 1250 and sunk into the swamp of Local 1225.

This is a nice time to discover that the strike was under incorrect jurisdiction—just when a settlement is in sight. We can guess at the settlement and its enforcement!

Fascism in Labor Circles

Green's circular letter to central labor bodies and local federal unions, threatening action against organizations expressing support of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is beginning to leave some smelly droppings. Aluminum Workers Local 13,367 of the Allegheny Valley District went on record endorsing the work of the CIO. In their paper, W. B. Gravatt, secretary of the local, said so.

Whereupon, David Williams, AFL organizer, declared: "One more article like you have placed in the present issue of the Aluminum Worker will mean your last as an officer of the union at New Kensington."

An editorial in the CIO bulletin remarks: "Free speech is getting some hard wallops from Fascists and their ilk these days. But in the organized labor movement one would expect it to have a sure haven. There are ominous signs, however, that even here dictatorial attempts are being made to suppress the free expression of opinion."

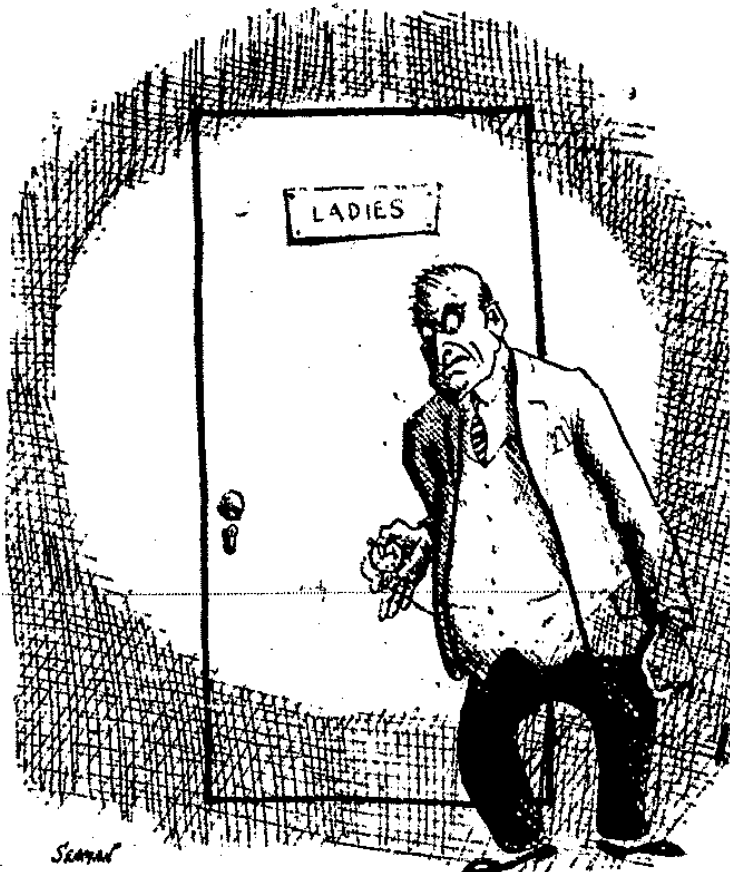
The fighters for democracy inside the AFL in terms of supporting the CIO are winning new allies. Patrick E. Gorman, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, writes to William Green: "If you gentlemen remain steadfast in your decision, it would appear to me that the recognized leaders of the American labor movement will be responsible for a disastrous split in the ranks of organized labor . . ."

Building Trades Unite

With so much splitting, provoked by those on top, it is encouraging to see a re-unification of the forces of the building trades, with an election of common officers for a building trades department.

So vindictive are some, however, that Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Teamsters' International, could think of no more worthwhile task at the occasion than to attack the CIO as "far more dangerous to labor than the employers." Sounds like the Communists of 1929.

Unfortunately, the building trades are not entirely without their contradictions. The plan of labor's future, the times require. The plan provides that every worker shall have the right of jurisdiction in his own industry. This is a noble idea, but it is probably a federal idea.



From the Ledger, monthly organ Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Unions.

"On company time! The board of directors will hear of this."

Political Merchants:

The Communists "Unite" For A Labor Party

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

It is becoming more and more evident that the Communist Party is through. When it adopted its fatal "new line," and when it went chasing after will-o-the-wisp "united fronts" with Tom, Dick and Harry, with any person or group that would listen to it, it signed its death-warrant.

So long as the Communist Party was uncompromisingly revolutionary, it was hated, feared—but it was respected. It was always sadly inept; it always erred as seriously in its policies and in its diplomacy as did the German government during the war. But it did have the hatred of the capitalists. The respect of its enemies was its greatest honor.

Who respects the communists now? Even "Ham" Fish in his speech in answer to Browder showed more real fear of Tugwell than of the Communist Party. Who can respect a group that is ready to give up its program, its principles, its very name, if only it can launch a "Labor Party" behind which it can hide?

Labor Party?

It was my good fortune to be present at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, March 15, when, under communist auspices a so-called United Labor Party of Western Massachusetts was being formed. Among the forty or so delegates present were representatives of the League Against War and Fascism, the People's Lobby, the Dante Alighieri Circle, an Amherst College fraternity—but labor was not there.

I do not want to do the Springfield Conference an injustice. There were representatives of the local Westinghouse plant, of the Spelling plant, of the School Custodians Union, of the Teachers Union. But the central trade bodies of the eight or ten cities involved were not there. Nor were the building workers, the textile workers, the railroad men or the miners. The only laborers present were those who were invited to attend.

ican communists are going through with the task assigned them, with how much secret nausea, only they can tell.

In the process they will capture any organization that can be captured. (Witness the Knickerbocker Democratic Club!) They will combine with anyone who will unite with them. They will shelve principle, swallow insults and turn the other cheek when they are slapped.

Lesser Evil Principle

For years the communists have called the Socialists "social fascists" for taking part in coalition governments. Now they are doing exactly the same thing for which they so severely blamed the Social Democrats. They are accepting the principle of the "lesser evil," as did the German Social Democrats when they supported Hindenburg, and for the very same reason—to forestall the coming of fascism. In their excess of zeal to prevent fascism, they even flirt with Townsend and Coughlin supporters. They have lost all power to distinguish between a move toward and a move away from fascism.

The complete collapse of American communism gives the revitalized Socialist Party the greatest opportunity it has had since the war. The Declaration of Principles adopted in 1934 is clear and uncompromising. Freed of the incubus of the Old Guard, with a sound labor policy and a sound position on a Labor Party, the road is open. We have no rivals. The communists have become the political traders and reformists. As a revolutionary force they have committed hari-kiri. As a political merchant they are not important.

Under the old Socialist slogan, "No Compromise, No Political Trading," we are the only revolutionary force in the Marxian sense left in the country.

HISTORY RUNS IN CYCLES

The history of the labor movement in this country is a series of cycles. It has been a long time since we have had a period of such intense activity as we are now experiencing. The labor movement has been through a period of stagnation and then a period of rapid growth. It is now in a period of transition.

THE AKRON STRIKERS

By McAlister Coleman

There were several enheartening features of the recently settled strike at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio which deserve the study of all laborites.

First, the militancy of the strikers. For almost five weeks in fiendish weather, heavy snows, howling winds, driving sleet, pickets sentinelled the eleven long miles over which the rubber factories sprawl, so successfully that not a scab entered the plant, not an item of production issued from its gates. Among the pickets who kept vigil day and night were many women as determined as the men to "hold the lines."

Second, the strike was conducted along strictly industrial union lines. Although it started as a "sit-down" of but a few workers in one division, (a fact which was harped upon by management in every press release), thousands of rubber workers instantly showed their solidarity and their recognition of the fact that an injury to one was an injury to all, and poured down out of the great buildings in a spontaneous walkout.

Company Union Discredited

Third, the strike discredited, though it did not wipe out, the company union, called by the Goodyear executive, "The Industrial Assembly." This set-up has received wide publicity in the business press and has been hailed as an example of an enlightened labor policy. It is the old story of the lower house passing legislation in favor of the workers to have it killed in the upper house, consisting of foremen and white collarites.

The Assembly was severely criticized in the report of an impartial fact-finding commission, appointed by the U. S. Department of Labor and sent to Akron last winter. And as you boys and girls know, the U. S. Department of Labor is not sending any bunch of "wild eyed radicals" around the country.

It is safe to say that the Assembly, subsidized, of course, by the company, has lost face with all save those who call themselves "loyal workers." If the United Rubber Workers of America capitalizes its gains and builds a strong union, not only at Goodyear, but at the other rubber factories, Goodrich, Firestone, Mohawk, etc., there can hardly be any reason for the continuance of company unions in Akron.

Cocktail Fascists

Fourth, during the course of the strike, a most sinister attempt to start a fascist movement in the Mid-West was destroyed by the prompt action, good sense and magnificent courage of the strikers.

Although a dim-witted "Red Balter" assisted by a howling evangelist, did all he could to get the Law and Order League (subsidized too, by Goodyear) to march on the picket lines, drive "to hell," as they so pleasantly put it, "the outside agitators" and open up the gates for the non-strikers, the clerks and businessmen who had joined the League rode out to the picket lines and decided that in view of preparations made for their reception, it might be healthier to stay at home and cuss out the strikers at their cocktail parties. When thus sufficiently stimulated, they would summon up enough courage to call us "outsiders" all sorts of names over the telephone.

In the shift of public opinion which at first was supposed to be for the League, (organizers claimed that they had forty thousand Leaguers enrolled), the radio and the two local papers played a most important part. Wilmer Tate, red-headed President of the Summit County Central Labor Union, simply spiked the League's spokesmen in his radio talks. Reporters, members of the Newspaper Guild, were of vast assistance in getting the union's story into the press. And the two local editors wrote splendid editorials denouncing the Vigilantes.

"Little-Hell" Muste

Fifth, the communists, while they had no great following among the rank and file, nevertheless came along with the final settlement, showed a real sincerity in urging a united front and altogether won the respect of the union organizers and the strikers.

The disorientant note was sounded by A. J. Muste, who urged the men not to go back until all their demands were met, criticized the strike organization and generally raised a little Hell with his distribution of pamphlets and a radio talk. I say a "little Hell" because when the final vote was taken at a meeting held in the Akron Armory, only a mere fifty percent of the three hundred voted against the final settlement. What tactics of the "little Hell" got Mr. Muste's name underlined? But then I have not had time to read A. J. Muste's book on the subject.

The Akron strikers have shown that they are not only capable of holding their own against the company, but also of standing up to the forces of reaction. They have shown that they are not afraid of the "little Hell" that the communists and the company union have tried to raise.

Duce Predicts War As Nations Rarm

By GUS TYLER

In rapid fire succession, Premier Benito Mussolini declared Europe on the verge of a new war and ordered the nationalization of key war industries.

With tragic-comic confusion the capitalist press hints that this "nationalization" is a new form of "Socialism." By a journalistic sleight of hand, this arch defender of capitalism becomes a Socialist in disguise.

I suppose that in the next few weeks some enterprising sensationist will publish a story of Mussolini's youth, of his attachments to Socialism, of how the bloody years of Fascist suppression of labor were just stages in the introduction of Socialism a l'italien.

A moment's reflection will reveal, however, that Mussolini's nationalization of certain industries in a war crisis, is not new. Nor is it original, nor peculiar to Fascist dictators, nor a step toward Socialism.

Malice Aforethought

During the war years in the United States, the non-Socialist, non-Fascist administration of Woodrow Wilson nationalized certain industries necessary for a centralized conduct of the war. Mussolini is benefiting from the lesson of Wilson and is acting with malice aforethought. He knows Europe is itching with war-fever; he has announced so openly; and he acts in advance.

Mussolini's action is no more Socialism via Fascism than the TVA decision was Socialism via the Supreme Court. In its mad defense of all property rights, the Supreme Court called a momentary halt to permit the Government the right to carry on "Socialist" activity for the purpose of "national defense." It is not governmental interference in industry to which the reactionary Mussolini and Supreme Court object. The issue depends upon whether the government control is in the defense of capitalism or directed towards the defense of the working class.

Parallel with Mussolini's war

measures come the military budgets of America and England. These are not peace-time budgets. They are the kind of military budgets which are proposed and carried only by nations at war.

Military Budgets

Britain has submitted a budget almost \$50,000,000 more than last year for naval construction. This is the first step in a five-year plan of construction.

The United States increases its army budget to over \$611,000,000 with an increase in military forces from 147,000 men to 165,000.

The five greatest powers of Europe, Russia, Italy, Germany, France and Britain have a total of 4,000,000 men under arms and a reserve army of 20,000,000.

Even if the workers do not see the writing on the wall, the capitalist do. And they prepare.

Naval Facts Perish

The Washington Naval Agreement, taking in the five powers of England, United States, Japan, Italy and France arranged in the proportions of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75, expires shortly. The conference to reshape the agreement has proven a complete fiasco.

The outcome of the conference is practically a mandate to England and America to build without rest and without limit, because if they intend to keep their previous position of superiority they can do so, not by agreement, but only by a program of super-militarization.

The treaty is at present signed by three powers only: England, France and the United States. No provision is made for specified ratios. No limit is placed on the number of ships. There are only qualitative limitations on the kind of ships and guns. And even this is shot through with loopholes.

Today, the capitalist powers do not even pretend that peace is possible. All the old talk about international friendship to be maintained in terms of agreements, arms limitations, radioed naval construction is thrown to the winds. Capitalism is clearing decks for the fight!

Hoosier Hitler McNutt Boomed for Keynoter

WASHINGTON — From the White House last week jauntily stepped Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, after having promised that his state "safe for Roosevelt."

Shortly thereafter, Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana proposed McNutt as keynoter for the Democratic National Convention. "The record of Governor McNutt as a New Dealer is without parallel," said Minton.

"For once I agree with Senator Minton," Leo Krzyzowski, national chairman of the Socialist Party and vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said.

"This shows up the New Deal for what we Socialists have always said it is. Just look at Paul McNutt's record that won him the name of the 'Hoosier Hitler.'" For over two and a half years there was not a time that at least one county in his state was not under martial law. For over two and a half years there was not a time that the Indiana Governor was not suppressing civil liberties, that he was not aiding employers to crush strikes.

Fake Honeyed Words

"We Socialists never fell for the honeyed words and promises of the New Deal. We looked at what it did. And we saw the national guard used more often since Roosevelt became president than at any other time in the history of the country. We saw and now the American Federation of Labor

sees—the profits of big corporations increase tremendously while the buying power of the workers decreased due to increase in prices.

"Senator Minton, you are right," the record of Governor McNutt as a New Dealer is without parallel, but he has a number of close seconds among other governors elected both on the Republican and Democratic tickets."

War Department Has Cold Feet

CHICAGO—The following message on U. S. Government Printing Office stationery was received by the "Labor and Socialist Press Service":

"Sir: I enclose herewith 10 cents which is being sent you for the reason below. Basic Field Manual, Vol. VII, Pt. 3, has been withdrawn from publication and use by order of the War Dept.

"Very respectfully,

"Superintendent of Documents."

The publication referred to was issued last fall by the War Department, giving instructions to army men not to use blank cartridges when attacking workers, and not to waste bullets by shooting in the air.

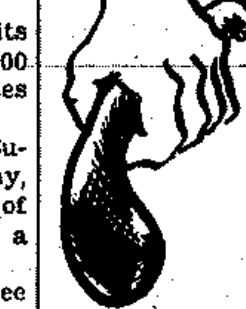
Further details as to how to break up a labor union, and some stationery, are being made available to more and more employers.

"I BREAK STRIKES" The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff

By EDWARD LEVINSON

2. The Pinkerton Killers

Allan Pinkerton's beard was gray, long and therefore venerable when Mrs. Julius Bergoff gave birth to the Red Demon in Detroit on April 23, 1876. Twenty-five years later, when Bergoff was already a private detective but not yet a strikebreaker, F. B. McQuiston wrote in the *Independent* that "the strikebreaker has become almost indispensable in the last decade."



When Bergoff finally took up the battle of business against labor in 1907, the general pattern of the strikebreaking profession was already set, though not so firmly as to preclude innovations by inventive practitioners.

A Fink Dynasty

American labor, during its intensive "Forty Years' War" with capital that followed the Civil War, frequently had direct ways with scabs. They marched them from towns and cities, when they could not persuade them to go peacefully. Allan Pinkerton, a member of the United States Secret Service, observing this summary treatment of the scabs, developed two new phenomena in American industrial life: armed guards and industrial spies, to be rented to private corporations.

Pinkerton launched the greatest of all detective systems. "The Pinkerton Dynasty," it has been called, for Allan's sons—William A. and Robert A.—carried on after him; and after them, Robert's son Allan took up the work. Allan the first had been a *Chartist* in England, and Pinkerton's Detective Agency, which he founded in Chicago in 1854, was in its earliest stages a co-operating link in John Brown's underground railway. The passion for the underdog ran high in Young Allan Pinkerton. Whatever the causes of the metamorphosis, when he died in 1884 he had accumulated half a million dollars in service to different causes.

An unquenchable urge to write created some of this wealth and revealed the source of other parts of it. To a simple literary taste avid for the many exploits of the detectives, Pinkerton fed more than twenty volumes. Some of these were preachy tracts, exuding sympathy for the lower classes and branding trade unions "a concentration of brute force."

A Literary Fink

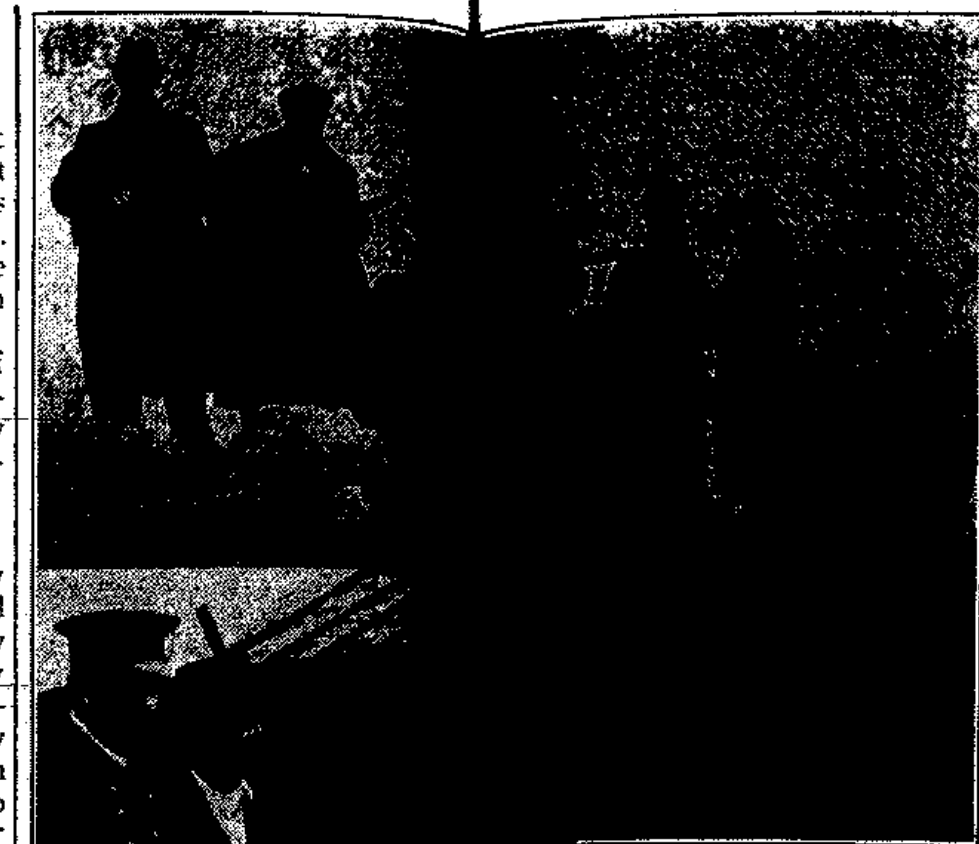
Allan Pinkerton was an expert on this question, he wrote, because of "an extensive and perfected detective system which had made this work (studying the labor movement) easy for me where it would have been hardly possible to other writers." From his agents in the labor movement, Pinkerton learned that the Knights of Labor "is probably an amalgamation of the Molly Maguires and the Paris Commune"—a fact which escaped the more formal historians of the times.

The first of Pinkerton's competitors appeared in the seventies. John Mooney and John Boland set up the firm of Mooney & Boland, general detectives and watchmen, in 1870, and three years later George H. Thiel, of St. Louis, entered the field. In West Virginia, in the early eighties, W. G. Baldwin and Thomas C. Felts organized the Baldwin-Felts Agency to serve the railroad and coal mine owners of the state.

By 1892 there were fifteen private detective agencies in Chicago and a few more than that in New York. Half of these were engaged in the business of supplying informers and armed guards to industry. For this purpose they maintained arsenals of Winchester .45-caliber revolvers, clubs and ammunition.

God Sheds His Grace

The great era of capitalist aggression which created the necessity for the agencies gave them plenty of work. The Pinkertons and the others came upon the scene soon after the Civil War, when capitalist industrialism had annexed over the pacter economy of the South and their need for



for the entire continent, its natural resources and its potential wealth.

It was an era when capitalism was enjoying its greatest development since the industrial revolution. By 1885, the United States had become the first manufacturing country in the world. The new wealth of the nation did not filter down to its producers, however, except in a thin and unsteady stream.

Unwilling to depend upon chance or generosity, the labor movement gave battle. The Great Riots of 1877, the Homestead battle, and the Pullman strike were but a few of the instances in which the agony of labor broke out in revolt.

To stifle these rebellions, three factors were brought into play: the private detective agencies, the courts and the military.

Allan Pinkerton and the Philadelphia & Reading gave the detective profession its patron saint—James McParland.

The Molly Maguires "spotter" on the railroads, McParland suddenly became a man of fabulous bravery and cunning. He went among the coal miners employed by the railroad, among the Molly Maguires, those hard-hard-coal miners of Pennsylvania who took their name from an Irishwoman of revered memory whose way with landlords had been swift and effective.

McParland drank with the Mollys, fought with them and won their confidence. He became one of their leaders and helped plan outrages like those he had been sent to eliminate. Before long he had his desired evidence. With McParland as the only witness against them, ten of the Mollys were hanged and fourteen others sent to jail for life.

Plenty to Do The Great Riots of 1877 found the Pinkertons retained by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads, though here they were no match

Coming!

"I have seen many tough men, but I never saw any others to equal the train-loads shipped out of New York," said a writer for *Colliers*, referring to the strikebreakers Jim Farley sent to break the San Francisco street car strike in 1907. Read of this struggle and other strikebreaking activities engaged in by Jim Farley, not Roosevelt's Jim, king of the links before Bergoff's day, in next week's call. Also read the story of the famous trial of Big Bill Haywood and other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

shot Frick, the master of Carnegie steel.

Who and What? Populists in the House and Senate raised their voices against the "murderous Pinkerton men." Both houses investigated. Who were these Pinkerton men? The answer came promptly.

"They were the scum of the earth," Robert Bruce, a member of the United States Secret Service, testified. "There is not one out of ten that would not commit murder; that you could not hire him to commit murder or any other crime."

He had interviewed forty of the deported Pinkertons in New York though they had since vanished so completely into the mean streets whence they came that the Congressional committees could not locate them.

"We find that one (of the three hundred Pinkertons sent to Homestead) is accused of wife-murder, four of burglary, two of wife-beating and one of arson," T. V. Powderly, the labor leader, said.

Representative George W. Ray, a conservative member of the House committee, submitted that it "cannot be expected that men who will consent to be engaged in the capacity of armed guards and watchmen are of high character or standing, or that they will be possessed of too much wisdom. The chances are that men who will take such employment will be ignorant, careless of the rights of others and prone to delight in violence rather than in peace."

"Unnecessary" The Senate committee, in mild disapproval, said the importation of the Pinkerton men had been "unnecessary." For the Pinkerton espionage system it had harsher words. The senators found it "an utterly vicious system . . . responsible for much of the ill-feeling displayed by the working classes."

The committee had some doubts as to the legality of shipping armed men over state lines, but Robert A. Pinkerton replied that such was not his practice. The Winchesters went in one car, while the Pinkerton men traveled in another.

"That," said the Senate committee, "makes it a nice question. 'Morals'"

Hurrying on, the committee felt that it could reasonably "suppose that they (the Pinkertons) are not of the highest order of morals or intellect."

To avoid repetitions of Homestead, the committee recommended that the owners of industry should appeal to the courts for injunctions, to the sheriffs for protection and, if need be, to the military. With such possibilities, the use of armed guards was to be deprecated.

The senators had not completed their investigations when the Pinkertons and the Thiel agency were busy on a new front. The miners of Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, two thousand miles from Homestead, opposed a united phalanx of Federal troops and detectives. More than a thousand workers were thrown into a "bull pen," a

wounded. The workers carried their dead away and no count of them was ever made. Here again was work for the Pinkertons. They helped convict the anarchists, working diligently amid a popular fury that made a fair trial impossible and caused Governor Altgeld in subsequent years to pardon those anarchists who had not been hanged.

Killed by Pinkerton Men

After the Pinkerton men had been shipped home from their murderous mission at Homestead, William W. Delaney wrote a song. Set to the dirge-like ballad meter of the 1890's, it was called "Father Was Killed by the Pinkerton Men."

The Author

Edward Levinson, author of this complete and authentic picture of strikebreaking in America, is now labor editor of the New York Post. Levinson is on the board of directors of the Socialist Call, wrote for the old New York Call, and edited "America For All," Socialist Party campaign organ in the 1932 presidential election.

crude, wooden bastle, two stories high and with no sanitary facilities. Several died. Charles A. Siringo, a Pinkerton man, was the star witness against eighteen miners, all of whom were convicted and jailed for long terms.

"Thugs and Thieves" The call for private detectives came next from Chicago for the Pullman strike of '94. They responded and were sworn in to the number of 3,000 as deputy marshals of the United States. The General Managers Association of the railroads selected them. With the deputy marshals came violence. Chicago's Superintendent of Police, Brennan, told the city council that the marshals were "thugs, thieves and ex-convicts."

Ray Stannard Baker, then a reporter for the Chicago *Record*, said he saw more drunkenness among the United States marshals than among the strikers. The Chicago *Herald* sent Harold I. Cleveland into Indiana, and he found

the marshals there "a low, contemptible set of men." With the violence of the marshals came the troops, and with the troops the strike was broken.

In Cripple Creek, Colorado, the Western Federation of Miners was waging a battle. The military, for once, was on their side. The sheriff of El Paso County hired and armed more than a thousand guards. A battle followed and several were killed.

Forced by the soldiers to decamp, the deputies seized Adjutant General Tierney and tarred and feathered him. Four years later, in 1898, came a measure of revenge at Viridian, Illinois. Negro strikebreakers from the convict mines of Alabama were shipped in under guard of armed detectives. On October 13th the miners rushed for a train of strikebreakers, determined to break through their guard and urge them to return home. The armed guards opened fire, killing seven miners. The detectives lost five men.

The trainload of scabs went back home and today a miner's memorial monument marks Mt. Olive, Illinois, a sort of "They Shall Not Pass" to scabs for all time.

Check Profits Without an effective consumer organization to check it, capitalist profit remains unaffected by the fight for workers rights. Failure to organize as consumers therefore not only leaves the working class consumer unprotected from exploitation at the point of consumption but enervates and sabotages the struggle against exploitation at the point of production.

Consumers Cooperation offers to Socialists and to all workers the means with which to set up a more extensive barricade against capitalist exploitation. It offers the anvil on which labor unions and political activity can hammer out real gains. The militant and more numerous leadership of workers unions,

support and leadership of the consumers cooperatives are none the less important. Cooperatives offer a splendid educational and organizational approach to workers who as yet have been unable to overcome their prejudices against Socialism. It offers immeasurable opportunities for financial assistance by carrying on Socialist education in its newspapers, forums and schools.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

The following resolution was adopted by the Cooperative Committee of the Socialist Party, local New York, and approved by the New York State executive committee. The exploitation inherent in the capitalist system lies not only at the point of production but also at the point of consumption. In both cases, it is the working class which suffers, because workers are not only producers but consumers as well. The forms in which this exploitation manifests itself at both points is equally vicious. It adversely affects the economic and physical well-being of the worker. To combat exploitation of any kind, it is necessary for workers to organize. The most effective form of organization to fight the exploitation of working class consumers is the Consumers Cooperation.

JOBLESS MILLIONS ARE PERMANENT, SAYS AFL

WASHINGTON—"Unless a determined effort is made to create work, we may expect that for many years millions will be denied the chance to produce wealth and the nation will be taxed to maintain them in poverty," the American Federation of Labor bulletin announces.

Total unemployment in February of this year stood at 12,550,000 compared to 12,764,000 in February of 1935, AFL figures show. Of the 12,550,000 unemployed, only 4,000,000 were on federal government emergency work and about 1,500,000 on state and local relief, leaving approximately 7,000,000 persons without any visible means of support.

"Industry as yet shows no signs of re-employing any significant portion of the unemployed," the AFL report declares. "In February the spring upturn had not yet started and business activity still registered a decline. Slight employment gains on the railroads of 32,000, and in manufacturing, 17,000, were more than offset by losses in building, 83,000, and trade 37,000. In agriculture alone was there any significant reemployment where 172,000 were taken on in preparation for the spring season."

Relief Cases Exceed Number Working in Five Industries

The American Federation of Labor, in its monthly bulletin, speaks out: "Remembering that the answer to unemployment is not relief but work in industry, it is significant to note that our relief rolls last year exceeded the payrolls of our five largest industries—Textiles and clothing, Railroads, Building, Machinery, Iron, steel, and their products. These industries employed 4,737,000 workers (average) in 1935, while relief rolls averaged 4,798,000 cases. These employed workers earned \$23 a week and created by their work a total buying power of \$5,600,000,000. While those on relief were maintained on the poverty income of less than \$6.50 a week, at a total cost of \$1,978,000,000 government borrowings and taxes."

Cooperatives' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

The following resolution was adopted by the Cooperative Committee of the Socialist Party, local New York, and approved by the New York State executive committee. The exploitation inherent in the capitalist system lies not only at the point of production but also at the point of consumption. In both cases, it is the working class which suffers, because workers are not only producers but consumers as well. The forms in which this exploitation manifests itself at both points is equally vicious. It adversely affects the economic and physical well-being of the worker. To combat exploitation of any kind, it is necessary for workers to organize. The most effective form of organization to fight the exploitation of working class consumers is the Consumers Cooperation.

Without an effective consumer organization to check it, capitalist profit remains unaffected by the fight for workers rights. Failure to organize as consumers therefore not only leaves the working class consumer unprotected from exploitation at the point of consumption but enervates and sabotages the struggle against exploitation at the point of production.

Consumers Cooperation offers to Socialists and to all workers the means with which to set up a more extensive barricade against capitalist exploitation. It offers the anvil on which labor unions and political activity can hammer out real gains. The militant and more numerous leadership of workers unions,

support and leadership of the consumers cooperatives are none the less important. Cooperatives offer a splendid educational and organizational approach to workers who as yet have been unable to overcome their prejudices against Socialism. It offers immeasurable opportunities for financial assistance by carrying on Socialist education in its newspapers, forums and schools.

Cooperatives have been and can be real "Commissaries of Labor" on the picket line. Strikers have often been heartened by food and clothing supplied by cooperatives. Cooperatives can be used as laboratories and training schools for workers in which to learn the technique of socialized production and distribution. They are the means of setting in force the evolution of socialized industry even before political control is attained. They are living examples to prove that production and distribution for use is not only practicable and workable but more efficient and more desirable than production and distribution for profit.

On the other hand, under the guidance of liberal, non-Socialist elements, instead of being relegated to the position as a part of a complete program along with trade unions and political action, consumers cooperation may retard the struggle for Socialism by being set up as a panacea and an alternative to Socialism. The danger inherent in such misguided leadership is that workers may be wooed away from the trade union and political fronts and thereby find their forces less able to resist a fascist onslaught.

It becomes imperative, therefore, for Socialists as a matter of party discipline to assume as much elementary responsibility for the formation, support and leadership of workers unions,

World Socialism

TRADE UNION UNITY IN FRANCE

By HERBERT ZAM

After considerable preliminary work which successfully surmounted the difficulties of many years' standing, a united trade union movement has finally emerged in France.

Unity was achieved at the Unity Congress, held in Toulouse March 2-5. Actually, this Congress only ratified the unity which had already been largely achieved through the amalgamation of the national and local unions. According to the rules of the old CGT (General Confederation of Labor), which were used for organizing the Congress, representation was from local organizations rather than from national unions which had only fraternal delegates. Thus rank and file expression and a certain proportional representation was assured. There were present 1,709 voting delegates representing 3,689 branches. They had a total of 7,926 votes. The main questions which confronted the Unity Congress were:

Structure: By a vote of 5,700 (2,627 branches) to 2,609 (1,112 branches) and 141 abstentions (51 branches) the old structure of the CGT, which is federalist, giving considerable autonomy to the local and national unions, was adopted and the Communist-controlled CGTU's proposal for a centralized organization was rejected.

Political Relations: There was no disagreement on the principle of the complete independence of the trade unions from all political parties. But there was a long and heated discussion over the application of this principle. The old CGT elements proposed that no functionary of the trade unions may be a member of the leading body of any political party or a member of parliament, and this was finally carried by a vote of 5,508 (2,569 branches) to 2,411 (1,081 branches) and 132 abstentions (41 branches.)

International Relations: The former CGTU elements proposed that the united organization be affiliated with neither trade union international, but maintain relations with both for the purpose of bringing about trade union unity on an international scale. The CGT group favored affiliation to the International Federation of the Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and this point of view carried by 5,463 votes (2,566 branches) to 2,513 (1,051 branches) and 243 (82 branches) abstentions.

People's Front and Labor Plan: There was a long discussion over the question of the need of the trade union movement for a program of its own. The CGTU elements placed their main emphasis on the endorsement of the People's Front program and adherence to that body. The majority of the delegates felt, however, that this program was only a sort of election program, embodying only the minimum demands of the supporters of democracy and of the republic. It was therefore important in the fight against fascism and for democracy, but could not replace labor's own program. Therefore, while the Congress reaffirmed the adherence of the trade unions to the People's Front, it also adopted the Labor Plan, submitted by the former CGT group.

In this connection, the Congress unanimously (including the communists) voted to continue participation in such bodies as the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. It declared that such participation did not constitute class collaboration "if it takes place on the basis of co-operation and under the constant supervision of the Trade Union movement."

Unions in the defence of the general interests of the workers against the privileges of high finance."

Executive Elected

The National Council which met immediately after the close of the Congress, elected the following Executive: Jouhaux, Belin, Bothereau, Bouyer, Buisson, Frachon and Bacamond. The latter two are from the old CGTU and the rest from the old CGT. Jouhaux was unanimously elected General Secretary.

Commenting on the Congress, representatives of both sides agreed that in spite of some serious differences and debates, the general atmosphere at the Congress was one of great friendliness and an evident desire to work for unity. The unification of the trade unions will undoubtedly prove a great stimulus to the development of further labor unity, nationally and internationally.

Labor Activities in British Guiana

The Annual Report of the British Guiana Labor Union, presented to a recent meeting of the Union by Hubert Critchlow, General Secretary, outlines the work of the organization during 1935, and reveals some of the difficulties that have been encountered.

The British Guiana Labor Union is an organization of colored workers in this South American colony. It carries on both industrial and political activities, and though it only possesses a few hundred members it contrives to hold aloft the banner of labor and to secure improvements for the workers. In the face of the most disheartening difficulties the organization has held together throughout the years of the crisis, and it has just celebrated its 17th anniversary.

Ban Revoked

During 1935 action was taken to bring the conditions of the workers in the colony to the notice of the Government. A deputation from the Union interviewed the Colonial Secretary on behalf of the unemployed women, and the

question of the ban placed by the Government on labor demonstrations in August, 1933 was brought to the attention of the Legislative Council. This ban was shortly afterwards revoked.

When the new Governor arrived in the colony the opportunity was taken to call on him and to ask him to introduce or support further legislation, including a Minimum Wage Bill, an unemployment insurance scheme, an old age pension scheme, raising of the school-leaving age, universal suffrage and National Health Insurance. A Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on October 1st. The demands put forward at the usual May Day demonstration were forwarded to the Governor and were subsequently discussed at a Conference between representatives of the Government and of the Union.

The question of Ethiopia occupied a good deal of the attention of the Union, and various demonstrations were held during the year to protest against the action of Fascist Italy.

Plowed Under Tin Raises Food Cost

WASHINGTON—Liberty Leaguers have joined Roosevelt in plowing under surplus products in order to raise prices, and as a result, the price of canned foods has been jacked up for the consumer.

Fifteen steel companies, including Weirton, Bethlehem and Jones & Loughlin have been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with engaging in a conspiracy to raise the price of tin cans by destroying huge quantities of tin plate.

Because of the difficulty of controlling production on specific orders, these corporations always have a certain amount of "over-run" which is perfectly good tin plate, but which is not needed to fill that particular order. So as to be able to boost their contract prices, the tin plate producers are charged with making an agreement to destroy all "over-run" or sell it at a loss in foreign countries.

In some cases, the excess tin plate is deliberately cut into small pieces and sold as waste to junk dealers.

Several officials of these steel companies are on record against Roosevelt because his "crop destruction program violates the laws of God and man."

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The 16-Page Call Drive

We're pretty well satisfied with the way the subs are coming in on and the drive officially less than the drive... over five hundred in, two weeks old... if this rate keeps up we'll have the ten thousand subs long before the deadline... but this is no reason for our comrades to lay down on the job... don't expect the other person to do it... have you set yourself a quota... what are you doing to raise it?

We wish we could say the same about the money. Outside of Cleveland and New York we've heard absolutely nothing from anyone else... let us know what your plans are for raising the cash. Don't forget that we need both cash and subs if we are to have a sixteen page Call by the time the presidential campaign opens.

John Newton Thurber in Cleveland has done a swell publicity job on pushing the Call. The morning mail brought in a well mimeographed leaflet headed "Bergoff, King of Strikebreakers Plans Atpage and a half of quotes from tack on Akron" followed by a "I Break Strikes," and tied up with the Rubber Strike in Akron. The bottom of the back page carries a subscription blank for the Socialist Call and Thurber writes that this leaflet has gone to a long list of trade unionists in Cleveland and other cities in Ohio.

The results of this kind of publicity are evident from a batch of nine subs from Akron itself and many more from Cleveland and other Ohio towns. Good work.

Minnesota First

Minnesota has already filled twenty percent of its sub quota and ranks first on our list. Arthur Kling of Kentucky sends in a first batch of five subs and a promise of more... S. Amman of Akron sends in nine and a request for more sub blanks... L. Genois of Philadelphia sends in a first batch of four... these are just a few... we haven't room to mention everybody.

Don't forget that a copy of Norman Thomas's "War" goes to everyone who sends in twenty subs... as long as the supply lasts. Quite a few comrades already have a good start on their copy of the book... if you want yours you will have to hurry. We've prepared complete lists

Workers Rights Amendment Gains Labor Support

CHICAGO.—"The decision of Judge Barnes of Chicago declaring the Wagner Labor Disputes Act unconstitutional," Leo Kryzcki, chairman of the Associated Committee for the Workers' and Farmers' Rights Amendment, said, "means that additional pressure must be brought to bear on the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to hold an open hearing on the Workers' and Farmers' Rights Amendment."

The amendment was introduced into Congress as H.J.R. 440. It gives Congress the right to pass national social legislation—a right it does not now have, according to the Supreme Court. Since its introduction into Congress, it has been endorsed by organizations representing almost 3,000,000 people.

Kryzcki urged that letters and telegrams be sent to Rep. Hatton W. Summers, chairman, and members of the House Judiciary Committee. "Pick on the representatives from your state," he said.

The members of the committee are John E. Miller, Ark.; W. M. Citron, Conn.; J. L. Adair, Ill.; U. S. Guyer, Kan.; William V. Gregory, J. M. Robison, Ky.; John G. Utterback, Me.; Arthur D. Healey, Mass.; E. C. Michener, Mich.; C. F. McLoughlin, Nebr.; Randolph Perkins, N. J.; Emanuel Celler, J. P. B. Duffy, N. Y.; Clarence Hancock, N. Y.; Z. Weaver, N. C.; Warren Duffey, William F. Hess, Ohio; P. L. Cassaway, Okla.; F. E. Walter, William H. Wilson, Pa.; W. Chandler, Tenn.; Andrew Montague, Va.; Wesley Lloyd, Wash.; Robert L. Ramsey, W. Va.

Copies of the bill and further information may be obtained from the Associated Committees, Clinton St., Moxley Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

of expirations in each district... write in for them... former subscribers are excellent prospects and in most cases only need a personal visit as a reminder that they can't get along without the Call.

We suggest that each branch appoint a drive committee to visit prospects and enrolled Socialists for subs. A number of branches are doing this and results have been very good. Try it.

What is your branch doing about an affair to raise money for the Call. Let us know. If you have any good ideas we'd like to pass them on to other branches.



ART YOUNG Salutes The LEAGUE for MUTUAL AID on its 16th Anniversary!

"Mutual Aid is the only kind that's any good! Give aid today. you may need aid tomorrow—you never know which end of the see-saw you'll be on!"—Art Young.

Sixteen years ago the League was founded bringing together radicals and liberals of all shades of opinion, for mutual helpfulness. The League's aim is to assist those in need who have in some small degree contributed to human progress. From a baker's dozen it has grown to a league of more than 700, with members from Maine to California. Every radical, liberal, or sympathizer, should be a member. If you are not active, assist those who are! Stand in a united front against need!

"From Each According to His Ability" . . . "To Each According to His Need"

- Send a check for \$1 or more and you are a member!
- Deposit any sum here or send in cash to our fund. Your money will draw no interest, but it will do splendid work. Your fund is refundable on demand. When banks close, we have no one but a dedicated group of the League to help!
- We maintain a regular employment service without fee of any kind.
- We lend to members, without interest or collateral, sums up to \$100 for one year.
- Every transaction through the League is handled by a committee.
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Party Activity

Colorado

DENVER, Col.—The state executive committee of Colorado will hold its regular quarterly meeting at 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, April 12, at state headquarters, Room 205, 1026 17th street. Out-of-town comrades who plan to attend this meeting are urged to stay over a day and hear Norman Thomas.

Weekly classes in Marxism and Public Speaking are continuing with good attendance.

Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first district county committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut is sponsoring a social, the proceeds of which will go to the 1936 campaign fund. The social will be held at the Hartford Local headquarters, 80 State street, on Friday, April 24, at 8:15 p. m. Admission is 25 cents. Entertainment will be provided in the form of an amateur show.

Illinois

PEORIA, Ill.—Plans for the state convention are being completed by local Socialists. A preliminary organization conference will be held on Friday, April 3, with the regular convention opening the next day. On the evening of Friday, the 3rd, a mass meeting will be held in the Labor Temple the speakers including Maynard Krueger, NEC member, Douglas B. Anderson, former state chairman, Clarence Senior, national secretary, and John Fisher, mine leader and state executive board member. Saturday night, a convention banquet will be held.

Maryland

HAGERSTOWN—The state convention of the Maryland Socialist Party opens here on April 5. Party members from all over the state are expected.

Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Throughout the state Socialist Party branches

are running candidates for political office. Local St. Paul recently ran P. H. Phelps for City Councilman and doubled its membership during the campaign.

New York

NEW YORK.—With the close of the primary campaign, the state office announces an organizing drive for new members. Locals will receive their quotas in the \$5,000 Drive and "Build the Party" stamps will be sent out. The state organization has designated Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler and Coleman Cheney as a committee to represent the Party at Albany hearings on the Child Labor Amendment.

The Women's Committee urges all members to reserve Saturday night, April 18, for a gala frolic and dance to be held in honor of incoming delegates to the State Convention.

OLEAN.—As a first step in the local membership drive, Olean Socialists notified the state office that they were matching Local Buffalo with 250 new subscriptions to the Call.

Ohio

AKRON.—The state convention opens here on Saturday, April 4, and will continue through Sunday. It will be called to order by State Chairman Paul Jones at 9:30 a. m. in the Workmen's Center Hall, 772 Raymond street.

Wyoming

Wyoming Socialists are planning a Socialist Summer School, to be conducted jointly with Colorado comrades. Red Feather Lakes, Colo., is favored as the site for the sessions which are expected to start about July.

Ten Men Wanted

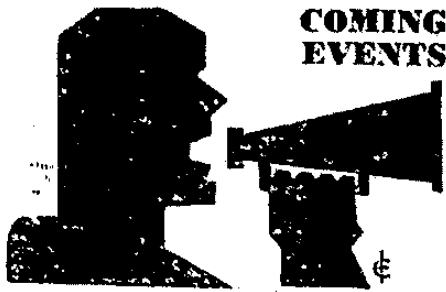
NEW YORK.—Rebel Arts, labor and Socialist cultural group, is looking for ten male actors to take part in a play to be produced by the United Theatre, a new organization which is being sponsored by Rebel Arts, according to Samuel H. Friedman, director.

Title for United Theatre's first production has been tentatively put down as "Creation," and is being directed by Ben-Ami, who was with the Habima in Russia for years, and is well known in the Jewish Theatre.

Learn How To Speak!

NEW YORK. The Call Institute announces the opening of a new course, Public Speaking. It will be conducted jointly by Theodore Shapiro and Joseph G. Glass. The first session takes place on Wednesday, April 15, at 7 p. m. in the Call building, 21 E. 17th street.

Party members have the opportunity to prepare themselves for the outdoor campaign season when it opens soon. The fee for the entire course of six sessions will be fifty cents.



Thursday, April 2

Nancy Bedford-Jones on "Socialism and Youth" at 333 Sheffield avenue, East New York, auspices 2 A. D. Kings, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, April 4

Aaron Levenstein on "Labor and the Constitution" at Alden Theatre Building, 165th and Jamaica avenue, auspices Jamaica Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Dance and Game Night at Rebel Arts, 44 East 21st street, auspices Lower East Side Branch, Admission 25 cents.

Spring Dance at B'hamy Club, 107 McDougal street, auspices New York University YPSL, Admission 25 cents.

April Fool's Dance at 1140 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, auspices 18 A. D. Branch 1, Admission 27 cents.

Sunday, April 5

Jean-Jacques Coronel on "The Paris Commune" at the Village Forum, 107 McDougal street, auspices Greenwich Village branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Ludwig Lore on "Europe Goes to the Ballot Box—German, French and Spanish Elections" at 241 South 4th street, Brooklyn, auspices YPSL Circle 10 Str. Kings, at 8:30 p. m.

Herbert Zam on "Will Spain Go Socialist?" at 47 E. 21st street, auspices Modern Monthly, at 3 p. m.

Gus Tyler on "The Socialist Attitude Toward War" at the Bronx Free Fellowship Forum, 1591 Boston Road, at 9 p. m.

Monday, April 6

Bob Nelson on "Road to Power" at 107 Tompkins avenue, auspices 6 A. D. Kings, at 8:30 p. m.

Gus Tyler on "Socialist Attitude on War" at 423 W. 156th street, auspices Washington Heights Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday, April 7

Antonio Reina on "What is Happening in Spain?" at 219 Sackman street, auspices 23 A. D. Kings, at 8:30 p. m.

Discussion on "What is Happening in Spain?" at 1638 E. 172nd street, Bronx, auspices Lower 6 A. D. Bronx, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, April 8

Murray Baron on "Socialist Labor Policy" at 319 8th avenue, auspices Chelsea Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday, April 9

Edward Levinson on "I Break Strikes" at 767 Allerton avenue, auspices Upper 6 A. D. Bronx, at 8:30 p. m.

Boston Takes Lead In YPSL Fund Race

CHICAGO, Ill.—Swinging into its fourth week of activity the "United Young Socialist Appeal" headquarters reports two sections of the Young People's Socialist League in the lead in the race to see which section can reach its quota by May 1.

The Boston division this week took first place by turning in 66 per cent of its quota. Philadelphia, which leads in the group of larger quotas turned in 20 per cent. A close race involving other localities is expected next week due to the large number of affairs which will be held over the week end.

In a letter to all drive committees, Milton Weisberg, director of the Fund Drive, urged them to "intensify their work and make the last month of the drive one of complete achievement of our goal of \$2,500." Headquarters of the "United Young Socialist Appeal" is located at 549 Randolph, Chicago.

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Judges Okay Candidates; All Old Guard Cases Flop

NEW YORK All of the court cases brought by the Old Guard against the Socialist Party of New York have been dismissed.

This week the five judges of the Appellate Division unanimously reversed the decision of Supreme Court Justice Hofstadter in the one case in which the Old Guard had obtained a court order barring some Bronx county committeemen from the primary ballot.

In its opinion, published on the front page of the official New York Law Journal on March 27, the Appellate Division, in dismissing the Old Guard's case, said:

"The record does not contain any proof upon which the court in the exercise of its summary jurisdiction might find the designating petitions defective."

Appeal from Hofstadter's decision had been taken by the Board of Elections, and the Socialist Party had joined in arguing that the original ruling of the Board of Elections that the primary petitions were valid was correct.

Matthew M. Levy argued the case for the Old Guard. The Socialist Party was represented by Comrade James Lipsig.

Despite efforts by the Old Guard to keep the court cases secret, the decision by the Appellate Division was reported here in the capitalist press. Indignation swept the enrolled voters as they learned that the Old Guard had attempted to use the courts in order to deprive them of an opportunity to vote for the candidates who are loyal to the Socialist Party of the United States.

Auction Briefs

At a meeting of more than 1,500 enrolled voters who jammed the Hotel Delano, copies of the printed court record were auctioned off by Dr. Louis Sadoff, chairman of the Primary Campaign Committee. Socialist voters paid as high as ten dollars for copies. The money will be used to pay off the high court costs involved in the eight cases.

An enthusiastic demonstration greeted Norman Thomas as he entered the hall after a hurried trip from Boston.

He ridiculed the charge made by the Old Guard that he is a Communist, stating that "Louis Waldman has evidently joined the company of Pat Whitaker, lawyer for the Florida Ku Klux Klan in the Tampa flogging cases."

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cialist Party so strong in its fight against capitalism that it will make the Communist Party superfluous," he said.

Thomas pointed out that leader of the Old Guard had become merely a left wing of the New Deal, and expressed confidence that many in the Old Guard would return to the party.

Falcon Progress

According to reports given at the last Guides' meeting at the Falcon N. Y. C. Office, 21 E. 17th Street, on Saturday, the reorganization of the N. Y. C. Falcon Movement is practically completed, and plans for the organization of a regular Guides' Council were taken up.

Comrade Dora Stahl is full time Secretary.

The Guides' Course meets regularly every Thursday from 8 to 10, and special interest groups are being organized now in connection with it.

We urge all comrades capable or interested in cooperating in the building of a children's movement to get in touch with the Falcon Office.

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BOOKS, by Bruno Fischer

Tale of Red Necks Gives True Picture

What distinguishes "Red Neck," by McAlister Coleman and Stephen Raushenbush (Smith & Haas, \$2.00), from run-of-the-mine working-class novels is its understanding of the problems that confront union organization.

Here are no mock heroes, no wishful thinking, no inability to distinguish between a strike and a revolution. It is necessary to point this out, especially with the publicity and prominence of such recent novels as "Marching! Marching!" and "A Stone Came Rolling," to mention only two.

"Red Neck" is the story of a miner who, inspired when young by the eloquence of John Mitchell, first head of the United Mine Workers, determined to do his share to free his fellow workers, became a petty union official and then an organizer, found himself up against the ruthless power of the owners and the dishonesty of the union leaders, and ended up by revoking the charter of his own local for radicalism.

This is a lively, hard-boiled novel, filled with many of the stories I have often heard from Mac Coleman over cups of coffee or something stronger than coffee. Mac knows the miners, having been publicity director for the United Mine Workers and having fought the Lewis machine in the days before Lewis became the hope of certain radicals; and Stephen Raushenbush himself was a miner.

It is all here, the misery of the miners, their desire for a militant union, the callousness of the mine owners, the union leaders who were more concerned with their personal comfort than with fighting for their men. But above all it is the story of Dave, the miner who wanted to do what was best for his people but came up against forces which were too big for him because he did not understand them.

Dave began militantly enough, but his narrow escape from being convicted for murder softened him up. That murder trial is the best section of the book. He had shot and killed a leader of a vigilante group which had tried to smash the union. When he saw the man brandishing a gun and the miners running for cover, something made Dave shoot. That something was Dave's fear that the rank and file would think their leader afraid.

Although the full power of the state and the mine owners was arrayed against him and although the union leaders refused to come to his aid, he got off when the jury could not reach an agreement. Later he found out that the jury had been intimidated by the miners.

A terrible beating he received in West Virginia where he went to organize softened him up still further. And a sixty dollar a week job as union organizer and a wife who wanted him to rise above his class did the rest.

If the novel must have a hero, it is not Dave but his friend Tony, the fighting, loyal Italian miner who met his death at the hands of company thugs.

The novel ends with Dave revoking the charter of his own local. The miners were in revolt against the union leadership; the radicals were breaking away to form a new union, a union that would truly represent them. And there is tragedy in that, too; for

BOOKS RECEIVED

PEACE IN PARTY PLATFORMS: Headline Book No. 3. Foreign Policy Association, 35c.

REVOLT AMONG THE SHARECROPPERS, by Howard Kester. Coville-Friede, 50c.

RED NECK, by McAlister Coleman and Stephen Raushenbush. Harrison Smith & Robert Haas, \$2.00.

RABBLE ROUSER, by Charles Morrow Wilson. Longmans Green & Co., \$2.00.

FREEDOM FAREWELL, by Phyllis Bentley. Macmillan, \$2.50.

KAGAWA, by Margaret Baumann. Macmillan, 75c.

that radical union was, I suppose, the Progressive Miners, which today is to the right of the United Mine Workers. But that is another story, not included in this book.

I felt a trifle uncomfortable when I sat down to write this review of a book written in part by as good a friend as Mac Coleman. The temptation for logrolling is always present. But besides being a swell friend Mac is a swell writer, as every reader of the Call knows. If anything, I am inclined to lean over backward in order to be fair. It's the kind of novel every worker ought to read. It's also the kind of novel every reader will enjoy.

THEORY OF FLIGHT, by Muriel Rukeyser. Yale Series of Younger Poets, \$2.00.

BEFORE THE BRAVE, by Kenneth Patchen. Random House, \$2.00.

A poetic revival moves through the English-speaking world. Emerson in "The American Scholar" explained how conflicts between nations and within nations force us to seek through vistas of history and through strata of classes for parallels to our immediate problems. This popular search gives poets the hope of an audience.

Today both poets and audiences are increasingly radical. A sound, clear presentation of Socialism will yet emerge from the ferment. Our philosophy is starting to enter the human heart. When it enters, a poetry of unmatched power and tenderness will be our common possession.

These two young poets have power and tenderness, though neither is quite sound or clear.

Rukeyser's book shows, with Agce's of last year, how the Yale Series responds to this revival, in spite of its devotion to younger poets rather than to—poets. She is 21 years old and writes more reputable verse than many who are twice her age. But this is a false standard. Her future work will have to bear up better under close examination of its social content.

Four of his clear poems (three uncollected and one unacknowledged) are available in Numbers 1 and 3 of "Poems for a Dime" (86 Leverett St., Boston), which, together with his book and Rukeyser's, I recommend to students of Rebel Verse.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

• Fourteen Anti-Fascists Face Deportation to Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland . . .

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N. Y. Cops Ban Fifth Avenue May Day March

NEW YORK.—The police department has refused to issue a permit for a parade on May 1 to the Provisional May Day Committee.

The Provisional Committee seeks a permit to march on Fifth Avenue. An Army Day parade will march up the swanky thoroughfare this week-end, with the blessings of businessmen's associations who oppose the May Day march.

The Socialist and Communist Parties have endorsed the joint parade. Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Workers Alliance of America and other labor organizations are represented on the Provisional Committee.

On Friday evening, April 3, a conference will be held in the Hotel Delano to make plans for the May Day celebration.

Chicago Prepares

CHICAGO.—Chicago labor unions, denied the opportunity to hold their usual September Labor Day celebration last year with Soldiers Field being closed to them, are going to make up for it with a huge May Day demonstration.

Cook County Socialists are taking an active part in the arrangements of the May Day conference called jointly by the Socialist Party, local trade unions of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Communist Party. Chicago will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the 8-hour-day strike of 1886, with its dramatic and tragic Chicago Haymarket affair, in the greatest demonstration that has ever poured through its streets.

More than 500 delegates from 400 organizations participated in the most enthusiastic conference Chicago has ever seen. Endorsement by the Chicago Federation of Labor will be sought.

Plans include a parade in the afternoon and a mass meeting in the evening.

Boston Call

BOSTON.—The Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has issued the call for a May Day Demonstration, with reduction of the work-day, opposition to war and fascism and the demand for world peace as the key issues. "At present," says the call, "the danger of war is more real than at any time since the end of the World War in 1918."

A conference of participating organizations will take place on Sunday, April 5th, at 2 p. m. in the Amalgamated Headquarters, 864 Washington Street, "for the purpose of arranging a United Celebration for May Day."

Cleveland Plans

CLEVELAND.—Under the leadership of Cleveland trade un-

ions, a united May Day demonstration is being planned. Sponsors of the committee include Max Hayes, of the Cleveland Citizen, Louis Friend of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, John Sommerlatte of the United Textile Workers Union, and others.

March 28 saw delegates from scores of labor organizations participating in a conference to plan the demonstration. Socialists are playing an active part. The demonstration is planned in part as a reply to the Chamber of Commerce which has opened an attack on the Building Trades Council of Cleveland.

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POLITICOS THREATEN FEDERAL THEATRE

(This is the first of two articles by a Federal Theatre Worker. The second article will appear shortly dealing with the present situation in the government subsidized Theatre.)

"The sooner the Federal Theatre Project folds up, the better for all concerned. It is likely to prove a source of constant embarrassment to the Administration." That was the sentiment of Washington in the Fall of 1935, as expressed by Stephen P. Early, secretary to President Roosevelt.

The latest word in the organized campaign to wreck this Project came from Major William L. Ball, in a speech at the Union Methodist Church early this month.

"Victor Ridder has endorsed and encouraged the organization of our Federal Theatre Veterans League . . . The League will form its own G-Men Squad to drive every Red out of this Project."

The history of the Theatre Project in the time between those statements is a long record of censorship, discrimination, forced resignations and sabotage. In Chicago, the Project announced that its first production would be a play dealing with existing housing conditions. Mayor Kelley instructed one of his henchmen to attend the dress rehearsal. He reported that the play was filled with radical ideas that would be "injurious to the Democratic Party."

Decent housing is apparently incompatible with Democratic Party principles. Kelley ordered that the play be abandoned and threatened to arrest the entire company if it opened. The Regional Supervisor delayed the opening pending instructions from Washington. The instructions came soon enough. Jacob Baker, assistant WPA administrator sustained the edict of Mayor Kelley!

New England Censors

In Boston, a production of "Valley Forge" by Maxwell Anderson was first censored and then withdrawn. In Bridgeport, rehearsals of "The Merchant of Venice" were stopped on the grounds that the play would be offensive to the Jewish citizens. Whenever Red-baiting would do the trick it was used . . . where it couldn't, any old red herring would do just as well.

But we're skipping pages . . . all of this took time. President Roosevelt announced the set-up of the Federal Theatre Project on September 7, 1935, and Hallie Flanagan was appointed director of the National Theatre. Over six million dollars were ear-marked for us and in October, Elmer Rice became Regional Supervisor for New York City. But October passed, and November and most of December passed with no sign of production in New York. Mr. Rice's hands were tied by the vicious "November 1st Ruling."

Take a Vacation

In December Rice went to Washington with Hallie Flanagan (who this week was branded a

We wish to thank the more than 100 readers who responded to our SOS for December. 7th Issues of the "CALL." You helped us out of a tough spot.

Going To The Theatre?

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R. Volkov as Arkhip



From the New Soviet talking picture "Dubrovsky" based on Pushkin's novel.

Film Capital Loses German Exile to USSR

HOLLYWOOD — (FP) — G. W. Pabst, most famous of all German directors, now in exile since coming to power of Hitler, is reported leaving the United States, where he had difficulty in getting Hollywood producers to understand artistic and social value of the films he wished to make. His most ambitious American project, "War Is Declared," which he was to make for Paramount, was suppressed two years ago just before going into production; it was a powerful anti-war scenario.

Pabst is reported closing a deal with representatives of the Soviet cinema to go to the Russian Hollywood, now in construction near Batumi, and become first-string director of Soviet films for export to the world market.

Gave Us a Try

Pabst several years ago turned down an offer to go to Russia, feeling that he wanted first to give Hollywood a try. Since then, however, he has realized that social and political lines have become more clearly drawn in the capitalist world and his goal of making liberal pictures within the capitalist framework has become impossible of achievement.

Among Pabst's outstanding past achievements were Streets of Sorrow (in which he gave Greta Garbo her first important role), Comrades of 1918 (most powerful of all war films), Kameradschaft (an epic of the solidarity of French and German miners on opposite sides of the mine veins that cross the Franco-German border), and a talking version of Beggar's Opera, based on the famous old English folk opera.

New Scottsboro Drive

NEW YORK.—A new drive to save the Scottsboro boys from the Alabama frame-up will begin when the Scottsboro Defense Committee opens its conference Saturday, April 4, 1936, at the Hotel Delano, at 1 P. M.

The Socialist Party of New York and the Young People's Socialist League are participating in the drive.

Speakers will include Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Frank Cross-waith of the Negro Labor Committee, Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy, Robert Minor of the International Labor Defense and Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary.

With eight of the Scottsboro boys due for trial in April, the speakers are expected to deal with plans for saving them from death or possible imprisonment.

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2nd CAPACITY WEEK Alexander Pushkin's "DUBROVSKY" The Revolt of the Muzhiks CAMEO 42 St. E. of 25c to 1 P.M.

Russian propagandist by the Federal Theatre Veterans League). They demanded that workers who were qualified for the project be released immediately, and put to work. The rejoinder from Harry Hopkins was "Why don't you two go away for a week and take it easy?"

Finally, in the middle of January, the Living Newspaper was ready to open in New York with its first production, "Ethiopia." On the eve of its opening came the bombshell . . . censored . . . foreign government offense . . . international complications.

In the furor that followed, which ended in the resignation of Elmer Rice, one very vital fact failed to reach the light. The second production of the Living Newspaper, as then scheduled, never went into rehearsal. This production was to be an edition concerned with lynching in the South, the plight of the sharecroppers and the Administration's criminal negligence in dealing with the situation.

The rest is history that has repeated itself again and again. Fascist organization of groups, endorsed by Government officials, in an attempt to undermine the entire WPA structure. The Federal Theatre, a works relief project giving employment to more than 10,000 people, is being viciously destroyed in a game of political pot-luck.

POWER OF THE PRESS FOR GUILD BENEFIT

The economic odyssey of the newspaper reporter, completely stripped of Hollywood bunk, is the subject matter of Richard Rohman's "Power of the Press," which the New Theatre League and

presenting at the Civic Repertory Theatre, Sunday evening, April 5, in a single performance for the benefit of the Milwaukee Hearst strikers.

Upon its initial reception, depends whether "Power of the

Press" will be taken uptown for a run and later for a tour.

Rohman's play has the endorsement of the American Newspaper Guild and is considered the modern saga of the reporter. It proposes to do with the white collar worker what other attempts in the working class theatre have succeeded in doing for the textile worker, the coal digger and other manual laborers.

The play was written at the request of Heywood Brown during the heat of the Newspaper Guild's strike last year against the Newark Ledger. It is based to some degree on incidents growing out of that strike situation. Its presentation April 5 at the Civic Repertory is deemed appropriate because of the present struggle against Hearst in Milwaukee. Heywood Brown, if he is not in jail at the time, will appear as master of ceremonies.

Only the first two scenes from "Power of the Press" will be shown April 5, but plans are afoot to put it on later as a full length play. It traces the evolution of the newspaperman from a highly individualistic, anarchistic "genius" to that of a class-conscious, awakened man who realizes his economic position in society.

Rohman has been active from the first in Guild affairs and is regarded as one of America's outstanding labor reporters.

Tickets, which range in price from 50 cents to \$2, can be obtained at the offices of the New Theatre League, the New Theatre Magazine, the New York Newspaper Guild or the Civic Repertory Theatre box office.

Hearst Columnist Loses Her Sweet Radio Racket

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—Louella Parsons, Hearst's Hollywood columnist and lately commentator on the Hollywood Hotel radio program, has lost her sweet radio racket, thanks to the protest of

ranks of labor. Miss Parsons, who received \$1,500 for her share in the radio broadcast (of which \$1,000, it is said, she had to turn over to the Hearst services to whom she is under contract), each week presented a scene from some new film, acted out by the stars. The stars, however, received nothing but the "publicity" for their work. And Louella was not easy about the matter. It was a matter of the players accepting her "invitations," or else . . .

Squabble

Fear of Louella kept the Screen Actors Guild from forcing a showdown on these free personal appearances until Mary Pickford's Parties at Pickfair program began being broadcast. Mary's racket was to be the same as Louella's: getting high-priced stars to appear free of charge, for "publicity" value.

Louella became mighty angry at her old friend Mary for trying to muscle in. She issued a statement to Mary that neither she, nor the company she owns (Pick-

ford-Lasky Productions), nor any of the stars who appear on her programs would get any play from Louella in her Hearst columns. More than this, she said she had Hearst's entire support in her stand.

Hi-Horse Louella

This time, Louella had overstepped her mark, giving the Actors' Guild the pretext it needed to clamp down on this wanton exploitation of talent. A motion was presented to the Screen Actors' Guild that all of its members in future refuse to appear on any programs on which they do not receive their regular pay for radio appearances.

Mary Pickford has already adopted the alternative of paying those stars who appear as guests on her program. Parsons, however, is standing on her high horse and seems headed for a sure fall.

Edward Arnold, important guild member, is the first big star to turn down a gratis broadcast outright, demanding his fee of \$5,000 for the performance.

"No better picture of Italian Fascism exists today. Tremendously effective. . . . Cannot fail to stir up deep emotion among individuals who constitute audiences."

—GEORGE SELDES, noted foreign correspondent. "Stunning new production at the Civic Repertory Theatre." —ROBERT GARLAND, World-Telegram. The THEATRE UNION presents

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Norman Thomas:

Duce Nationalizes For War; Militarism is Spreading

In the long run it may actually prove fortunate that Hitler put such brutal and from one point of view, such ludicrous pressure on all Germans to turn out to vote and to vote Yes. Even without this extraordinary pressure it is likely that the hypnotism of his nationalism would have won him a thumping big endorsement for his occupation of the Rhineland. But that he did put on such pressure looks like a vague consciousness of weakness rather than assurance of strength, and in the long run even in Germany that kind of bull-doing may produce an anti-Nazi reaction. Certainly among foreign nations the strength of the endorsement of Hitler is impaired by the methods which everybody knows that he used to get it. If those methods help the underground movement, hurrah for those methods!

The Fascists Make Ready

Two developments, one in the fascism of Italy and the other in the near-fascist military rule in Japan, are very significant. In the former country Mussolini has announced with a loud beating of drums that he intends to nationalize all heavy industries for war purposes. Between Mussolini's announcements and his performance in the field of economics there has always been a lag. We don't know how or when this nationalization is to be accomplished or on what terms of generosity to the owners. Nevertheless there stands the announcement.

Meanwhile in Japan a cabinet under military control is making a gesture to the exploited peasants. It has declared that it will "reform finance and economy . . . through measures for improvement and stabilization of the people's living so that all the subjects of the Emperor may enjoy their life . . . The government will not be shackled by custom but will affect reforms suited to the times." This announcement was softened by the further announcement that "the government will avoid needless haste." It must be remembered that prior to the accession to power of the present Cabinet, as long ago as last summer, the army virtually took over charge of the economic developments of Manchuria.

Now these developments are significant. Once more they show that while Fascism is a stage of capitalism it is something more than, and different from, the old individualistic capitalism. It is not a conspiracy of big magnates. When they accept Fascism it is definitely as a second choice, not a first choice. Indeed these Fascist moves show how far the disintegration of the old capitalism has gone. It has lost its old sanctions.

The Fascist finds that he has to put some kind of bait on his hook even to catch the suckers. Besides, he himself is inclined to think in terms of some sort of national mass rather than the old laissez-faire profit grabbing. A collectivism which does give some lip service to the general interest is the order of the day.

But and this is what Socialists must insist—nationalization for military purposes is the direct opposite of socialization. It may establish an even more unendur-

able tyranny than the older capitalism—more unendurable because all the forces, economic and political, are united in one dictatorship. Government ownership means Socialism, or is only an approach to Socialism, when workers with hand and brain own the government and deliberately use their power over government to establish a cooperative commonwealth, not in the interest of war, but in the interest of plenty, peace and freedom.

The Unemployed And Their Convention

Any hope for the future depends upon keeping the unemployed and the workers united in the closest bonds of sympathy and affiliation. At a time when in cold blood the Administration is laying off thousands upon thousands of WPA workers in every state who can find no jobs anywhere else, the unemployment situation again becomes critical.

There is no hope of a halfway decent solution of it or even amelioration for it except through the organized efforts of the unemployed themselves. Hence the immense importance of the Convention to be held in Washington beginning April 7th to which the Workers Alliance is rallying its forces.

Chain Store Legislation

Here's a question I should like to raise for discussion with readers of the Socialist press. How far should Socialists go in supporting legislation against chain stores avowedly in the interest of the small store keeper but not by any means equally in the interest of consumers?

We shall all agree that there ought to be legislation against unfair practices, against adulteration of goods and for labor standards. Likewise we agree that there should be legislation to make it possible for cooperatives to make their way. But it seems to me that this Robinson-Patman bill and some others related to it go quite beyond this when they fix one price for all regardless of different quantities of goods sold.

Such of the discussion in Congress of this bill as I have seen is frankly in behalf of the little store keeper rather than of the consumer. It seems to me that the mass of workers who haven't much money to buy with should be considered ahead of little store keepers. If they cannot make their way economically under this crazy system why should they be subsidized by consumers? If we have to use the power of the state to protect them, surely it would be more reasonable to use the power of the state to socialize the whole business of distribution and to train consumers cooperatives to manage them.

I should like to see more discussion of this from the standpoint of men who have had some experience in this field.

All Eyes On Tampa

Watch the Tampa trial. I have never seen a more bare-faced effort to cover over abductions, floggings, and murder with the American flag than that which has been made by Pat Whitaker. One

would think that everything in the world was on trial except the actual floggings of which the climax was the death of Shoemaker.

Don't forget that this Pat Whitaker, lawyer for the defense, is the boss of Tampa and the alleged beneficiary of business thrown his way by the political ring, the gambling ring and the public utility interests and a lot of other folks who want above everything else to keep white and colored workers divided and to exploit both.

The Spirit Of Militarism

The Committee on Militarism in Education has called attention to the fact that Major Arthur F. Bowen of the Pennsylvania State College R.O.T.C. unit ordered students having low scores in rifle practice to run the gauntlet composed of other students equipped with their brass-reinforced cartridge belts. So far as the Committee knows there has never been a rebuke of Major Bowen for this by the government, the same government which dealt sternly with Major General Johnson Hagood for what he did.

Of course what Major Bowen was doing was quite in line with the spirit of militarism. This notion that we can have an American militarism for defense only as a possible use against Fascism but not for use against the American people is plain nonsense. Observe in this connection the way in which under a New Deal administration the United States industrialists have been preparing for labor wars by buying poison gas and guns. Observe also that this buying of munitions of war has not been confined to the industrialists but is a practice indulged in by counties and states. Observe, finally, that the new military bill calls for an increase in the size of the army as a new aid to the militia as well as to the ROTC which makes students run the gauntlet like savage Indians.

I have just been reading Dan Hoan's book about Milwaukee. It is a fine argument for what Socialist can do. It ought to help win that Milwaukee election.

Suitcase Union Wins Novel Victory Over A Runaway Employer

PAWLING, N. Y. — Broken promises, double-dealing, deep stirring of the witches' cauldron of prejudice—all have failed to stop a union victory in this small New York town. And labor has emerged from a local struggle with a new policy in its arsenal of trade union weapons.

The fight started last December, when the firm of J. Klotz in New York City, decided to abandon its agreement with the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union and ran away to Pawling.

While promising the union, on one hand, that the agreement would be observed, the firm began to gird itself secretly against any unionization in Pawling.

Public sentiment was whipped up against the "invasion" of New York "agitators" and local labor was impressed with the tale that the union would keep Pawling's citizenry out of jobs so that it could import union men from New York.

Town Meetings

With sham democracy, mass meetings of the townspeople were called. Four workers were given the floor to testify that they were satisfied with non-union conditions. In a town meeting which included merchants and workers, two alternatives were presented: "Shall we have an open shop with local workers, or a union shop with New York people employed?"

No doubt about the answer—an open shop with local people!

But there was another alternative possible—the answer of the union. Outside of the hall, stood Murray Baron, manager of the union, and prominent Socialist, who had come up to present this other possibility—"a union shop for local workers, union conditions for the workers of Pawling."

It was not until after the meeting had adopted its decision and been formally adjourned that Baron succeeded in getting into the hall through the efforts of a fair-minded local business man and a local attorney who heads the American Legion.

Before the assembly could be dispersed, Baron told the story of the existing agreement, the breach by the firm, its plan to escape the payment of decent wages and the maintenance of union conditions. Denying that the union wished to deprive local labor of the opportunity to work, he asserted that it was the purpose of his organi-

A New Tactic

Elias Lieberman, New York labor attorney, commenting on the Pawling victory of the suitcase workers, declared:

"The new policy of progressive trade unions will be directed towards securing the full cooperation of the workers in the towns where the shops are being located, and one of the conditions of the campaign will be that employment be given to the local people in preference to former workers."

zation to see that labor standards are maintained in this state.

Public Opinion

As the facts became known, the attitude of the townspeople changed. On their own initiative, merchants and workers combined for the calling of another meeting to hear Baron's full statement. With the aid of Albert Brooks, the former manager of the Workmen's Circle Camp which is located near the town, a huge crowd was gathered to hear a discussion of the real issues involved in the problem of run-away shops.

In spite of threats by the firm to discharge workers who attended the meeting, many arose publicly to tell the story of long hours and low wages. The town defied the firm!

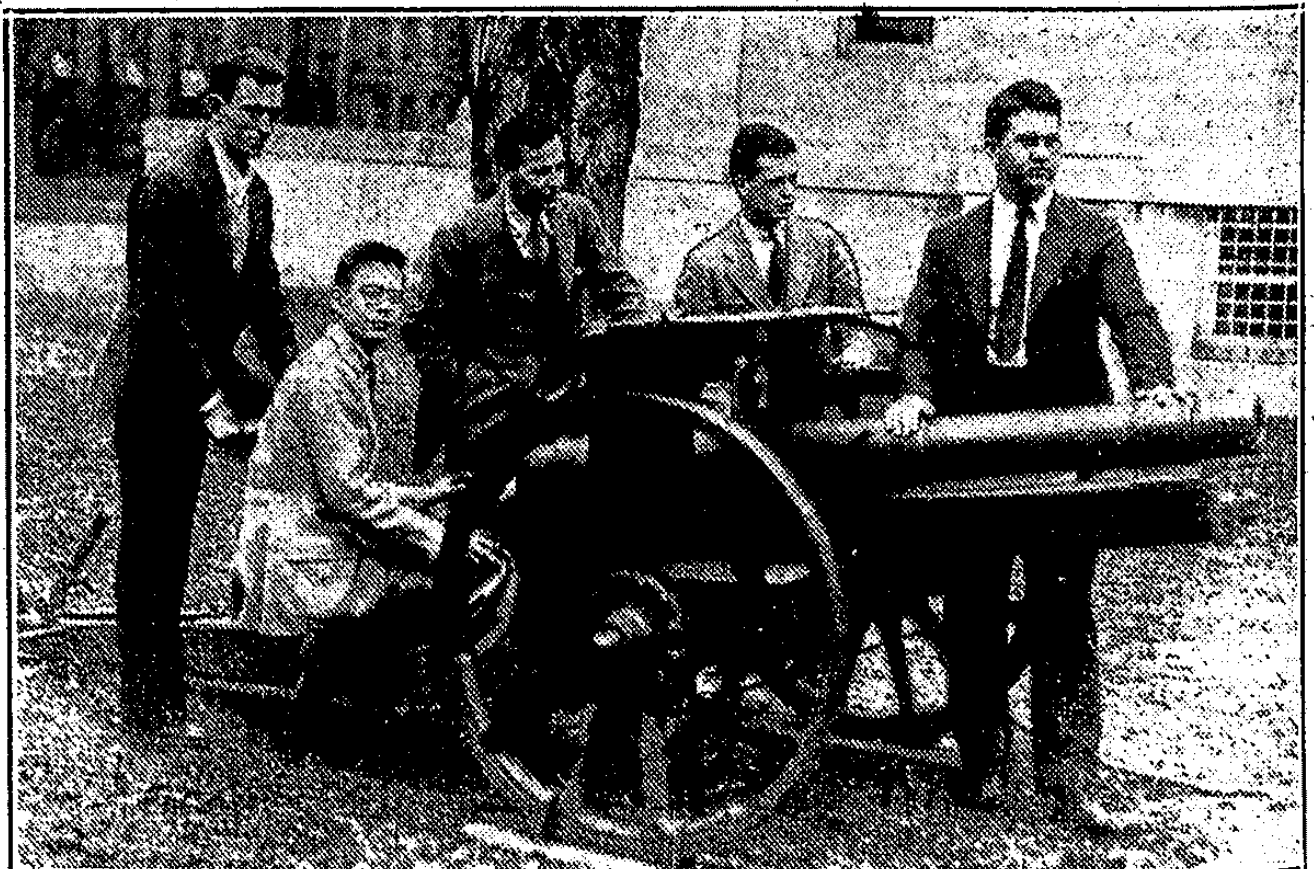
Five workers were discharged and Baron, resting on the principle that the union means to protect the local workers, swung the whole town to his support.

Union Shop

The employer could not hold out. The discharged workers were reinstated. Unionization of the shop was effected. Wages were increased and the five-day, 40-hour week was established at the factory.

The town got together in another meeting to hear the agreement explained by Baron. It was only the unionist's plea for fair play that succeeded in getting the floor for a representative of the employer, who sought to offer apologies for the firm.

Veterans of the Future?



This scene is no military celebration. It shows leaders of the National Council of the Veterans of Future Wars on the campus at Princeton, N. J. These boys, in ridiculing war, propose payment of future war bonuses now so they may enjoy them before being killed on the battlefield.