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PRICE FIVE CENTS

WOODRING, A FASCIST, TO HEAD U. S. WAR DEPT.

Hy Fish Jailed As Picketing Irks Gadola

FLINT, Mich.—Charged with contempt of court, Hy and Fania Fish, Harry Fleischmann and nine members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 57, are out on bonds ranging from \$100 to \$500 after spending a night in the county jail for alleged violation of an injunction issued by Judge Paul Gadola. This labor-hating judge became famous when he issued a sweeping injunction against the United Automobile Workers of America during the great sit-down strike earlier this year, and when he refused to make public the results of an investigation he conducted about the Black Legion.

Local 57, which is composed of cleaners, dyers and pressers, was picketing the Flint Cleaners and Dyers after the firm refused to sign a union agreement already signed by 15 of the 19 cleaning plants in the city. Although the picketing was peaceful and none of the employees attempted to go to work, the injunction was issued a few hours after picketing began. The injunction prohibits all picketing.

No Price Fixing

Although the standard union agreement which Harry Talkow, proprietor of the firm, was asked to sign contained only provisions about hours, wages and working conditions, he tried to win public opinion by charging that the union demanded he set a certain price for his work. The union emphatically denied this.

A libel suit of \$50,000 has been started by the union against Talkow. In his petition for an injunction he said that the union was a "racket organization similar to that which operated throughout Michigan in the years 1928 to 1932, termed gangsters and racketeers and having for its purpose extortion and price fixing, charged to the public; that said hoodlums offer their services to the highest bidder."

Gadola Anti-Labor

Judge Gadola, in court, showed his prejudice by calling the union people on trial, "racketeers who commit more criminal acts in a few minutes than you can shake a stick at."

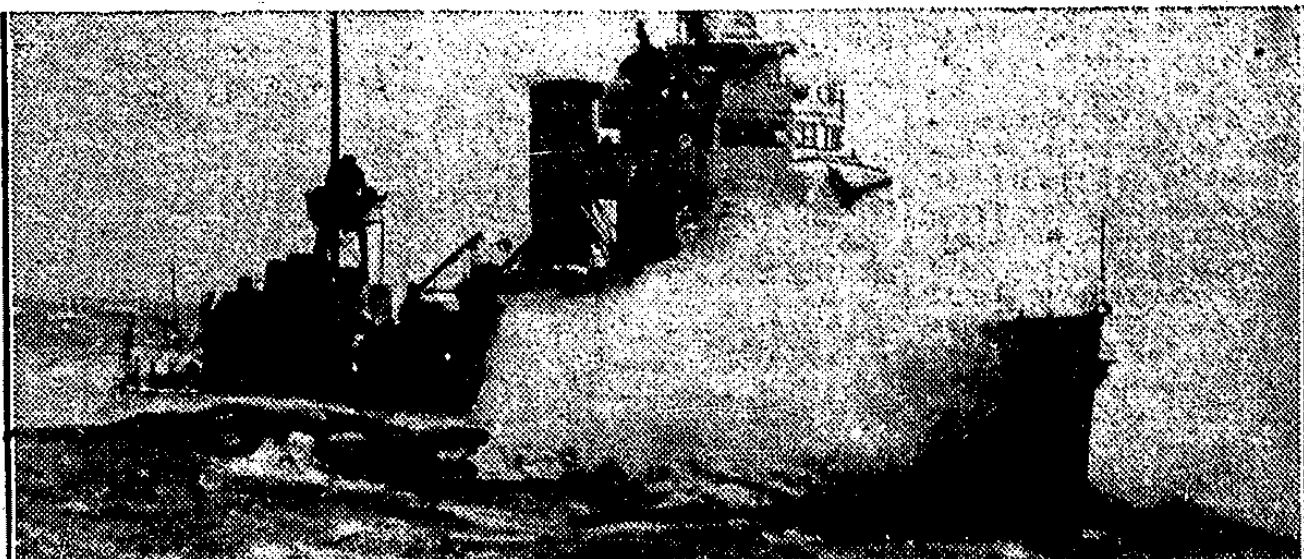
Labor is aroused against Gadola and proceedings may be instituted to force him off the bench.

The union attorneys have asked for a different judge to try the case.

"This injunction affects the rights of organized labor in the State of Michigan," Fish said. "We are going to fight it to the finish. The right to organize carries with it the right to strike against unfair employers. The right to strike carries with it

(Continued on Page Eight)

Preparing in the Pacific



This is the MacDonough, one of the newest destroyers in the United States Navy, rushing on its way to Hawaii to help repel an invader. The plans of the naval war games call for an enemy somewhere in the Pacific. Guess who?

The Sheppard Hill Bill Prepares Fascism

THE Sheppard-Hill Bill at present pending in Congress, lays the legal foundation for an anti-labor dictatorship in the United States in the next war.

The danger that the bill will pass is great, since it has administration backing.

The Sheppard-Hill Bill, although built up around a war time situation, empowers the President of the United States to invoke these dictatorial powers in the event of any "national emergency" proclaimed by Congress. Such an emergency may be a large scale strike.

What is Industrial Mobilization

The War Department's proposals for the industrial mobilization plan demonstrate the real aim of the administration. The plan provides for:

1. Laws to force labor to either fight, work for the war machine, or starve.
2. A controller of labor "who is to be an outstanding industrial leader."
3. No representation of labor, except on an advisory council which has no authority whatsoever.
4. A complete strike-breaking machinery.
5. The sending of objectors to war into front line trenches.
6. Compulsory conscription into the army of every man over 18.

The men at present in charge of Industrial Mobilization plans are the arch enemies of organized labor. Patrick E. Crowley, president of the New York Central; John I. Downey, vice-president of Bankers Trust Co.; B. L. Welchell, chairman of Remington Rand; Owen D. Young, chairman of General Electric Co.; Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York and now one of the Liberty League Lawyers; Irene duPont, of the DuPont British-German munitions cartel; Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, have been given dictatorial powers to crush labor by "labor's own friend" Roosevelt.

An Appeal for Dictatorship

The Sheppard-Hill Bill differs from the ordinary M-Day (mobilization day) plans in that it is an open appeal for a public endorsement of a wartime dictatorship. Previous plans for halting all labor opposition to war and for incorporating the unions into the war machine were merely secret blue-prints in the files of the war department. The Sheppard-Hill Bill, should it pass, would enable the government to claim popular support for repressive war time legislation and to make its dictatorial plans in the open.

The vague wording of the bill, which gives the President dictatorial powers, goes under the head of a bill to "prevent profiteering in the time of war and equalize the burden of war."

Sections 3 through 8 enable the President to use the same dictatorial measures in time of "a national emergency declared by Congress." Under this point, militant action on the part of labor,

such as a well-directed strike or demonstration, might become the excuse for instituting a fascist dictatorship in time of peace. The Sheppard-Hill Bill then, in addition to duping the public in the disguise of "equality" in a wartime emergency, provides for the same drastic fascist measures in time of peace for the express purpose of curbing labor agitation.

The reactionary trend of the bill may be surmised at a first glance by comparing its original form with the present one. Mr. Hill in his earlier bill had definitely stated his opposition to the conscription clause. This clause is no longer mentioned.

It is true that 85% of the war profits will be lost to the industrialists, but in time of war only. Munition makers amass fortunes mainly before a war by selling armaments to their own and foreign governments.

Who Backs the Bill?

Every worker must consider it his duty to fight this reactionary bill with every means at his disposal. He should see to it that his union sends a resolution to Congress opposing the bill.

The Sheppard-Hill Bill is not sponsored by the Liberty League exclusively. The Roosevelt administration stands behind the bill together with the American Legion.

Has 'Hitler' Notion of Military

CHICAGO — Protesting vigorously in a telegram to John Nance Garner, vice-president of the United States, and chairman of the United States Senate, the appointment of Harry H. Woodring as Secretary of War, now before the Senate for confirmation, Roy E. Burt, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, U.S.A., wired the following:

"The Socialist party protests most vigorously against the confirmation of Harry Woodring as Secretary of War. His action and public utterances both before and since his appointment as assistant Secretary of War marks him as a man dangerous to progressive ideas and movements. He can be considered only as a definite enemy of the working class. We demand rejection of his confirmation by the Senate. Confirmation means the approval by the present administration of his definitely pro-fascist ideas."

Woodring A Fascist

Woodring was attacked by the Socialist national executive committee in January, 1934, after he had written a widely publicized article in "Liberty" magazine in which he proposed that the army direct the country in the national interest." The article was denounced by Socialists as "a frank pronouncement of military fascism."

Woodring in this article declared: "Our army happens to be the only branch of the government which is already organized and available not only to defend our territory but also to cope with social and economic problems in an emergency. It is our secret insurance against chaos. It is our 'ace in the hole' for peace as well as war! If the army were so directed, it could organize the veterans of the World War, the CCC men, and through them the administration of relief into a system of economic storm troops that could support the government's efforts to smash the depression."

"We wish to remind the Senate of these pro-fascist statements which we have no reason to believe are not still held by Woodring," said Burt, "and register our protest against the appointment of a man who bears a philosophy so closely allied to that of Hitler and Mussolini and so foreign to the American democratic traditions."

Texas Labor Fights Anti-Sitdown Bill

Capitalist Politicians Attempt To Strangle Oil Workers' Union

AUSTIN, Texas.—An anti-sitdown strike bill is being pushed through the Texas State Legislature.

Some of the capitalist politicians are trying to talk labor into accepting what is called a "compromise." This compromise would ask labor to join with capital in condemning sit-down strikes, in exchange for which some of the most repressive features of the pending bill would be eliminated.

Should this move of the politicians go through, Texas labor would find itself tied hand and foot.

(In the House.—March 26, 1937, introduction of bill permitted on suspension of constitutional rule by four-fifths vote; March 26, 1937, read first time and referred to Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence; April 8, 1937, reported favorably, as amended; April 8, 1937, sent to printer.)

A Bill To Be Entitled

An Act making it unlawful for any person or persons to remain on the premises where employed for a period of more than three hours after said employment has been terminated, and after notice in writing has been served by the employer or his authorized agent upon said person or persons, whose employment has been terminated, and prescribing a penalty therefore; and providing that, in said notice, a certain place, other than the employer's place of business where the employee has been employed, shall be designated, at which the person or persons whose employment has been terminated can enter into negotiations with said employer concerning such amount as may be due him by his employer.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. When any person or persons are employed within the State of Texas and such employment is terminated; either by said person or persons of employer, or by the employer of said person or persons or the duly authorized agent of the employer of said person or persons, said person or persons, so employed and whose employment has been terminated, shall be required to abandon and

vacate the premises where said employment of said person or persons was had, upon notice in writing by his or their said employer or the duly authorized agent of his or their said employer, within three hours of the service of notice in writing, to so abandon or vacate said premises upon said person or persons, by either his or their employer or the duly authorized agent of his or their said employer.

The failure or refusal of any person or persons to abandon or vacate said premises where so employed after notice in writing shall constitute an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, or by confinement in jail of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00 or by both such jail sentence and fine.

Section 2. Provided that when said notice in writing is served by the employer on his duly authorized agent upon said person or persons to abandon or vacate the premises where said person or persons have been employed prior to the termination of said employment, said notice in writing shall be signed by said employer or his duly authorized agent and shall designate a certain, suitable and accessible place where said person or persons, whose employment has been terminated, may enter into negotiations with his said employer or his duly authorized agent with reference to the payment of any amount that said person or persons claims to be due him by his said employer; and the failure of the said employer or his duly authorized agent to so designate such place for said negotiations in the notice in writing as herein provided shall be a complete defense to any alleged violation of this Act by the person or persons employed.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT No. 1

Amend H. B. No. 1040 by adding a Section to be known as Section 3, to read as follows:

"Provided nothing in this Act

shall interfere with the right to peacefully picket and conduct a lawful strike not in violation of the laws of this State or the anti-trust laws of Texas, so long as the picketing and strike is not in any way carried on upon the actual premises owned by or controlled by that class of persons named herein above.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT No. 2

Amend B. H. No. 1040 by adding a new Section to read as follows:

Sec. 3a. Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any person or persons who shall enter upon the property heretofore mentioned in this Act for the purpose of arbitrator or entering into or negotiating a peaceful settlement, or for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Meeting Will Hear Dewey On Trotsky Story

All plans are completed for the monster mass meeting, Sunday evening, May 9, at Mecca Temple, at which Dr. John Dewey will tell the story of the Mexican hearings on Leon Trotsky.

Speaking with Professor Dewey will be the other commissioners, Suzanne LaFollette, Benjamin Stolberg and the attorney to the commission, John Finerty. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor of Education of Teachers' College, Columbia, will be chairman.

Beals Discussed

It is expected that in addition to a detailed report on the Mexican hearings, the commissioners will make a special statement on the resignation of Carleton Beals as commissioner.

In a News Bulletin issued today, the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky described the occasion of Beals' resignation in the following terms:

"At the close of the sixth day of hearings, Mr. Beals charged Trotsky with having sent Borodin to foment a revolution in Mexico in 1919. Beals asserted that he had received this information from Borodin (now an editor in Moscow). Subsequently Beals amplified this charge: 'Borodin said that he was an emissary of Trotsky. The Soviets expected at that time that England, France and United States would declare a war. The mission of Borodin consisted in fomenting revolutionary disturbances in order to oblige the American government to intervene there' ('El Universal,' April 22).

"This accusation could have only one consequence: to jeopardize Trotsky's asylum in Mexico or any future visit to the United States. 'When I heard Beals' provocative question,' said one listener, an anti-fascist exile from Germany, 'my blood ran cold. Only an exile could feel what Trotsky must have felt. Here was an attempt to take the ground out from under him and leave him without any asylum in the world.' Trotsky's own denial of having sent Borodin is objectively verified by historical documentation that Trotsky was in 1919 completely preoccupied with Red Army work.

Relevancy Not Proved

"But, quite apart from the truth or falsity of the charge, it had nothing to do with the Moscow trials. Mr. Beals has failed to prove the relevancy of the 'Borodin question; even the 'New Masses' could not make out a case for his

Leads War on Hitler



Known only as "Herr Schmidt," here is the masked person who announced in New York that he was head of the underground German seamen's union that is fighting Chancellor Hitler of Germany. He said the union was part of the Liberty Party, with headquarters in Cologne. He showed fake cigarettes containing printed propaganda.

'ALL' Is New Bosses' Stooge

By FRANK MARQUART

DETROIT, Mich.—By their creation of the American Labor League, the Michigan Manufacturers' Association hopes to show the employers of the country a possible way of getting around the Wagner Act.

Started in Saginaw, Michigan by Daniel Robbins, a clerk in the Maintenance Dept. of the Chevrolet Gray Iron Foundry of that city, the American Labor League is spreading to other points in this state and in Ohio. The Detroit Section is headed by one McDonald, a Ternstedt Company stooge, former editor of the Company Union paper.

Prattling sweet sentiments about God, Country and the Sanctity of Private Property, the American Labor League fumes against the sit-down strike, condemns what it dubs "unnecessary picketing," proclaims the identity of interest between capital and labor, and pledges itself to peaceful conferences and conciliation with the bosses at all times.

False Company Union

To disguise its company union

asking it; and no one else has been able to defend it. One must stigmatize Beals' question as having no other purpose than to compromise Trotsky's stay in Mexico. Let him explain away this dastardly act.

"Throughout the hearings Beals had asked many irrelevant questions with perfect freedom. The Borodin question, however, led the counsel to the Commission to inform Beals that the question was improper and irrelevant and to propose an evening meeting of the Commission to discuss the matter. Instead of appearing at the meeting, Beals sent a letter of resignation the next morning."

Tickets for the mass meeting are available at the Call and Labor Bookshops and at the offices of the American Committee, 22 East 17 Street, New York City.

character, it has a provision barring company union employees. Nevertheless it calls on all superintendents and foremen to join its ranks. It lashes out against industrial unionism and would organize workers according to "craft, profession and trade." And to give itself the earmarks of a bona fide union it charges an initiation fee of 50 cents.

Already it has succeeded in challenging the United Automobile Workers for supremacy in the Saginaw strike-bound plant of Baker-Perkins Inc., world's largest manufacturers of bakery machinery. Kempton A. Williams, organizer for this UAW local said that the American Labor League had only 30 members in the plant and that the UAW would be only too glad to have a vote taken, especially if its members discharged by the Company for their union activity, be rehired so that they could vote.

The strike was caused in this plant when the Company refused the UAW plant committee's demand that minimum wages be raised from 72 to 80 cents an hour.

H. Hennecke, plant manager, denied that the back-to-work movement started by the American Labor League representatives in the plant was in any sense backed by the Company. However he failed to explain why it is that these representatives are the special pets of the Company while the UAW men have been discharged in batches.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

on your copy of the Socialist Call. If the number on the lower left of this notice, or any number less than this number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

112 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

Jail Follows Tear Gas For Edwards, Sedler

DETROIT—Mich.—The reactionary forces in Detroit made another frontal attack on labor when all the 79 women and the 41 men arrested during the eviction riot at the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co. were found guilty of contempt of court in disregarding an injunction ordering them to vacate the plant.

George Edwards, UAW organizer, and Peter Sedler, active union member, were given the limit under the law, each fined \$250 and given 30 days in jail. Three others were sentenced to 10 days. The rest will come up for sentence on July 15.

The riot took place on April 14 when 700 police and sheriff's deputies, in the face of Governor Murphy's assurance there would be no violence, charged the sit-down strikers in the plant with clubs and tear gas bombs.

In answer to the claim of the capitalist press that the strike

was instigated by irresponsible leaders, the workers of the factory sent the following resolution on April 28:

Whereas, it has been implied in court and in the press that leaders and organizers of the UAW strikers at the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company acted during the strike without authority from the general membership of the strikers, and that strikers were coerced and misled by their leaders, be it resolved:

That the striking employees go on record as taking full responsibility for all action of their leaders and the UAWA organizers, and protesting attempts to discredit those leaders and organizers, who have had and have their full confidence and who have acted only on duly designated authority conferred on them by the strikers.

LABOR UNITY BRINGS GREATEST MAY DAY PARADES IN NATION

Tremendous May Day demonstrations took place all over the United States, setting a new high for labor turnout and indicating an unprecedented spirit of militancy and desire for unity animating the workers. New York led all the rest, with an outdoor parade estimated at 150,000 workers, and additional outdoor and indoor rallies numbering at least 50,000 more. But Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, Detroit and other industrial cities also had great mass outpourings eclipsing all previous records.

May Day indeed demonstrated that labor in the United States is on the march. Wherever there have been successful organization drives, wherever labor has stood up for its rights, wherever the lesson of labor solidarity has impressed itself upon the workers, there they came out in the greatest numbers on May Day to convert those lessons into greater bonds of solidarity, not only on a national, but on an international scale. On May Day,

American labor, first beginning to realize its own strength, stretched its hands across the sea to the workers in Spain, in the Soviet Union, in France, in England, in the fascist countries, in the colonies, for a union of this strength with that of the workers in all countries for a united fight against capitalism.

May Day demonstrated that the united front of labor, with the trade unions, the Socialists and the Communists leading it, is both possible and essential on issues common to all progressive working class organizations. Wherever a balanced united front of these three elements was created, it was possible to bring thousands of workers into the streets in mighty demonstrations.

Socialists Revolutionary

May Day this year proved conclusively that the Socialist Party and the Young Peoples' Socialist League are the only political organizations of the workers in this country which carry on the fight for the social revolution.

The Communists, for reasons which they may consider very good ones, this year dropped all revolutionary slogans. They paraded under good old pacifist slogans, they appealed to the "people" everywhere, the stars and stripes dominated in their columns.

But the red flag flew over the Socialist contingents, anti-capitalist slogans, slogans against imperialist war and for social revolution were unfurled for the workers to look at. May Day to the Communists may have been another opportunity to draw closer to the respectable representatives of gradualism; for the Socialists, May Day was an occasion for tearing the workers away from all class enemies, for re-dedicating the labor movement to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and for the establishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

NEW YORK—New York City saw its largest May Day in its history and the largest May Day in the United States when 150,000 workers swarmed the streets.

The demonstration was a united front of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the trade unions of the city. The trade unionists numbered tens of thousands and the local unions ran into the hundreds.

This giant demonstration took place despite the fact that some large unions held their separate meetings for May Day in various arenas and halls. Had the entire trade union movement turned out to demonstrate, as it is hoped will occur next year, the effectiveness of the parade would have been startling.

The line of march continued unbroken for twelve solid hours with paraders going by six and eight abreast.

New Bedford Has United Front May Day

New Bedford had the first united front May Day meeting since the split between the Socialist and Communist Parties. George Sanderson, the President of the

(Continued on Page Ten)

Ed Parker's Mother Has A Nice May Day

By GUS TYLER

It was May Day on Boston Commons. I had just left the speaker's rostrum, slightly panting, but exhilarated by the lively response of the assembled workers to our revolutionary message, to our appeals for aid to Spain, for a workers' Spain, for turning the next war into a social revolution.

As I began to weave my way through the crowd, a graying, middle-aged woman halted me.

"There is something very important I should like to ask you," she said.

I pushed my way through the dense audience with her.

"I am Ed Parker's mother," she began. And her eyes watered slightly. "I suppose you know who Ed is?"

"Of course," I replied. "I have been writing editorials about him. I should know him. And I had the pleasure of meeting him in Chicago shortly after the Socialist Party convention."

Can We Get Ed Out?

"Do you think that we will be able to get Ed out?" she asked.

I told her what we were doing for Ed's release. I assured her that with just a little aid we could compel the authorities to give him his rights as a citizen. And once he got his rights it would not be difficult to prove the frame-up against him.

"It is very strange with Ed," she continued with more assurance. "For the first years of his life, almost up to the time he went to college, he was a boy like other boys. His interests were not political. He played the games and became involved in the things that were most common to most boys."

"In fact," she smiled, "his father and I were somewhat worried that Ed would show no interest in those ideals which we have always worked for."

Ed Broke Loose

"And then, one day, Ed broke loose. He got to work organizing the unemployed. And," she nodded, "I knew that once Ed got into these things he would not let anything stop him."

"Do you suppose that we could get this meeting to pass a resolution calling for Ed's release," she asked.

"I think so," I told her.

Together with Phil Frankfeld, Communist Party representative we decided to propose a resolution.

"If only the workers would fight together against the bosses," Ed's mother sighed.

We turned to the meeting once more.

"It was surely a pleasant May Day," smiled the untiring rebel spirit who is Ed Parker's mother, as we left.

Dunne Speaker At May Day In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Vincient R. Dunne, Socialist candidate for Mayor was the main speaker here Saturday evening at AOUW Hall, at which local Socialists honored the 51st May Day celebration. The need of a revolutionary International was stressed by Dunne who pointed out that only a Marxist program can save the Spanish Workers and peasants from Fascism.

Joe Voorhees, business representatives of the Independent Union of All Workers of Austin, Albert Lea, and other southern Minnesota towns also spoke.

Earlier in the day Socialists participating in the largest mass parade of workers' economic, fraternal and political organizations in years. The parade took over 1½ hours to pass a given point. Some 53 workers organizations demonstrated, with the Socialists making an outstanding display of color, spirit and numbers. Led by the Red Sound Truck on which was emblazoned: "VOTE FOR V. R. DUNNE FOR A SOCIALIST MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS," the contingent drew a major part of the onlookers' attention, and a good share of the applause.

Socialists and Unemployed

At the Parade Grounds where the demonstration halted to hear the May Day speakers, V. R. Dunne spoke for the Socialist Party, and Max Goldman for the Federal Workers Section of Local 544, the largest unemployed organization in the state. Also speaking were Walter Frank of the Lathers' union, the grand marshal of the parade, Chester Watson of the Minnesota Workers Alliance, and Nat Ross, Communist Party District Secretary.

For the first time since 1916 the Socialist Party is running a candidate for Mayor of Minneapolis, but despite this handicap, the Local is campaigning vigorously for its candidate. For the first time in Minneapolis history a local Socialist has been on the radio giving the workers and farmers the revolutionary message of Socialism. Dunne will give two more radio addresses during the campaign; on Monday, May 3, and Saturday May 8, both broadcasts to take place at 6:45-7:00 p.m. over station WDGX, on 1180 kilocycles.

Long Talk

"Windsor Talks to Fiancee an Hour by Long Distance"—headline.

And just after we, who have to keep one eye on the watch during our rare 3-minute toll calls, had begun to be impressed by reports of Day's frightful poverty!

U. S. Labor Is Giant Awakening on May Day

By GENORA JOHNSON

This was my first real May Day.

It was my first real May Day in many ways.

May always meant Spring to me. And this May First was a true Spring for the American workers, and especially for our fighting auto workers.

Spring was the time when creative Mother Nature shook off her Winter sleep and awakened to new life. And this Spring of 1937 finds the great creative giant of Labor in the U. S. awakening from a long sleep and stretching his limbs, reaching for a new life.

The Flood

As I left the Mid-west for New York and Philadelphia several days ago, my first impression of Spring was not a happy one. I travelled through the flood areas. The picture was horrifying.

One can see pictures of the flood. One can even see movies and hear stories about the flood. But not until one sees the muddy waters swirling around one does it seem possible to grasp the full extent of this tragedy.

As I look back over these scenes now, I wonder to myself what destruction—many times worse than this—would come to dozens such villages and cities with a new war. I think back now and place this slight destruction wrought by the water alongside the prolonged bombing of Bilbao, the systematic destruction of civilization and the brutal mutilation of workers and their families by the Fascist reactionaries.

I must confess that my first impressions on my way East were unpleasant. It was a picture of destruction and great human neglect in the face of this destruction.

May Day a New Life

Almost symbolically, however, what I saw in the May Day demonstrations in Philadelphia and New York, displayed the happy aspect of Spring, the creative, growing strength of the workers and their movement.

Here I saw the builders of a new world, the men and women who would usher in the society of Socialism.

The thick collection of red flags was not the symbol of horror, of bloody destruction, that it seems to be in the eyes of the bosses. The bunching of red flags, carried proudly by our comrades, seemed to me to be the fraternal blood of the workers of the world.

There was a feeling of bursting strength behind these great parades, a new kind of flood-power. If only these hundreds of thousands of men and women, backed by hundreds of thousands of their brothers and comrades, would unite, what new wonders the world would see! They could flood the world with a wealth and happiness hitherto unknown. Their flooding of the earth, with their power, would be like the rising flood waters of the Nile which bring new growth and life with them.

Yes, the May Day parades were the answer to the horrors symbolized by the inundated regions of our Mid-West. If these

flooded regions were a warning of the destruction that would be wrought by future wars, the May Day demonstrations were a promise of the power that the workers wield to stop such a war and to end all wars.

In a sense, I saw, this May Day, both the cloud and the silver lining. I saw the horrors that uncontrolled nature might bring. And I saw the glory that organized labor may know.

My whole being sings now, as the marchers sang.

"A better world's in birth!"

50,000 March In Chi.'s Biggest May Day Parade

CHICAGO, I. — An estimated 50,000 people took part in May Day celebrations in this cradle of May Day, the International Labor Holiday consecrated by the Haymarket martyrs.

At least 15,000 marched in the colorful May Day parade from Union Park, three miles thru loop streets and down Michigan Boulevard to Grant Park, where an even larger crowd gathered to hear the addresses by Arthur McDowell of the Socialist Party, Elmer Johnson of the Communist Party, Abe Feinglass of the Fur Workers Union No. 45, and Sandra Slotkin speaking for the National Tea Company strikers where the CIO Warehouse workers and the AFL office workers are on strike together.

The Sun Shines

Best with a sunny day for the first time in four years the Chicago parade was unusually impressive but the show was easily stolen by the YPSL contingent in uniform with blue Spanish loyalist caps, and dominated by a solid forest of great red flags. Amalgamated Clothing Workers and ILGWU held separate May Day meetings of their own but many of their members left their own meetings in time to join in the United Labor May Day demonstration and parade led by the Socialist and Communist Parties.

Support of the fight against fascism in Spain and the demand for the final freedom of Tom Mooney were the issues dominating the parade and floats; although for the first time in years the Socialist-YPSL section was the only parade section carrying slogans for the abolition of capitalism. A genuine May Day celebration with singing and dancing wound up the Socialist May Day at the Debs Hall of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Center. They heard the appeal of the militant warehouse and office strikers of the National Tea Company and listened to John Handcox tell the Southern Tenant Farmers Union story in song and poetry of his own homely composition.

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FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS

The danger of repressive legislation directed against labor continues unabated. The latest news we have is from Texas, where the CIO organization of the oil workers is rousing the entire southwest.

A bill has been introduced outlawing sit-down strikes. The full wording of the bill appears in this issue of the CALL. From a first perusal of the bill it merely looks like a simple statute to enforce the discharge of an employee. Under this cover is the direct smack at the sit-down.

The chief strategy of the boss legislators is to catch labor napping. If the trade union movement is on its toes and gets into the fight swinging, legislators will hesitate, as they have, to push through these objectionable measures.

The bill introduced by Governor Murphy of Michigan is not quite as openly strike-breaking as is the Texas law. The Murphy Bill would merely sap the militant strength of labor.

His bill, if enacted into law, would require labor to submit its demands to a mediation board; it would prohibit all strikes or walk-out until the board has acted; it would empower the governor to put state police in charge of industrial plants in the event of a serious labor dispute.

The automobile workers' union has hit back at this pending legislation, because it threatens the entire basis of the union.

The fight for workers' rights, however, cannot be conducted only along the legislative front. Executive repression is just as dangerous, if not even more so. The actions of local police and mayors and governors are very often arbitrary and not subject to open review and debate before a deliberative body.

The fight for workers' rights must become a stern struggle against every-one of those petty and sometimes not so petty executive repressions of labor.

It is for that reason that the case of Ed Parker, Workers' Alliance leader in Illinois, means so much. Here is the case of a young jobless leader, deprived of every elementary civil right, because he dared to speak and organize on behalf of Negro unemployed, who worked on the flood levies and were cheated of their money.

The case of Ed Parker must be won. To lose here would be to tear a gaping rent in the entire fabric of workers' rights, especially of the unemployed and Negroes.

Rush your money to the Workers' Defense League, 20 West Jackson Blvd., Room 1008, Chicago, Illinois.

FASCISM PLANS

If there was ever any doubt about the dark fate awaiting the working class in the event of an American war, the events in Washington, during this last week, should have erased all question.

The government is stating, in no uncertain terms, that war means fascism.

The Sheppard-Hill Bill is a bid for a popularly supported dictatorship in the U. S. Vaguely worded, it may very well go through. The administration backing makes this more likely. And once this bill is passed, the government can establish a dictatorship over labor which the dictator may claim rests upon popular support.

The defeat of the Sheppard-Hill Bill will not end the threat of a war time dictatorship. But it will remove any claim of popular support for such a move. It will set in motion those forces which can smash a war time dictatorship, sprung upon the nation by surprise when war breaks.

Equally as ominous for the workers as the Sheppard-Hill Bill is the pending appointment of Harry Woodring as head of the War Department.

Woodring is a Fascist. We are not calling names when we say this. He is a Fascist, by avowal as well as action. His plan to militarize the youth in CCC Camps, in order to use them as storm troopers against labor disturbances is Fascism down to the brutal last detail.

Both these menaces—The Sheppard Bill and Mr. Woodring—are present with us, even before a war time crisis. The Sheppard-Hill Bill, with its clause permitting dictatorial action in any "national emergency" proclaimed by Congress, makes it possible to move up the horrors of M-Day to almost any day. And Woodring's plan to militarize the youth to break the back of militant labor is a peace time threat, not a danger reserved for war.

Workers, in fighting these menaces, dare not forget that behind these reactionary measures and appointments stands Roosevelt. Shoulder to shoulder with him stand the American Legion and the Liberty League. There stands the united front of the capitalist class.

BREAK THAT GRIP



Ed Parker, young leader of the jobless, held on framed charges in Cairo, Illinois, must be freed. Send your contribution for his defense to the Workers' Defense League. (See Editorial).

Relief For Flood Victims

That the people of the United States might know the truth about the worst flood this country has ever had I am giving briefly what has happened and what is being done since the flood.

No criticism is being made of the heroic work during the flood, for under the circumstances valiant relief was rendered and that too from those who came here from all over the nation.

Since the flood, now over three months, about 20 percent of the people have gotten back into their homes and business and 80 percent are still struggling for financial aid.

The local chapter of the Red Cross reported 31,000 homes and businesses damaged by the flood in the city of Louisville and Jefferson County alone. This does not include all along both sides of the Ohio River where entire cities were wiped out.

Banks are offered money provided good security is given.

Real estate sharks are watching for bankrupt property that can be bought for a song, under the impression that they can corner this property up and resell it at a large profit.

The Taxpayers League a public Ownership League is out for direct aid by gift from the United States Government and is circulating a petition for 200,000 signatures with the bill already being presented by Congressman Brent Spence of Newport for the program of the League.

Mayor Miller just at the end of the flood came out over the radio and declared the city needed no help; that they were not mendicants and as a result people all over the United States, ceased giving financial aid. A nation wide investigation of the flood conditions along the Ohio will reveal a

condition that will be startling. J. STARK, Secretary Taxpayers League of Kentucky.

Interviewing Interviewers

To the Editor:

After an interesting press conversation with New York reporters and after reading the actual reports in their papers, I must confess that my interviewers were more interesting than accurate in their description of some of my remarks.

I have one little comment particularly in mind. It concerns Governor Murphy.

One of the interviewers asked me what I thought of Governor Murphy as a friend of labor. I replied by telling of our difficulties in even reaching the Governor at the famous battle of Bulls Run, when the auto workers' blood was

staining the streets of Flint.

Another of the reporters then asked me whether it was not true that the workers were satisfied with Governor Murphy.

I replied that the workers consider him to be an improvement over the last governor. And really Murphy is.

This is not quite what the press reported. But, then again, maybe that's the reason we need a press of our own.

GENORA JOHNSON

HE PROUDLY STATES WHERE HE STANDS

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City open-shop vice and racket center of New Jersey, will go before the people for re-election on a platform of opposition to sit-down strikes and communism.

What about child marriages, Frank?

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JERSEY HITLER

By McAlister Coleman

One of the most unconsciously ironic headings that has appeared in The New York Times for a long while is this:—

"Hitler Warns he will Fix Morals."

The gentlemen with the Charley Chaplin mustache and the engaging morals of a man-eating shark tells his enemies in the church that he will make arrangements for the moral welfare of their young. The children, starting with the cradle, are going to be goose-stepped through the various Nazi organizations, serve in the army, learn bayonet drills and the throwing of poison gas. And that, says the Fuehrer will fix them, all right, all right. Nothing seems too incredible for this monster's megalomania. But for Hitler to talk about morals—well let's go fishing.

HITLER ON MAY DAY

That was a May Day speech of Hitler's and we were treated to some pretty weird stuff on this side of the water as well. "Happy Harold" Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey (save the mark) said that if they kept on paying relief in New Jersey they would make "bums" of the citizenry. Considering that in some towns, since the furnishing of relief was thrown back upon the busted municipalities, they are doling out the princely sum of two dollars a week for families of four and five, the danger of turning large numbers of the population into bums does not seem to be exactly imminent. However the Jersey Hitler is sore because money for relief has been diverted from his pet Highway Department which launched him on his glorious career. That is a department that is most zealously guarded by every ambitious politician in Jersey because that's where the money is, over there. Motoring is one of Jersey's major vices and the amount spent on licenses, highway gadgets, etc., is simply staggering in view of the size of the State. To use this for relief of poor people instead of the glory of the politician is in the mind, (if you will pardon that euphemism) of Hoffman, a major scandal. He vetoed the diversion, but the legislature, after their usual horse-swapping, passed it over his veto and did manage to squeeze out some seven million dollars for some 300,000 desperate people. Now Hoffman's busy laughing off the evidence in the trial of the Parkers and sending State Troopers to break strikes.

A QUEENS HITLER

Then we find another Hitler roaming the vastness of Queens, a borough of New York City, in case you have forgotten. This aspirant for Nazi honors is Borough President George U. Harvey who told a demonstration of "patriotic" societies gathered near the Prospect Park Zoo in Brooklyn in order to offset the May Day parade, that he would take all the Communists and put them on ferry boats and send them to hell after the police had worked on them with rubber hose. He made the highly original suggestion that if "reds" didn't like this country they could go back where they came from.

THE NEW LINE FOR HARVEY

Too bad George hasn't been around to see any Communist affairs lately. On May Day they lugged enough American flags to make a D. A. R.'s mouth water. They have groups named after Nathan Hale and Paul Revere and Dobbin, his horse, for all we know. They have gone American with such a vengeance that their younger members are getting profiles that look like George Washington and the other Founding Fathers. First thing George Harvey knows they will be going round to his house with wigs and knee-breeches and demanding that he prove his revolutionary ancestry.

But May Day was a grand day, in spite of some of the harmless absurdities of making out that we are all good little patriots with a yen for life with a noble purpose.

I more or less fell into line up at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue at eleven o'clock a.m. Someone wished an American flag on me and by eight o'clock by the times the shades of night were falling fast, I was still marching. We made chumps out of all the capitalist predictors who said that there wasn't any real interest in May Day and we gave the City of New York something to think about. So far as I can remember, there has been no finer demonstration of worker solidarity in this country than was shown last week.

The New York police, as is always the case with radical demonstrations, grossly underestimated the size of the parade. And the capitalist reporters wrote down the enthusiasm both of the marchers and the spectators. The truth is the town was ours for the day. Again and again the strains of "The Internationale" silenced the usual city sounds. For every Socialist who was out on May Day, I think it safe to say that nothing more thrilling and significant has been seen in our times.

Factional Tactics Laid to Communists In Teachers Local

A very serious situation has developed recently in a number of unions where the Communists, who claim to be part of the progressive tendency in the labor movement, have been practising bureaucratic methods against the membership. Although we are accustomed in the labor movement to the activities of conservative leaders who stifle democracy and persecute members in too many instances because of their political views, we are not until recently acquainted with the Communist version of the same.

From time to time, we have been compelled to call attention to this very serious and dangerous development. This week, we are running a statement of progressive teachers in Local 453 of the Teachers' union. Although this is only one local, it is a warning to workers in all unions where the Communists are a force.

An Open Letter to the Project Educator

To The Editor:

The bulk of the members of Local 453 who did not vote in the recent election and who do not attend the membership meetings have only one source of information about union affairs. This is the Project Educator. The dues and interests of every union member sustain and finance the Project Educator. Members have a right to expect that the editors shall keep the publication a fair mirror of union events. Nevertheless the Project Educator has become the house organ not of the entire union but a political group which controls the union.

Factional Attacks

The Project Educator of April 24 has a story presumably reporting the proceedings of the membership meeting of April 17. It states that "hoodlumism" and a "disruptive filibuster" were conducted by "exponents of Trotskyism, Lovestonism, and bogus Socialism" "under the leadership of an avowed follower of the pro-Fascist reactionary Leon Trotsky." This article is a vicious and factional misrepresentation of the events.

Distortion of news and misrepresentation of motives, now practiced by those who control the union, are the usual methods employed by bureaucrats to maintain themselves in power. The outburst in the Project Educator was intended to accomplish a two-fold purpose in this direction.

Bureaucracy

FIRST: The article is a smoke screen to obscure the facts of the latest and most serious demonstration of bureaucracy, namely, the elimination of proportional representation in the election of delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

This undemocratic reversal of a constitutional provision was suddenly maneuvered after the meeting had been in progress for two and a half hours and most of the members had left. Such reconsideration without previous notice violated our Constitution. A proposal to consider the matter at the next meeting for which every member might be notified was denied.

Thus this dangerous and factional change in the Constitution was railroaded through.

An Attack On Progressiveness

SECOND: This article is an attack upon specific political views distasteful to the union administration, but this can be considered only as the first step in a campaign to expel all persons who disagree with them.

This belief is borne out by the fact that in other unions the political colleagues of the so-called "Union Builders" have already come out openly with this demand. Initiated at a time when the entire WPA situation is in a crisis, such practices can result only in the weakening of our fight against the WPA administration, in our efforts to defend our jobs.

The officers of our union are serving notice to the membership that any member who refuses to accept political ideas will be met by denial of his rights to expression at union membership meetings, and further, that persistent opposition will be met by expulsion.

Red-Baiting

They have already gone so far as to publish the name of a militant union member who holds radical views. Such actions provide fuel for the red-baiting campaign conducted by the WPA authorities, and aid the reactionary labor bureaucrats in their attempt to drive militant workers out of the labor movement.

Our contention that the union administration looks upon our union as a tool to further their political purpose is further borne out by the membership meeting. Important matters were neglected, but the responsibility for this rests with the union administration.

The Progressives, both at the Executive Board and at the membership meeting, urged that we consider first, plans for union actions and the unfinished constitution, and then such items as affiliation to the American League Against War and Fascism. As usual, the union administration insisted that vital union matters be placed in position secondary to purely political issues. This is the reason for a futile meeting, not that union members exercised their rights before us.

Let the union membership beware of such factional use of their organization. Let them beware of the destruction of democratic procedures in the name of democracy. Continuation of such practices by self-styled "Union Builders" will bring destruction of the union and will leave WPA workers without an organization to withstand the attacks which face us.

Union members should at once make known their objections to this misuse of the union's official paper, and to the assumption of bureaucratic power by the union administration. Take action at meetings on your job location, project section, and the Delegates Assembly.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP,
Local 453

Hearn Workers Win Union Recognition

Hearn's, with a store in the Bronx and another on Manhattan's 14th St., is the first major New York department store to sign a contract with the Department Store Employees Union.

WORLD SOCIALISM

By Herbert Zam

The Commission of Inquiry of the Labor and Socialist International has just released additional facts regarding the anti-labor terror in Germany which should serve to spur on the anti-Nazi activities throughout the world. In releasing this material, the Commission comments that "the world is becoming callous to the atrocities" committed by fascism against the people, and that "Fascism is taking increasing pains to hide the knowledge of its monstrous deeds from the world." That is why many believe that fascism in Germany has become "peaceful" and "stabilized." Nothing of the sort is true, as the information discloses.

In the year 1936, there took place the following mass trials:

Wuppertal	600 accused
Hamburg	570
Elmshorn	270
Stuttgart	60
Zeitz	150
Duisburg, Hamborn and Dusseldorf (Bread Factory trials)	600
Lubeck	250
Kiel	60
Hamburg (second trial, new group)	150

In these mass trials alone, nearly three thousand anti-fascists were sentenced to a total of 9,000 years' penal servitude.

In addition to these mass trials, there took place 609 smaller trials, in which 3,283 persons were sentenced to a total of 8,249 years' penal servitude.

In addition, fifteen death sentences were pronounced and ten of these were executed. Eighteen persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 56 to terms ranging from ten to fifteen years.

The political affiliations of the accused were as follows:

Socialists and Free Trade Unionists	1203
Communists	898
Socialist Workers Party (SAP)	157
Rutherford Sect	330
Catholic and Protestant clergy	41
Lay Catholics	18
Foreigners	28

The following have been sentenced to death but not yet executed: Bruno Schroeter, Bruno Blank, Helmut Schweers, Bruno Blank, Walter Schulz, Walter Zimmerman, Richard Holzer, Adolf Schefels.

The statistics only cover the legally executed terror. They do not show the number of persons tortured to death, or otherwise murdered, in prison or in concentration camps. Nor do they cover the murders committed by the fascists in "private" life against workers and their families. The survey is furthermore incomplete in that all information is taken from the Nazi press. How many trials, and "executions" take place without being reported in the Nazi press? Nevertheless, even on the basis of such statistics, it is obvious that the Nazi terror, far from subsiding, is still on the rise. The summary shows:

1933:	5,645 years penal servitude
1934:	9,619
1935:	12,093
1936:	17,249

A peculiar incident has arisen in Czechoslovakia which may have far-reaching importance. In this "democratic" and "anti-fascist" country, the various government (coalition on the Peoples Front model) agencies have drawn up a law which if passed, will make Czechoslovakia the most reactionary government in Europe in this respect. The law is modeled directly on the Austrian "nationality" regulations, but is even more reactionary and severe. It is being vigorously combatted by the Socialists and other working class groups. The bill would give the government the right to deprive people of citizenship and make them subject to deportation, regardless of their previous status, that is, even if they were born in Czechoslovakia. One of the reasons for which this action can be taken is "action hostile to the State" so that any anti-government or anti-capitalist activities can be pushed in this manner. Furthermore, there is to be no court trial of the issue. The administrative bodies are given complete freedom to carry out the regulations. The government would therefore be given carte blanche to expel politically "undesirable elements from the country and to strangle any political tendencies the government does not like.

With regard to the status of women, the Czech Bill also assumes a most reactionary attitude. Women are not given the same rights as men to alter their nationality. It abolishes the hitherto existing right of a woman automatically to assume the nationality of her husband on marriage; this may be done only by special permission of the authorities, and one of the conditions for granting such permission is knowledge of the official language. In a country where some 40 per cent of the populace does not know the official language, the effect of such a provision is obvious.

This Czech bill should serve as a serious warning to those people who have such unbounded faith in the permanency of democracy in the "democratic" countries.

Can The Neutrality Law Keep U.S.A. Out of War

By GUS TYLER

Plugging ostentatiously into the midst of Roosevelt's war preparations, falls the Third Neutrality Bill. It has gone through Congress and awaits the President's signature.

What are the provisions of this neutrality bill?

1. Should nations go to war, or should there be a civil war of such a character as to endanger the peace of America, there shall be an instant embargo on all arms.

2. This embargo shall not apply to raw materials.

3. In any trade with belligerents, the foreign buyer would have to pay for and take all responsibility for goods purchased. This is known as the "cash and carry" feature of the bill.

4. American vessels trading with belligerents (nations at war) may not be armed.

5. Americans would not be permitted to travel on the vessels of belligerents.

6. No contributions could be made to belligerents. An exception could be made for food and medical aid, only with the permission of the president.

Will Neutrality Bill Keep Us Out of War?

The stated purpose of the bill is to keep America out of war. Will it really do so?

It is our contention that no neutrality bill of any capitalist government can keep it out of a great foreign war. A neutrality bill may place little stumbling blocks in the way of a speedy race into war. But it can not stop America's going to war.

Modern wars do not arise essentially from the desire to protect war time trade. The backing that the government usually gives to war trade with belligerents, leading to naval incidents and war, is only one of the contributing causes of war. But it is not the main cause.

Neither do modern wars arise essentially from the desire to protect only such loans as are made to belligerents during a war. This is also a minor cause, but not the basic cause.

Modern wars—imperialist wars—arise from the need of the capitalist class and its government to defend an economic empire which is built up during peace time and in the course of generations of previous wars of conquest.

Imperialism Breeds Modern War

The last war did not break out because of war time trade and loans. The war broke out in Europe—involving autocracies and democracies alike—because they were engaged in a struggle for empire, for strategic positions to defend their empires.

Modern capitalism, dominated as it is by the banks, is international in character; that is, imperialist. Unless the great capitalists of Britain, France, Germany and the United States can find sources of raw material, which they can exploit for their own interests, they will face ruin at the hands of a competitor. Unless they can dominate certain foreign markets, they will face bankruptcy at home. And finally, unless they can find fertile spots to invest their mounting surpluses of capital, they will be choked with their own wealth at home.

The drive for empire is as much a part of modern capitalism as is the capitalist himself. There can be no modern capitalism without imperialism. And

'Neutrality' Aids Fascists

The following statement on the recent neutrality bill was issued by the Socialist Party of the United States:

President Roosevelt persists in aiding the fascist rebellion in Spain by his neutrality act which is to replace the neutrality law expiring at midnight, May 1.

Permitting only the solicitation of funds for medical aid, food and clothing to relieve human suffering, and that at the discretion of the President, this so-called neutrality law still weights the scales in favor of the fascist forces.

At the demand of the President, Congress has acted to make it illegal for Americans to ship any war materials to the democratically elected Spanish government fighting against a fascist rebellion. This is called neutrality. But in reality, this action constitutes direct aid to the forces of Franco and Italian and German fascism.

From the first, Roosevelt has refused to look upon the Spanish government as a duly constituted government. This neutrality legislation puts the United States in the camp of other false upholders of peace and democracy—France and England.

The Socialist party does not expect these governments to aid the workers of Spain in their struggle for emancipation and against fascism. But we do demand that the working class forces here and everywhere be permitted to give every aid to the Spanish working class forces.

We are the real friends of democracy. We will defend every trace of democracy we have; we will press forward for the real democracy that the Spanish workers are fighting for—economic democracy as well as political democracy.

It is in this mood that we condemn this neutrality legislation. The fascists cannot be opposed with words and expressions of love for democracy. They must be opposed with supplies and men for the loyalists. They must be opposed by giving the government every opportunity to purchase arms and supplies in the United States. Fascists of the world stand solidly together. We, who believe in thorough working class democracy, can do no less.

We will continue to exert every effort to render aid to the workers of Spain in their terrific battle with reaction, confident that the solidarity of the workers of the world will be the only means of defeat of Franco and insuring working class victory in Spain.

the nation which hopes to be capitalist without being imperialist must perish as a world power.

In the framework of capitalist thought, the defense of the empire is identified with the defense of the welfare of the nation. The loss of markets, it is argued, will mean ruin for the capitalists—and for the workers they employ. The loss of loans and gigantic investments made in peace time, would mean financial collapse for the capitalists—and, hence, for the workers they employ. From this simple premise, it is rather easy to move on to the arguments in defense of arms, of armies, of military outposts, of strategic alliances, of war itself.

Should a war break out any place in the world—on a significant scale—American interests must become quickly involved. Should an imperialist rival be winning such a war, American imperialist interests would be directly endangered. Perhaps an American financed railroad, or an American owned oil field, or a government loan—extended in peace time to some government—would be endangered. Perhaps some military strategic post—necessary for the protection of our vast economic empire—would be threatened.

Socialism or—A War

Before the eyes of the American capitalist class—and before the eyes of all the capitalist politicians who can think only of capitalism as a worthwhile civilization—there will rise the horrible image of an economic crisis. They can not see the Socialist way out. They can see that there is a plentiful market for their goods at home, for millions still go hungry and poorly clothed and poorly housed. They can not see that there is plentiful need for capital goods at home, to build decent dwellings, to clear swamps, to prevent disease, to bring to the American workers and farmers the pleasures they deserve and the delights present civilization can grant. They the capitalists only see one way out: WAR.

Good intentions have nothing to do with the matter. The best of intentions will still lead to war,

Guess Why



Juan March, richest man in Spain and financial backer of the rebel insurrection is on a visit to Rome. He said he just came for a "visit."

so long as the profit motive rules. It is true, of course, that wars have been extended, and fomented, and intensified by men who have, in a criminally calculating fashion, revelled in war, because these wars presented a chance to sell armaments. These peddlers in arms are self recognized Merchants of Death. But modern wars can, and do, and will arise without the direct instigation of these vampires. Modern wars arise from well intentioned, as well as wicked, capitalists.

War a Continuation Of Politics

Modern war is a continuation of international politics by force-

ful means, just as all war is the continuation of politics by different means. Class war is not basically different from the daily struggles of the workers. Outright violence is merely an expression of the class struggle when either one side or the other can no longer defend itself through the normal means. War is an explosion resultant upon the accumulation of long brewed political ingredients. Imperialist war is the continuation of the international struggle that goes on daily, an unceasing competition for materials, markets, and fields for investment. Imperialist war will only end when the system of capitalism ends.

The neutrality bill creates nothing but an illusion when it claims to stop a new war. It can do nothing of the sort.

The neutrality bill will stop arms shipments. It will relieve the American navy from the responsibility of protecting American trade in raw materials with belligerents. It will not permit American citizens to jeopardize their lives on the high seas.

But the bill does not, as it can not, dissolve the American empire. It does not relieve the capitalist government from protecting the present capitalist investments abroad. It does not surrender American control over millions of exploited people throughout the world. The neutrality bill will not keep America out of war.

Is the Neutrality Bill Neutral?

The "cash and carry" provision of the neutrality bill is a pro-British and pro-French move. From an examination of the law this is not to be found. But an examination of the map makes this obvious.

England and France are so located geographically as to find it least difficult to purchase materials, pay for it, and then carry it safely home. Their likely opponents in a new war, Germany and Italy, will find it most difficult to "carry" in their own vessels to safety.

This feature of the bill must be laid against the background

of international conversations and moves for alliance which have been in progress between the old World War allies during the last few months. Under the provisions of the present law, the U.S. government could act as a virtual ally of France and England—without declaring war.

Against the Spanish Workers' Struggle

The most vicious section of this so-called neutrality bill is its anti-working class character as it applies to the present civil war in Spain.

For some months now the shipment of arms to Spain has been forbidden. The new law empowers the president to continue this embargo. But it empowers the president to do so—at his own discretion.

To do this, the law makes a distinction between wars and civil wars. As soon as a war breaks out, the President of the United States merely has to "proclaim" it; and then the embargo goes into effect. But if a civil war breaks out, the president may determine whether or not he wishes an embargo. This depends upon whether or not he thinks in his judgment that "such civil strife is of a magnitude or is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition or implements of war from the U.S. to such foreign State would endanger or threaten the peace of the U.S."

This means that the President of the U.S. may embargo Spain and not embargo China. He may—and practice has proven that he will—boycott aid when workers need it and grant aid when capitalists need it.

The bill does not permit one to "solicit or receive" contributions for a faction at war. But—rather indicatively—it does not prevent one from "GIVING" a contribution to a faction at war.

Gives Aid to One Side

Coming as this bill does in the midst of the Spanish civil war, it is highly significant that contributions, as such, are not outlawed. In the present Spanish situation, Franco can and does receive support from international capital. And the American bill does not stop it. A wealthy Fascist sympathizer can—within the law—send his contribution.

Those who are hit by the law are the workers. They do not possess millions to send to their comrades in Spain. The working class organizations in America which have sent aid have only been able to do so by appealing to the people, by soliciting aid. Just such solicitation is halted by law.

Even the right to raise money for humanitarian purposes—for food and medicine—is not granted. Raising money for such needs is a privilege which the president may, at his discretion, extend or withdraw.

The neutrality bill, as it passed Congress, is positive menace to the cause of the working class. It will not keep America out of war.

It will make America the virtual ally of certain friendly foreign powers in the event of a new war.

It strikes a direct blow at the Spanish masses in their struggle against Franco in Spain, and thereby places the U.S. together with all the other capitalist powers of the world in the camp of Franco's direct and indirect allies.

LABOR TEACHES ITSELF

Education Early Aim of ILGWU

By Mark Starr

Educational Director ILGWU

Not only has the ILGWU done splendid work in pioneering sanitary conditions in the production of women's clothes, shortened the work week from 60 hours to 36, raised wages considerably and given the workers some say in the control of their work conditions, but it has also made a material contribution to the cultural life of the community by a wide and varied scheme of educational activity. With other educators, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Prof. H. A. Overstreet of New York University and Dr. H. J. Garman of Columbia only recently at the anniversary luncheon run by our Student Fellowship paid their tribute to the Union for this service to American life.

Garment Union Head

The garment workers' unions in general, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—the ILGWU—in particular, are outstanding among the American unions in their support of workers' education. The reason is easily understood. Many of the founders of these unions were Americans by choice and not by accident of birth. They sought in the New World the liberties and freedom that had been denied them in the Old. Not the least of these liberties were free access to knowledge and the right to study.

Then they found that in America they had to rebel against exploitation in the sweatshops, as they had rebelled against the tyrannies of the Old World, and that they must win their liberty here through the organized strength of trade unions, their determination to acquire knowledge was in no wise lessened, for they clearly perceived it to be one of the essential elements of their united strength.

The needle trades unions have never been afraid of the intellectuals, never afraid to use brains and imagination to rally public opinion and forward-looking men and women of every class in its battle against the sweatshop and the degradation of human life which surrounded the early days of the garment industry in New York. That attitude is the basic reason for the success and the spread of the Educational Department.

Begun in 1914

As early as 1914—only four years after the ILGWU had really established itself—it declared in convention for "more solid and preparatory work of education" and set aside \$1,500, which was used to arrange for courses at the Rand School of Social Science, New York City.

When the ILGWU grasped the opportunity given by the NRA in 1933 and increased its membership from 50,000 to 200,000 (The present membership is 240,000), the necessity for extending the educational activities of the union in order to give the great masses of raw recruits the rudiments of trade unionism was immediately apparent.

At present educational activity is carried on in three general divisions: Mass education, class education, and training for trade union service.

Mass Education

In the first division are included educational meetings and lec-

Mark Starr, educational director of the International union, reviews the accomplishments of the ILGWU in this article appearing in the CALL. In this initial work of labor education, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has set an example for other unions, too. It is the task of progressive workers to advance the cause of class learning in their unions, to make workers' education the institution of the national unions alone.

tures; excursions and visits to museums, art galleries, and other places of interest; and all sorts of recreational and cultural opportunities that are provided for large numbers of people simultaneously. In order to bind the rapidly increasing membership of young men and women to the union, excursions of various sorts, games, sports, dancing, and dramatics are encouraged as leads to concentrated and serious group work.

Class Education

The second division comprises the smaller groups that meet in weekly classes for the systematic study of such subjects as economics, social history, labor problems, history of the American labor movement and of the ILGWU itself. "Tool courses" in English, journalism, public speaking, and parliamentary law are also included.

The third division provides practical training for union members who are likely to assume positions of responsibility, paid or unpaid, in labor unions.

Athletics

The union's educational work has shown continual growth in both extent and variety of activities. The recreational activities now range from tap dancing to baseball games played by union teams. At the forthcoming convention, men's basketball teams from Philadelphia and Local 102 will compete for the Hochman championship trophy and South River and Local 91 will decide the girls' championship for the Dubinsky trophy. There is even a local (Cleveland) which runs a golf tournament.

Man does not live by bread alone and union classes are not confined to economics. Our combined choruses of New York, comprising 200 voices, were able to give a complete afternoon's concert in the Adelphi Theatre on April 18, and the chorus will play a big part in the opening meeting of the union's convention at Atlantic City on May 3. A few weeks ago the 90-piece mandolin orchestra gave a similar concert. Special new music and songs have been written by these groups to enrich the music of Labor. Already 13 union songs are available on victrola records.

Drama

The Student Fellowship has just made its own movie which will be used with the larger sound film, "Marching On," and numerous film strips to enliven meetings and classes.

Several local dramatics groups have written and presented plays and "Steel," a 3-act by John Wexley dramatizing the work of the SWOC, and presented by Local 10, is enjoying a successful run at the union's own theatre, Labor Stage.

Union junior groups are being set up and health education is carried on in conjunction with the Union Health Center.

Last June in St. Louis, a pageant, "Surging Forward," in which 300 participants presented in a colorful fashion the story of the union, was given with great success. Two months later the same pageant was repeated in Kansas City.

20,000 Students

The report for the year ending in May, 1936, showed a total of five hundred and seven groups with more than fifteen thousand students. This year the total has increased to 20,000. Twenty-five local unions from Memphis and Houston in the South to Montreal in the North and from Bos-

ton to San Francisco have educational directors.

In 1935, some 300 members attended institutes and 19 received scholarships at labor summer schools and colleges. In 1936, 194 members attended our Brookwood institutes and 18 received scholarships.

Starting 20 years ago with an original allocation of \$5,000, the central office now provides twenty times that sum. If you include in the total the sums spent by the locals, the total investment in workers' education by the International amounts to \$200,000 or about a dollar per

member per year. The leadership of the International has not wearied in its 20 years of well doing. The General Executive Board members and the locals know that trade union ideas in heads must accompany trade union cards in pockets. Our members live what they learn. They make as well as study history. Encouraged by the attainments of the past 20 years, our worker-students and thinker-fighters will march forward to win that brave new workers' world.

Y. C. L. Meets in New York

Former Members Denounce The Young Communist League Abandoning Marx;

The National Convention of the Young Communist League is at present taking place in New York City. During the last few months there has been great ferment within the ranks of the Young Communists, arising mainly from the Communist abandonment of the principles of the class struggle.

This statement is not an official document of the Socialist Party or of the Young People's Socialist League. It is the personal statement of the signatories:

An Appeal to the Delegates to the National Convention of the YCL

Comrades:

Your convention decisions are already determined. In the very midst of the pre-convention discussion, those who, like ourselves, expressed disagreement with the People's Front, social patriotic line of the Young Communist League were expelled—for putting forth our revolutionary convictions at a time especially provided for that purpose. What a mockery of inner-League democracy!

Why these expulsions? Why was less than two weeks permitted for discussion of the draft program of the YCL (first printed in the "Daily Worker", April 10, 1937)? Why do the leaders of the YCL fear discussion, criticism? **Left Marxism.**

Because the YCL, like the CP, has abandoned Marxism, the Communism of Lenin and the Russian Revolution. Its program is class collaboration as against class struggle, People's Front as against working class united front, social patriotism instead of revolutionary struggle against all imperialist wars and governments, nationalism in place of proletarian internationalism.

Spain

In Spain, the workers and peasants rallied to Franco's coup d'etat by spontaneously seizing the factories and land, organizing workers' and peasants' committees and militia. They began the workers' revolution.

But the People's Front, above all the Communist Party, opposed these revolutionary steps. Unity with the liberal bourgeoisie had to be maintained at all costs. They became the best defenders of Spanish capitalism; in the name of bourgeois democracy, they dissolve the most democratic organs, the workers' and peasants' committees and militia; they physically attack those who raise the slogan "War at the front (unity of all anti-fascists against Franco) and revolution in the rear" (the continuation of the revolution begun last July until a workers' and peasants' government is formed). Just as Lenin was attacked as an agent of the Kaiser, so those who wish to follow the road of the

Russian Bolsheviks are called agents of Hitler!

France

In France, the People's Front government, which is supported by the Communist Party, bans volunteers to anti-fascist Spain; adopts laws for compulsory arbitration and against criticism of the colonial administration.

The People's Front police shoot workers who demonstrate against Fascism; and arrest those who carry on revolutionary propaganda in the army. The Communist Party supports the French army and navy, votes for the military budget, and is preparing the workers for the next imperialist war in the name of the defense of democracy against Fascism. Social patriotism is the essence of the Communist Party program.

China

Only yesterday this line was exemplified by the action of the Chinese Young Communist League. At its national convention, it placed the butcher of the Chinese masses, Chiang Kai Shek, on its presidium. Will your convention do the same?

You are asked to support the same program. The draft presented to you is merely its expression in the youth field. It is a social democratic or Left New Deal program. One remnant of the old revolutionary tradition is left: the name "Young Communist League"—would it not be wiser that this also be dropped?

Left New Deal

Left New Dealism: the struggle against the "economic royalists" (not against the capitalist class); the struggle for democracy which if victorious will lead "in the course of time (to) the realization of that greatest ideal of mankind . . . a socialist society" (not the revolutionary struggle for power, the dictatorship of the proletariat); against gigantic military expenditures (not against all-imperialist armaments and governments in peacetime and wartime); for "full support to the first kind of Socialism, the Soviet Union" (no unequivocal statement for the defense of the Soviet Union—or is this phrase too radical and sectarian?).

An organization "of and for America's young people" . . . "embracing the forward looking youth" (not an organization of young workers which embraces youth of other classes who give allegiance to the working class). Not a word of explicit criticism of Roosevelt. Not even the old demand of the YCL against military control of the CCC camps is mentioned. That would alienate the "forward looking youth"!

Trotsky

The draft program calls for or-

ganic unity with the Yipsels on pre-condition—the expulsion of the Trotskyites from their ranks. And by Trotskyites is meant the consistent revolutionary Socialists, the opponents of People's Frontism. In the Soviet Union, the bureaucratic leaders, who completely dominate the Communist International, have conducted monstrous frame-up trials against Old Bolsheviks.

Trotsky, the organizer of the Red Army, and Lenin's co-worker, is called an agent of the Gestapo. Other old Bolsheviks, the old general staff with Lenin, of the Communist International, are accused of plotting the destruction of workers' power in Russia and instituting a Fascist regime. With the aid of these "trials" a furious international campaign is conducted against the revolutionary Socialists in the Soviet Union, Spain, France and the United States.

All this is in order to put across the national program of the Stalin leadership, and its People's Front program in the capitalist countries! These trials make more difficult the defense of the workers' Soviet Union, the struggle against Fascism, war, and capitalism. Only if this line is defeated can world Socialism be victorious.

Unity of the youth is the need of the moment. Unity on a revolutionary program—a program which rejects People's Frontism and social patriotism and raises the banner of Marx, Liebknecht and Lenin.

That is why we join the Young People's Socialist League, the organization which scores of YCLers have joined in the past months. We urge you to critically examine the policies imposed upon you, and we are confident that you will reach the same conclusions as we have, and join the YPSL.

- CCNY DAY BRANCH—BOB TAYLOR
- CCNY DAY BRANCH—ISIDORE ROSENBERG
- CCNY DAY BRANCH—BILL DAVIS
- CCNY DAY BRANCH—MILTON ZASLOW (resigned)
- CCNY DAY BRANCH—ABE WEBER
- CCNY DAY BRANCH—MAX MONT
- TOM PAINE BRANCH—BERNARD LIEBERMAN
- TOM PAINE BRANCH—IRVING FEIGIN
- NATHAN HALE BRANCH—HELEN GOBRIN
- SUNNYSIDE BRANCH—MARTIAN MALRAUX (resigned)

New York City, May 2, 1937

International Officials Rush To Restore Charter As Pacific Seamen Vote Joining C.I.O.

By Joe Hansen

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 29.—A crushing acknowledgment of defeat for reactionary officials of the International Seamen's Union came in an announcement by D.D. Carmell, attorney for Ivan Hunter, I. S. U. secretary-treasurer, that members of the executive committee of the I.S.U. had decided by telegraphic vote to rescind the resolution of the 1936 convention which revoked the charter of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific.

This sudden scurry to restore the charter of S.U.P., according to informed sources, is probably motivated by the decision of the headquarters branch of the S.U.P. last week to take a referendum vote on applying for affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The I.S.U. officialdom supports the union-splitting bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor.

Although the exact terms upon which the charter would be restored were not revealed by attorney Carmell, he admitted that it would be under the constitutional provisions existing prior to the revocation of the charter—a point for which the Sailors have fought since they were ousted from the International. In addition, the per capita tax due the International since the time of the revocation of the charter would be waived without effecting the voting power of the S.U.P., according to Carmell.

What action the Sailors will take upon this surprise move of the I.S.U. Executive Committee has not yet been determined, since any decision upon accepting the charter must be ratified by the membership of the union. The Sailors have carried on the battle for restoration of their charter in order to establish that the convention which unseated them and passed reactionary measures to stifle rank and file control of the International Seamen's Union was illegal and unconstitutional. The outcome of this fight affects the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers, and Watertenders' Union as well as the Sailors.

Wanted Charter Restored.
"It has been the policy of the S.U.P.," stated Harry Lundberg, militant secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, "ever since the charter was revoked, to fight for its restoration in order to have RE-SCINDED; the illegal and arbitrary resolutions and motions adopted with respect to the I.S.U. Executive Board, and to have the New Constitution of the I.S.U., which was adopted after our charter was revoked; our delegates unseated (as without unseating us they could never have put this new constitution over) declared illegal and not binding ON ANY OF THE UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE I.S.U. We have consistently adhered to this policy; have never deviated from it, as we believed that until this was done, no UNION WITHIN THE I.S.U. would be safe."

The charter was revoked January 27, 1936 and the S.U.P. delegates to the I.S.U. convention

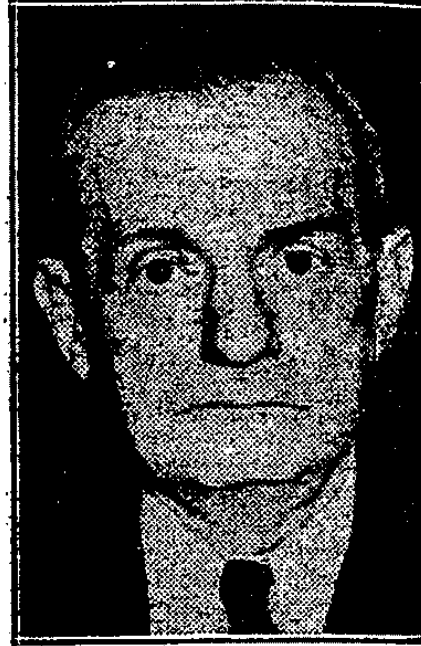
were unseated on the following grounds.

1. Refusal of the S.U.P. to reinstate Paul Scharrenberg.
2. Electing a chairman from the floor.
3. Violating awards.
4. Taking in members of a dual organization and also lending \$5,000 to the Modesto Defense Committee.

Paul Scharrenberg is a former official of the Sailors' Union. He was ousted by the membership for working hand in glove with the shipowners. Scharrenberg has since fought for passage of the vicious Copeland Act which is designed to establish a government blacklist system against militant maritime workers.

Modesto Boys Innocent
In the case of the notorious Modesto dynamite case, the chief witness against the defendants has confessed since the trial that he perjured himself and that the defendants were completely innocent of transporting dynamite, the charge upon which they were convicted. On the charge of "violating awards," the Sailors' Union has since the revocation of the charter succeeded in gaining wage increases and improved conditions from all West Coast vessels excepting tankers, (where the Sailors are now conducting an intensive unionization drive.)

"We know the real reason why the International took the action they did against us," commented Harry Lundberg. "They had lost hold on the membership—and their ideas are that eleven men shall have the right of determining the policies and destinies of thousands of men without their sanction. In order to secure that power for themselves in the future, they revoked the charter of the S.U.P. at the Convention, in order that they could have the necessary votes to amend the I.S.U. constitution in such a way that they would have absolute control—and the membership nothing. They could have taken this action ONLY BY KICKING OUT THE S.U.P. DELEGATES, because with the



I. L. Sharfman, professor, William H. Davis, lawyer and Frank N. Swacker, lawyer, have been named by President Roosevelt to try and mediate the dispute between 25,000 freight handlers and the railways in New York City and vicinity which is threatening to tie up all freight traffic in the big city. Because the majority of the freight handlers are Negroes, they have been shuttled back and forth by several Jim Crow unions with the resultant deterioration of their conditions. The C. I. O. is setting a fine example by organizing all workers regardless of color or nationality into the same union.

voting power of the S.U.P. if the convention they would never have been able to muster up the two-thirds majority to amend the constitution—and therefore revoked our charter—and 57 votes were out of their way."

Sailors Fought Bail

In the bitter struggle which followed the illegal action of the I.S.U. Executive Committee, the Sailors successfully fought all attempts to tie up their funds, to take away their hall, all attempts to set up a dual union against them, and carried their fight into the courts to establish the legality of their position. In addition they gained signed contracts with the shipowners, and welded the S.U.P. into one of the strongest and most democratic unions on the West Coast.

During the charter fight, Ivan S. Hunter, representing the I.S.U. Executive Committee, attempted to trick the Sailors into accepting a charter based upon the illegal constitution railroaded through the convention after the Sailors were kicked out. Part of Hunter's terms included the Sailors withdrawing from the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Further meetings to determine the exact conditions offered by the I.S.U. Executive Committee to the S.U.P. will take place at which Ivan S. Hunter and D. D. Carmell will present their proposition to representatives of the Sailors, Marine Firemen, and Marine Cooks, and outline their position upon the status of the firemen and cooks.

Can They Settle It?

Hy Fish Jailed As Picketing Irks Gadola

(Continued from Page One)
the right to picket. This right must be protected."

Robert Travis, organization director of the U.A.W.A., pledged the support of the 35,000 organized auto workers to the striking cleaners.

Excerpts from the hearing, as reported in the Flint Journal, follow:

Boyer, a senior at Central High school, and Ragnone said they had been sent to Talkow's plant by their employees to relieve on the picket line. Boyer said he had been in the line five minutes when he was arrested.

Judge Gadola told the youth to

go back to the school to finish his work.

"Keep away from these racketeers," he told him. "They've committed more criminal acts in a few minutes than you could shake a stick at."

To Mrs. Fish, Judge Gadola said: "You had no interest here outside of creating trouble, did you?"

"That is not so," she replied. "I suppose you were just there by accident?" he said.

"I came to help."

Had Worn Red Beret
Setting her bond at \$500, Judge Gadola said:

"You forgot to wear your red beret. Why didn't you wear that? It would look pretty here in court. I don't suppose you march under the red flag, too?"

"Not exactly," said Mrs. Fish. "I'm glad you expressed it that way," the judge replied.

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- (2) Shortcomings of the Wagner Act
- (3) Capital's Offensive Against Labor. (A Study of the devices planned by employers to circumvent the Wagner Act.)

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Recovery Without Re-employment, by Joel Seidman.
Urban Workers on Relief.

Towards an Economy of Plenty: Can we have abundance?

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'Middletown' Worried According to Lynds

"Middletown in Transition," a Study in Cultural Conflicts, by Robert S. Lynd and Helen M. Lynd, published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$5.00. 604 pp.

"Middletown in Transition," an accurate and honest portrayal of what has taken place in a middle western city (Muncie, Indiana, though the authors do not tell us this), during the last twelve years, is in reality a damning indictment

of capitalist "culture" and the power and control exerted over the lives of American citizens by businessmen and their various institutions, including press, Chamber of Commerce, church, community chest, rotary club, and politicians.

In 1929 Robert S. Lynd and Helen M. Lynd wrote "Middletown" in which they told how Middletown's 35,000 people worked, lived and laughed in prosperity. Now they have presented us with a volume discussing Middletown in depression, and Middletown no longer laughs—it worries.

Oh, the ruling group laughs, yes, but down underneath they are scared stiff, as they confided to the Lynds, because they see no solution to the present capitalist dilemma, but only the inevitableness of a next crisis and depression.

The old American tradition that one can always climb the ladder of success still persists in Middletown, but not as strongly in the working class as in the business class, the Lynds reveal.

"Middletown's industries consist more than ever before of a large, crowded floor of little differentiated 'hands', and a different class of individuals doing all the 'going up' in a world of their own largely beyond the reach of the working class," the Lynds point out, and then add, significantly: "And this situation has been aggravated by the depression . . . The scene would seem to be set for the emer-

gence of class consciousness and possible eventual conflict."

That the upper class of Middletown—or rather of America, for Middletown is typically the United States—will tend toward fascism as their answer to this emerging class consciousness, is the implication imbedded in the final words of "Middletown in Transition."

"At the moment," the authors write, "Middletown businessmen are bitterly opposed to 'bureaucracy' and to 'centralized control,' but it is at least possible that this opposition in the name of traditional laissez-faire freedom, would recede in the face of a seizure of power carefully engineered as by the business class and for the business class and publicized in the name of Americanism and prosperity."

One of the surest ways to head off such an eventuality is to build a strong labor movement. In their chapter on "Getting A Living," the Lynds disclose how the officials of the A. F. of L. are hindering this development.

In the local glass works, in the wire plant, and in the auto factory (prior to formation of the CIO auto union), the Middletown Central Labor Union attempted organization, and in each case its activities were dampened, or rather be-headed, by the A. F. of L. organizers who were sent into town.

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New York City

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MAX GLANTZ
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For A Workers' World
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She Commit Suicide, Says Franco



The sinking of the Espana, flagship of the rebel fleet, by five loyalist planes was a heavy blow at the rebels. If the loyalists follow up this victory they can soon wipe Franco out at sea. Franco denied that the ship had been sunk by the planes. She struck a rebel mine, he said. She must have been backing up, replied the loyalists, because her stern was blown up. Think fast, Franco.

One gathers from this volume a confirmation of those facts which we who have been close to the workers' struggle throughout the depression know: That conflicts have been sharpening—irreconcilable conflicts, that class consciousness and a sense of power has been growing among the masses, but growing all too slowly as every means of capitalist publicity is brought to bear to trumpet the merits of an outmoded era.

There is but one complaint this reviewer makes of "Middletown in Transition". Its price is prohibitive at \$5.00. I hope that some time a 25c. paper edition can be published and broadcast over the land so that workers everywhere can buy this book.

One hopes that the Lynds will make another survey a few years hence, and that that their next volume will be titled "Middletown in Revolt". When that happens,

we will know that the people of America have awakened — that they no longer accept depressions as inevitable, that they have started on the road toward socialization of the tools of production in order that our nation might produce wealth in abundance, as it could so easily do.—O. C. H.

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Playing Safe



Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas (how about the sharecroppers, Joe?) has little faith in Roosevelt's 15 per cent adjustable cut in relief. He wants a straight 10 per cent cut, no matter whom it hurts.

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Labor Unity Brings Great May Day Parades in U.S.

(Continued from Page Three)

Central Labor Union, acted as Chairman of the meeting. The speakers included William E. G. Batty, prominent member of the United Textile Workers, and Secretary of the Loom Fixers Union, affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

Herbert Evers, Sec.-Treas. of the Card Pickers' and Ring Spinners' Union, affiliated with the U.T.W.; Richard B. Moore of the International Labor Defense representing the Communist Party, and Alfred Baker Lewis, representing the Socialist Party.

The speakers emphasized the unity of the labor movement, the gigantic strides made for organization under the banner of the CIO, the necessity for curbing the powers of the Supreme Court, and support for the Spanish workers and peasants in their fight against Fascism under the Caballero government.

Comrades in New Bedford believe that this represents the broadest united front May Day meeting in Massachusetts, and attribute the success of it to the ability of all sections of the movement to get together in the New Bedford Labor Party during the past election.

Texan Workers Demonstrate Unity

Highly successful May Day meetings, participated in by the Socialist Party, were held in Houston and Dallas. In Dallas the speakers were George Clifton Edwards of the Socialist Party, Vincent Roxas of the Mexican Federation of Labor (CTN), David Howell, sponsor of the Youth Committee of the NAACP and S. S. White, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The meeting took place at Sullivan Park, Saturday, May first, 7:30 P. M.

In Houston a meeting was held Sunday, May 2nd, at the Workmans' Circle Headquarters, 1910 Bell Avenue, where speakers represented the Workmans' Circle and the Socialist Party. Mass singing and recitations were presented by children of the Workmans' Circle School.

Detroit Demonstrates For a 100% Union City

DETROIT, Mich. — May Day was celebrated in Detroit by Socialists, Communists, Communist Party Oppositionists, and some trade union groups by a joint demonstration for working class solidarity in Times Square. "Make Detroit a 100 percent Union City," "In Solidarity with our Brothers in Spain" and "For a Workers' World" furnished the keynote for slogans.

A telegram was read making a special plea for the freedom of Tom Mooney. The crowd cheered and voted to divide financial proceeds between aid to the Spanish Loyalists and a further fight for the freedom of this valiant comrade.

Resolutions were passed demanding the freedom of Comrade Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and

protesting the brutality of Detroit police in eviction of strikers.

Harry Fleischman, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and member of the YPSL was chairman. Hyman Schneid spoke for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, affiliate of the CIO. William Weinstone represented the Communist Party. The Socialist Party was officially represented by Frank Marquart, who closed the meeting with a plea for a solid labor movement as the basis of a Socialist World.

CIO and AFL Both Speak at Meeting

EASTHAMPTON, Mass. — The Easthampton Local of the Socialist Party and the Polish Socialist Alliance, together with the American League Against War and Fascism, staged a united front May Day meeting on Sunday, May 2 in Pulaski Hall; Oliver Larkin representing the American League Against War and Fascism, Brother Taylor, western organizer of the American Federation of Labor representing the AFL, and Brother Puzini, the business agent of the Fisk Local of the United Rubber Workers of America, representing the CIO, were the speakers.

The speakers for the CIO and the AFL, stated their respective cases in restrained and friendly terms, and the Easthampton comrades were pleased at getting official union representation at a May Day meeting.

Trager Is Speaker At Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS — Frank N. Trager, National Labor Secretary, of the Socialist Party, was the principal speaker at a May Day and textile organizing meeting here on May 1. This was the first attempt at a May Day celebration in this city in many years. Trager stressed the fact that the tremendous progress made by labor in all history has been only as a result of its own efforts, and these efforts must continue till labor is fully emancipated. He exposed the attempts of the Ind. Glove Co. to set up a company union and urged the workers to enroll in the C.I.O. organization. Nick Marsella, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Indianapolis, presided at the meeting.

Louisville May Day Preceded By Banquets

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A very successful May Day meeting was held here under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Journeymen Tailors Union, Textile Workers, Oil Workers, Truck Drivers, Candy Workers and the Socialist Party. The meeting was preceded by a banquet celebrating the 75th anniversary of the local Journeymen Tailors Union. Frank N. Trager, National Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party, was the principal speaker. Arthur Kling, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, presided. The chairman of the May Day Committee who was responsible for this successful celebration was

Calif. Goes Over Top As Sub Drive Starts

By JOHN NEWTON THURBER

The Socialist Party of California, which is throwing its energies into publication of its own official organ, Labor Action, has achieved the distinction of being the first state or city organization to reach its quota in the CALL Drive for \$10,000.

Through a generous donation made by comrade Stanley Most, the California total was pushed from the \$98 mark which it occupied last week, where it was heading the list, away over the total, and together with other donations from the state this week, the percentage of 112.2 has been reached.

State organizations which have far more members, which have state and local office holders, which are not supporting their own publications can well re-examine their own set-up and send in sizeable donations to the CALL Drive.

Most and Schwind

The California comrades, particularly comrade Most and comrade Schwind of California, have made grand contributions to the CALL Drive. California was one of the states which passed 100% in the Campaign Fund Drive in 1936, too. Their example is an inspiration to comrades throughout the country!

May-June Drive

And as this good word reaches you, we can give you some advance word about the May-June sub Drive which is being launched for the CALL by the National Headquarters this week.

Every branch is given a basic quota of 10 new subscribers which are to be secured during these two months. Honorary ratings will be given to branches getting in 10 new subs, 25 new subs and 100 new subs. Next week will be the first reports issued on this new Drive. An inside word in advance—one New York branch has already sent in 10 new subs on the basis of the announcement of the Sub Drive in last week's CALL.

Next week we will publish the directives for this Drive as issued by the National Office. Each

Emma Saurer, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

3,000 Attend The Evansville Meeting

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — A May Day meeting and celebration of the organization of 3,000 automobile workers in this city was held here Sunday, May 2, with Frank N. Trager, National Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party as the speaker. At the meeting it was announced that work had already begun at organizing two Frigidaire factories into the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union of America.

branch is receiving the special blanks for this Drive which were published for us by the Miami Valley Socialist Print Shop at Yellow Springs, Ohio. If you want more blanks, there is a further supply of them at the National Office and at the CALL Office in New York.

Get busy on the Subscription Drive now! The CALL and the party are of importance only as the influence of the paper is widened by an expanded subscription list.

Statistics on the Drive for \$10,000 for the CALL for the past week are: Previously reported, \$2,658.76; Received this week, \$140.05; Total thus far, \$2,798.81; Must be raised for the CALL, \$10,000. The summary for the week and the standing of states and districts follows:

Calif. ..	\$150	\$80.00	\$178.25	112.2
Boston ..	300	2.50	187.00	62.3
N. Y. C. ..	2,600	29.80	1,356.20	52.1
Detroit ..	150	5.00	67.72	45.1
Oregon ..	50	.....	22.00	43.3
N. Mex. ..	30	.....	13.00	43.3
N. Y. S. ..	400	6.50	169.34	42.3
Pitts. ..	200	.....	89.00	40.
Cleve. ..	150	1.00	51.45	34.3
N. Hamp. ..	35	.....	11.50	32.8
Mo.	250	3.00	81.50	32.6
Va.	25	.....	7.50	30.
Ill.	300	2.00	86.00	28.6
Maine ..	48	.....	10.00	25.
Kan.	50	.....	12.00	24.
Ohio ..	150	.....	34.25	22.8
N. J.	400	5.00	86.81	21.7
Md.	100	.....	18.00	18.
Texas ..	30	.....	5.00	16.6
Penna. ..	300	.....	46.45	15.4
Idaho ..	30	.50	4.50	15.
Ind.	100	.....	12.50	12.5
Ky.	50	.....	6.00	12.
Fla.	40	.....	4.50	11.2
Conn. ..	600	.50	66.09	11.
D. C. ..	125	.....	13.00	10.4
Nev. ..	10	.....	1.00	10.
Tenn. ..	30	.....	3.00	10.
Phila. ..	400	2.75	39.85	9.9
Iowa ..	50	.....	4.50	9.
Colo. ..	50	.....	4.00	8.
Mass. ..	400	.....	28.50	7.1
Dela. ..	15	.....	1.00	6.7
Chl.	400	.....	22.60	5.6
Ariz. ..	40	.....	2.00	5.
Head. ..	300	.....	14.55	4.8
Mont. ..	50	.....	2.25	4.5
W. Va. ..	35	.....	1.50	4.2
N. C. ..	20	.....	.75	3.7

WANT DOLLARS OUT OF PENNY

FLINT, Mich.—"We are sitting down on Penny's but will stand up for dollars."

"We are willing to work for Penny's but we must have dollars."

With these as their slogans the sales girls of the J. C. Penny Co. of Flint sat down last Saturday, demanding a 40-hour week and a wage of \$18 a week for experienced workers. They are affiliated with the retail clerks division of the United Automobile Workers of America.

The strikers were aided in closing the store by a number of members of the famous Women's Emergency Brigade who posed as customers.

Roy Reuther, U.A.W.A. organizer, is in charge of the strike.

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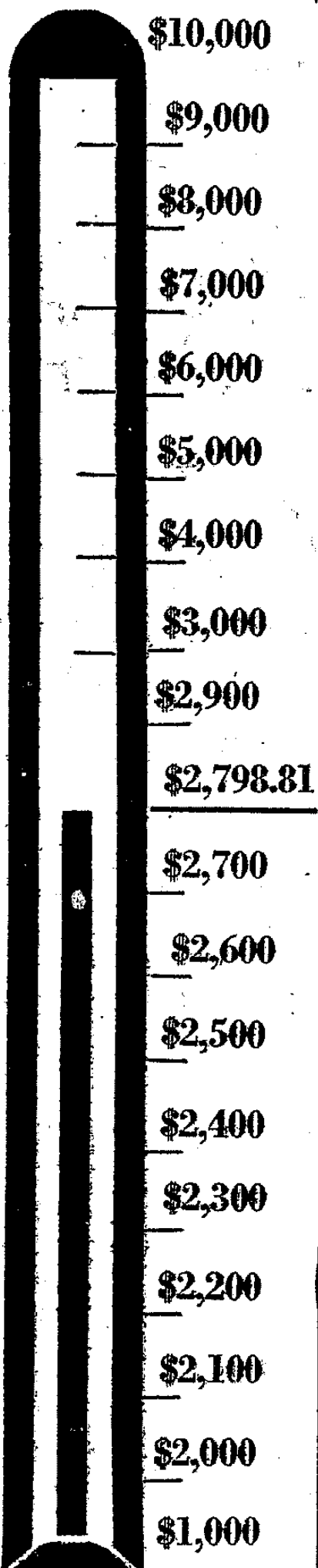
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Minn. ..	250	5.50	2.2
Wash. ..	7575	1.
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STAGE SOCIALIST CALL and SCREEN

Hollywood Craftsmen Picket Studios As Guild Confers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—This luxurious mecca of make-believe was thrown into confusion last week when 6,000 members of unions affiliated with the Federated Motion Picture Crafts struck for recognition. Engineers, painters, scenic and make-up artists, plumbers, costumers, cooks and utility workers flocked to picket lines conducted by the Federated and supported a solid front of teamsters, longshoremen and maritime men.

Reacting quickly to the situation, the Screen Actors' Guild, which embraces most of the big stars, lesser actors and extras, met and deferred action on a proposed walkout pending a conference with producers. The Guild struck out with its own demands regarding working conditions, time and overtime pay for free lance players and extras. In the meantime Hollywood stars listed as members of the Guild passed through picket lines despite a warning by the Federated that they would not be guaranteed protection.

W. B. Cullen, chairman of the Federated, said that striking craftsmen would take candid camera shots of those passing through the picket lines in an effort to compel greater cooperation with the strike by actors and other unionists.

Appeal for Boycott

Charles Lessing, spokesman for the strikers, accused the producers of subsidizing the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees as strike-breakers. He also said that he would appeal to the AFL to declare a boycott against the movies. Los Angeles theatres were picketed by unionists in an attempt to dissuade projectionists from showing films while the strike was in progress, and labor leaders on the west coast appealed to union men to stay away from theatres showing pictures produced by the companies which refused to recognize the striking unions.

Indications that the strike would spread to other branches of the industry became evident when draftsmen considered voting for a walkout. If this occurs, production at the major studios would be immediately choked. Moulders, machinists, boiler-makers and welders have already joined the strike and thousands of others are waiting for the call to gain better working conditions and recognition of the eleven unions affiliated with the Federated Motion Picture Crafts.

POOR BILL GREEN, SO CAREFUL, AND YET—

In response to the demands of a group of red-baiters, military men and self-nominated patriots, Tulane University at New Orleans has locked up many books and pamphlets in a storeroom without being catalogued.

The dangerous volumes from which Tulane youth are protected include the addresses of Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Film Starring E. G. Robinson At Criterion

Following the current "Thunder In The City," starring Edward G. Robinson, the Criterion will present Paramount's "Make Way For Tomorrow," beginning Saturday morning, May 8.

It is the story of three generations of a typical American family, who are forced to live under one roof. The squabbles, bickerings, comedy and problems which are expected to arise from such an arrangement, are present in full measure.

The cast is headed by Victor Moore, Beulah Bondi, Fay Bainter, Barbara Read, and Thomas Mitchell, and includes, Porter Hall, Minna Gombel, Louise Beavers, and many others.

Vina Delmar, author of "Bad Girl," "The Marriage Racket," and other best sellers, wrote the screen play, from a story by Josephine Lawrence. The picture was directed by Leo McCarey, who directed "Ruggles Of Red Gap" and "The Milky Way."

Pick Up Your Stones

While fighting proposed legislation to tax the wealthy, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce some time ago sent out questionnaires to big business firms asking them if they wouldn't move out of the state if this outrage came to pass. Most of the companies obligingly backed up the bluff by saying they would. Among the Yes replies was one from a stone quarry.

L. I. Paper Suspended As Guild Renews Strike

NEW YORK—The Long Island Press became the nation's second newspaper to close down as a result of an American Newspaper Guild strike action as the papers' mechanical workers refused to enter the plant through a mass picket line. International Typographical Union Local 6 supported the action by voting a \$33-a-week allowance for their men. The guild has been maintaining a 24-hour picket line since Hoffman, the publisher of the Long Island Press, rehired all the strikers, as per the agreement and then proceeded to fire more than 20 of them a day later, thus causing a renewal of the strike.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

New Radio Play By Shaw to Be Heard On May 9

Irwin Shaw, whose first play "Bury the Dead" was the initial production of the Actors' Repertory Company, has written another provocative play, this time especially for radio. Entitled "Supply and Demand," it will be presented by Columbia Workshop in association with the Actors' Repertory Company over the Columbia Broadcasting System, coast-to-coast network, on Sunday evening, May 9. Worthington Miner, who is currently represented on Broadway by "Excursion" will direct the dialogue.

Shaw Falls; Will Produce New Picture

After turning down repeatedly the most fabulous offers the motion pictures have ever made, George Bernard Shaw will make his screen debut in the dual role of actor-scenarist when he plays a part he has written for himself in John Drinkwater's British film epic, "The Kings' People."

This coronation film, the last work of a poet and playwright whose sudden death a few weeks ago shocked his friends on both sides of the Atlantic, will have its American premiere on the eve of the coronation, Tuesday evening, May 11, at the Belmont Theatre, according to an announcement last night by S. S. Krellberg, who is operating this house in West 48th Street.

The film will be released throughout England and the British Empire the previous evening by Warner Brothers Pictures Ltd.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Capitol's 'Night Must Fall' Proves A Genuine Shocker

By NATHAN LEVINE

NIGHT MUST FALL, with Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Dame May Whitty. An MGM picture directed by Richard Thorpe. At the Capitol.

When the Hollywood magnates can forget for a moment that Cinderella is their favorite heroine and somehow relapse into an intelligent mood, the result is likely to be good cinema. And when the Metro Moguls transform Bob

Montgomery from a cosmopolitan and likeable chap into a psychopathic, cigarette-smoking killer, it is the occasion for an extraordinary, startling melodrama.

"Night Must Fall" is the story of Danny, behind whose pleasant, innocent veneer is the insane and scared figure of a youthful murderer. With the partial remains of one corpse already in his hat box, Danny comes to the Bransom household, captures the old lady's affections and beignits her niece. Although in horror of being detected when the police start to investigate the murder for which he is responsible, and overcome with remorse for having accomplished it, Danny proceeds to a second, more grotesque killing.

Robert Montgomery does excellently by the role of Danny. The restrained playing of Rosalind Russell doesn't completely melt the picture's assumption that she has been thoroughly fascinated by Danny, but her performance too, is satisfactory. At any rate, this reviewer has been partial to Miss Russell ever since she was "Craig's Wife."

Almost on an even plane with the performance of Montgomery is that of Dame May Whitty, as Mrs. Bransom. In the scene in which she is left in her cottage, terrified by her aloneness and by the nightfall, she turns in as fine a bit of acting as we've seen in many a moon.

This critic on the left certainly recommends "Night Must Fall."

Ballerinas Stage A Flat-Foot Sit-Down

Undetected by audiences during the past week, the featured ballerinas who participate in "Frederika," the Lehár musical at the Imperial Theatre, starring Dennis

King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex, have been staging a "flat-footed" strike. No great novelty in such ballet organizations as the Monte Carlo and Mordkin, a "flat-footed" strike by ballerinas means that they will dance—but only on the balls of their feet. As few people are acquainted with the refinements of ballet, audiences seldom detect the nimble figures gyrating in a half rise, rather than the full toe rise of the ballet.

Flat-Footed

The origin of the "flat-footed" strike on the part of the temperamental ballerinas in "Frederika" springs from a demand on the part of eight girl dancers, led by the premiere danseuse Mae Sigler, for special dressing rooms closer to the Number One stage entrance. The ballerinas, in a verbal demand made upon Jerome White, stage manager, declared that ever since the musical opened last February, they have been forced to pass through the "open dressing rooms of the male chorus" and that they consider their troupe to be the equivalent of the stars.



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Curtain Calls

The highly successful run of "King Richard II" is scheduled to end on Saturday, May 29. It is probable, however, that it will continue after the announced closing date "due to popular demand" . . . Actor's Equity plans to organize the field of radio entertainment before the Fall rolls around . . . Tuesday night marked the 100th performance of the Federal Theatre Project's smash hit, "Dr. Faustus" . . . "Steel" holds over at Labor Stage on Saturday mats. and eves. . . Catch the extra-special revival bill at the Belmont, 125 W. 48th St. . . "Yes, My Darling Daughter" has been sold to Metro for a reputed \$100,000 . . . Vic Wolfson's "Excursion" also coming in for high bids. (Write a play, boys, there's still plenty of gold in them thar California hills) . . . Call the Provincetown Playhouse for free reserved tickets to their current WPA feature. . . "The Good Earth" will be plowed under to make room for "Captain's Courageous" coming to the Astor . . . Rebel Arts repeat of "Brave and the Blind" this Sunday matinee and eve should be top-notch performance . . . Why aren't more branches and circles running theatre and movie parties for the CALL?

EARL BROWDER

Communist or Tool of Wall St.?

[Stalin - Trotsky - or Lenin]

By George Marlen

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Lynching Must Stop

CHICAGO.—Passage of the Gavagan anti-lynching bill by the Senate was demanded by Roy E. Burt, National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, in an open letter to the members of the Senate. Pointing out that "many members of the Senate have of late vociferously condemned the sit-down strike as a violation of law and order and have called for federal regulation," Mr. Burt stated:

"We Socialists of course do not agree. But we are entitled to demand consistency from you. You must condemn the outrageous violations of law and order perpetrated by lynching mobs. Such condemnation can be sincerely expressed only by

The Shame of America



Such lynchings, of white men and black men alike, are legally outlawed by the Gavagan Bill, at present pending in Congress. The Socialist Party calls for the passage of this bill.

Passage of national anti-lynching legislation, for, as Socialists have pointed out for many years, only national legislation can deal with any effectiveness with the problem."

Burt Backs Anti-Lynch Legislation

The text of Mr. Burt's letter,

released by Socialist headquarters, followed:

"You will shortly consider the Gavagan anti-lynching bill. It is imperative that that measure be passed. Lynching has been justly called the shame of America. Since 1887, 3899 people have been lynched in America. Contrary to common opinion, many of those lynched have been white persons, and the crimes with which the mob victims were charged were in many cases not sex charges but

rather ordinary criminal offenses. "Each decade since 1897 has shown a decrease in the number of lynchings. While gratifying, this decrease has been intolerably slow. In 1935, there were 28 lynchings; in 1936, there were still 13. Already, 2 have occurred in 1937. It has now become clear that the various states are unwilling or unable to deal adequately with the problem. What decrease there has been in the number of lynchings within recent years may be attributed in part to the threat of federal legislation.

More Than Legislation

"We Socialists, of course, know that legislation alone will not eliminate lynchings. Much more is needed in the way of psychological readjustments. Even more important, we know that lynchings can be completely eliminated only with the elimination of the economic discrimination inherent in capitalism, which plays a large part in the stimulation of racial prejudice.

"But we know that legislation will help. Thus it is that we urge the passage of the Gavagan bill. It is far from the perfect bill, but its passage by the House affords the first genuine opportunity in many years for the enactment of federal legislation.

"Many members of the Senate have of late vociferously condemned the sit-down strike as a violation of law and order and have called for federal regulation. We Socialists of course do not agree. We think the sit-down strike a justifiable and a desirable weapon to be used by labor. But we are entitled to demand consistency from you. You must condemn the outrageous violations of law and order perpetrated by lynching mobs. Else you will stand revealed as placing property rights above human rights.

"Such condemnation can be sincerely expressed only by passage of national anti-lynching legislation, for, as Socialists have pointed out for many years, only national legislation can deal with any effectiveness with the problem. The charge that such legislation infringes upon states' rights is a charge without merit, for in this case surely, 'states' rights' are 'human wrongs'."

Nat. Exec. Committee Meets at Philadelphia

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first full session of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States, elected at the Chicago convention in March, will take place in Philadelphia, May 7, 8 and 9, it was announced by Frank N. Prager, National Labor and Organization Secretary of the Party.

Probably the most important item to be dealt with will be the report of the NEC sub-committee on press, which has been functioning since the last meeting. This committee will submit to report recommending the moving of the Socialist Call to Chicago. A similar motion was carried almost unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Call Association, the body which issued the Socialist Call until it was declared the national organ of the Party by the NEC at its first session in April. The report is based on the changes in Party structure accomplished at the convention calling for greater centralization and coordination. A central press, to be effective, must necessarily be located at the same place as the national headquarters of the Party.

Press Committee

The press committee will further report on further steps in connection with the "American Socialist Monthly," the Washington Press Bureau, and the establishment of an internal Party organ for discussion purposes. The committee consists of: Albert Sprague Coolidge, Devere Allen, Max Delson, Jack Altman, David H. H. Felix and Max Schachtman. Final action will also be taken

on several resolutions adopted in draft by the national convention and submitted on Peoples Front, Trade Union work, and Spain. A special committee consisting of Gus Tyler, Sam Romer, Hal Siegel and Herbert Zam has been at work on a Spanish resolution.

In addition to the final selection of the important national officers, the NEC will also elect chairmen, secretaries and personnel for the following national sub-committees of the Socialist Party: Labor, Education and Literature, War and Fascism, Youth, Organization, Constitution, Negro Work, Farm and Farm Cooperatives, Children's Work, Consumers Cooperatives, Finance, Press, and Public Affairs.

Will Attend

The members of the National Executive Committee who are expected to be present at Philadelphia are: Albert Sprague Coolidge of Mass., Max Delson of New York, Murray Baron of New York, David H. H. Felix of Penn., Devere Allen of Conn., Howard Kester of Tenn., Walter Polakowski and Max Raskin of Wisconsin, John Fisher, Maynard Krueger and Frank N. Trager, of Illinois, Ward Rogers of California, National Secretary Roy Burt, Ben Fisher, National Secretary of the Y. P. S. L. Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Party is away on a European tour. He will be replaced by his alternate on the N. E. C. Alfred Baker Lewis. Other alternates who are expected to attend the sessions include Gus Tyler, editor of the Socialist Call, Jack Altman, of New York, Charles Sandwick of Penn.

Boss Ranks Break; Workers Firm in Chi. General Strike

Two thousand workers in the luggage and allied industries of Chicago are heading for victory in the third week of their strike. One section of the bosses has broken down and signed with the general strike committee.

The strike, led by two militant Socialists, Samuel Laderman and Murray Baron, was called on April 20. It resulted in a complete tie-up of the industry, the first to take place in over thirty years of attempts at unionization.

The union has exposed work-

ing hours as long as ninety-four a week, and has filed demands for the arrest of fifteen manufacturers for violation of the state six-day week law. Joseph M. Jacobs, Socialist attorney for the union, has filed cases with the regional labor board against 22 firms who interfered with the workers' right to form unions of their own under the Wagner Act.

The ladies leather belt manufacturers Monday signed an agreement with the union, the first in its history. Reduction to 37½ hours per week and a flat increase of 10 percent in pay, were the major concessions in addition to a preferential union shop, time and half for overtime, and abolition of home work.

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