

DEMONSTRATE YOUR SOLIDARITY FOR THE WORKING CLASS OF SPAIN! INSIST THAT ROOSEVELT LIFT THE EMBARGO AGAINST THE LOYALISTS!

APR 21 '38

Socialist Call

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, U. S. A.

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All Out For May Day!

SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICERS



POWERS HAPGOOD
Vice-Chairman



NORMAN THOMAS
National Chairman



ROY E. BURT
National Secretary

21st National Convention Of The S. P. Meets

KENOSHA, Wis., April 20—More than 200 regular and fraternal delegates will assemble here tomorrow morning to convene the twenty-first national convention of the Socialist Party of the United States of America.

The convention will deliberate on many political, economic and social problems and the decisions of the convention will again determine the general course the Socialist Party is to pursue until the next convention.

All the work of the Party is subject to a searching review of the delegates and the convention, which is the supreme governing body of the Socialist organization, has the power to make any and all changes it deems necessary.

The convention was preceded by a meeting of the National Executive Committee which automatically acts as a credentials and arrangements committee. Special conferences of trade union, unemployed and Workers' Defense League delegates were also scheduled to be held today. These preliminary conferences are held in order to expedite the work of the convention.

A mass meeting is to be held tonight at 8 p. m., at which officers and executive members of the Party will speak.

A registration and housing desk was opened in the Eagles' Club, the convention hall, and special committees were preoccupied with the technical handling of all convention matters.

Roy E. Burt, Party National secretary, announced that the convention sessions would be open to the public.

Socialist Convention Facts

Place: Kenosha, Wis.
Hall: Eagles Club, situated on 58th St. and the Lake front.
Date: April 21, 22 and 23.
Time: Opening session convenes 10 a. m., Thursday, April 21.

OFFICERS

Norman Thomas, New York, Chairman; Powers Hapgood, Indiana, Vice-Chairman, Roy E. Burt, Illinois, National Secretary and Arthur G. McDowell, Illinois, National Labor Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Devere Allen, Connecticut; Murray Baron, New York; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Massachusetts; Max Delson, New York; David H. H. Felix, Pennsylvania; John Fisher, Illinois; Howard Kester, Tennessee; Maynard Krueger, Illinois; Walter Polakowski, Wisconsin; Max Raskin, Wisconsin; Ward Rodgers, Tennessee; Frank Trager, New York; Al Hamilton, Young Peoples' Socialist League.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

(Subject to the consideration and approval of the National Executive Committee)
Thursday, 10 a. m.—Opening session.
Report of Credentials Committee.
Organization of Convention.
Election of committees.
Greetings.



ARTHUR G. McDOWELL
National Labor Secretary

Presentation of resolutions.
Adjournment till Friday morning.

Thursday afternoon and evening devoted to committee meetings.

Friday, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Report of Press Committee.

Report of Organization Committee.

Friday, 1:30 p. m.—Continuation of Organizations Committee's Report.

Report of Constitution Committee.

Convention business.

Friday, 8 p. m.—Convention business.

Saturday, 9:30 a. m.—Convention business.

Saturday, 11 a. m.—Election of National Executive Committee.

Saturday, 1:30 p. m.—Election of National Executive Committee alternates.

Convention business.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Convention session.

PROPOSED COMMITTEES

General resolutions; Press, Organization and Finance; Constitution; War; Labor Unions and other Mass Organizations; Independent Political Action (Labor Party); Youth.

Socialists Demand U.S. Shipments To Spanish Loyalists

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Lift the embargo against Loyalist Spain!" was the ringing and emphatic demand of the Socialist Party of the United States in a sharply worded statement addressed to President Roosevelt this week.

Simultaneously the Socialist Party moved to exert every effort to mobilize all sections of the American workers and farmers to raise their voices against the criminal alliance of the U. S. government with world imperialist powers who are strangling the heroic workers and peasants of Spain through direct aid to Franco's horde of fascist butchers.

"The embargo leveled against Spain by your administration is contributing to the defeat of a brave people," the Socialist Party's statement said.

"All your words with respect to liberty and democracy become sounding brass in the face of this specific and concrete action of your administration."

The full text of the statement, which was signed by Roy E. Burt, National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, follows:

To the President of the U. S.—"The Socialist Party of the U. S. A. insists that you at once lift the embargo now applied against Loyalist Spain.

"For some time now the legally constituted government of Spain has been waging a heroic struggle against the forces of reaction.

"The Government of Loyalist Spain is one with which this nation claims to be on friendly terms. The workers and peasants of Spain are fighting not merely against the forces of reaction of their own land which seek to defeat the onward march toward liberty and freedom, but they are engaged in a life and death struggle against these forces backed by foreign invaders.

"In a very large measure the

handicap under which Loyalist Spain now struggles is due to their inability to secure the necessary supplies and equipment. These supplies and equipment are available for her enemies. The embargo leveled against Spain by your administration is contributing to the defeat of a brave people; it is a distinct aid to the forces of reaction.

"From the very first the Socialists protested the embargo. We insisted then as we insist now that the embargo worked against a friendly people and was a distinct and invaluable aid to their enemies.

"Your administration, Mr. President, must assume responsibility for the tragic crisis now confronting Loyalist Spain.

"All your words with respect to liberty and democracy become sounding brass in the face of this specific and concrete action of your administration.

"There is yet time for the lifting of this embargo. Every American tradition of justice, liberty and democracy to which you profess allegiance demands this action. Common decency and ordinary respect for human values demand that you lift this embargo.

"To continue this embargo means to condemn thousands of men, women and children in Spain to needless slaughter. To continue this embargo means to align your administration with the forces of reaction and unlicensed brutality.

"You and your administration are responsible for this embargo. We urgently insist that the embargo be lifted at once."

How To Reach Kenosha, Wis.

Kenosha is about 40 miles north of Chicago and it can be reached via the Chicago & North Shore Railway. The main station in Chicago is in the Loop at Adams and Wabash streets. Trains leave every hour.

If driving, follow U. S. Highway No. 41 out of Chicago until you reach State Highway No. 50—turn right on State Highway No. 50.

TWO ARRESTED IN REUTHER ATTACK

DETROIT, Mich.—Two suspects have been arraigned charged with the crime committed at Walter Reuther's home two weeks ago. Saturday, April 9, two thugs invaded Reuther's home, attempted to beat him and threatened to kill him and were foiled only because eleven friends of the UAW leader were present.

The two suspects are Edward Percelli and Willard Holt. Holt, until recently, was in the employ of the Ford Motor Car Company. Ford officials deny that he is still connected with them.

Those present at Reuther's home during the invasion identified these two men last week. The men were released on \$5,000 bail each and are scheduled for a court investigation this week.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The State organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union will hold a convention here April 23, Otis Sweden, union organizer announced last week.

A Brief History Of The Sudeten Labor Movement

The Social Democratic movement in the German Sudetenland around Karlsbad is almost as old as the Austrian Party. In this highly industrial section, surrounded by hundreds of small villages and hamlets, the Social Democrats had a large and growing following long before the war, then under the old Austrian Empire. The annexation of this purely German land by the Czechs, one of the severe blunders of the Versailles Treaty, and the post-war economic isolation changed this substantially.

The attitude of the Czechs towards the German minority was highly chauvinistic. Office holders were predominantly Czech. Unemployment benefits went to the Czechs in disproportionate amount. The German language was slighted. Benes said in the *New York Times* that they would not make the same mistakes again. As a result of these politics, Pan-German political groups were created, successively suppressed by the government, and resurrected under different names. The present name of the party is *Sudetendeutsche Partei* and its leader is Konrad Henlein, a one time instructor of a Turnverein (athletic society).

Socialist Union
Before the advent of the Nazis, the workers, like their comrades in the Bohemian section, were solidly organized into Socialist unions. The split with the Communists brought about a deep schism in the ranks of the workers. For several years in the early twenties the Communists had a mass following in both language groups. Indeed, for a while Czecho-Slovakia had the strongest Communist movement in the entire world except Russia.

With the ascendancy of Nazism, thousands of Social Democrats left the party to join the Nazi groups. These organized their own "trade unions", published their own newspapers, and carried the war into every social and cultural organization. Physical battles followed and meetings were often closed by the police. At the last general elections the Socialists lost 50 per cent of their strength. The S. D. P. obtained nearly 75% of the total popular vote, and the Nazis triumphantly proclaimed the debacle of Socialism.

Reduced to one-fourth of the electorate the Socialists took heart in the unbounded loyalty of their followers. Through the jobholding power of the employers, who were with them, the Nazis exerted pressure upon thousands of workers, yet the Socialists more than ever held their own through the darkest hours of economic misery. They organized the *Republikanische Wehr* (Republican Guard) and successfully withstood the assault of the Nazis.

Activist Group
As a counterstroke against the strong Nazi movement, the Social Democrats joined with the German Christians and farmers into the so called 'Activist' group, each part of which was represented in the National Government in Prague. An agreement was reached on February 27, where by the united anti-Nazi German groups obtained substantial concessions for the German population.

The Socialists of the Sudetenland are a hardy race, steeled and hardened through the year of intense warfare. Since the last election their ranks have stood firm. Membership gains have been small but significant. They will be heard from and will give good account of themselves if the odds against them are not too overwhelming. These loyal and devoted workers are known among the entire population, and if at the mercy of the Nazis, their fate would be a human tragedy, comparable only with the fate of our comrades in the Saar Valley and Danzig.

6,000 New Yorkers Hold Mass Meeting Against Lynching

NEW YORK.—Six thousand Negro and white worker demonstrated here April 18 demanding unity of all minority groups to fight against job discrimination; for freedom of the Scottsboro boys, for support of the oppressed Jews in Austria, and for solidarity with the people of Spain and China.

The demonstrators, about one-third Negro, cheered the telegram of greeting sent by A. Philip Randolph, Socialist, president of the National Negro Congress, who was unable to be present. Among the speakers were: Rev. J. W. Robinson, Gladys Stoner and Vito Marcantonio.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Negro Congress, and was supported by the New York Negro Work Committee of the Socialist Party.

2,000 People Attend Philly Anti War Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two thousand people attended the anti-war rally in the Metropolitan Opera House here April 6. The meeting was sponsored by the Philadelphia Keep America Out of War Committee.

Speakers were Norman Thomas, Frank W. Crosswaith, Roger Baldwin, William Fineshriber and Jack Lamping. Greetings were read from Jack Lever, regional director of the S. W. O. C. and Homer Martin. David H. H. Felix presided.

ALUMINUM UNION CONDEMNS F.D.R.'s MILITARY PLANS

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—War and war preparations were roundly denounced by the delegates attending the first annual convention of the International Aluminum Workers Union here April 4. The convention adopted a strong resolution endorsing the original Ludlow amendment, demanding the withdrawal of all armed forces from China and called for the expenditure of public funds for housing and relief.

The convention also adopted a resolution demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney. A donation of \$25 was made to the Tom Mooney Molder's Defense Committee.

Wisconsin Young Socialist Seminar

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A two day seminar will be held at the Young Socialist Educational Center in Milwaukee, 1637 North 23rd St., April 31 and May 1. The purpose of the seminar is to give some intensive Socialist training to the hosts of new members the Young People's Socialist League has been recruiting recently.

The program consists of classes Saturday morning, music and recreation in the afternoon and a speaker and a social in the evening. Sunday morning the classes will be completed and members will participate in the May day festivities.

Further information can be secured from the Young Socialist Educational Center or State YPSL Organizer, 330 Main St., Racine, Wisconsin.

WORLD NOTES

By JOHN MILL

Charles Rappaport, one of the veterans of the international Socialist movement, co-worker of Jules Guesde in his fight for revolutionary Marxism before the World War, contributor to many Socialist and Communist publications, and up until the last moment, Paris correspondent of "Izvestia," Russian government organ, has resigned from the Communist Party of France.

He bluntly returned his correspondent card to "Izvestia" as a protest against the revolting and hideous Moscow trials.

Rappaport's actions has caused commotion in the Socialist and Communist movement of many countries.

When Socialists protested against framed trials and shooting of a whole generation of revolutionaries, they were called social-fascists, Trotskyites, enemies of Soviet Russia, etc., but now how about Rappaport, the 73-year-old veteran of the world revolution? Will there be a single Communist who will doubt the sincerity of his opinion, the honesty of his motives?

GENERAL NOTES

The General Council of the French Confederation of Railroad Workers, in the name of its 400,000 members, has just decided to demand from the French government: immediate opening of the frontier of Loyalist Spain; the closing of the frontier of fascist territory and the resumption of free commerce with the Loyalists. An appeal was made to the French Socialist Party asking them to take the initiative in calling an international labor convention for peace.

The General Confederation of Labor in France has started to issue a new weekly, "Messidor," under the direction of Leon Jouhaux. Unlike other publications of the confederation, the paper deals also with political questions. The success of the paper is enormous.

tematically stripped of its liberal features until nothing has remained of it... Freedom of the press and of assembly belongs to the past. Suppression and chicanery of the national minorities and especially of the Jews, is an organic part of the policy of the Polish Government.

Swing to Hitler

In the foreign policy it moved from its traditional French orientation to Hitler, whose arrogance, effrontery, limitless disregard of the sentiments and wishes of the masses is being imitated in detail. The parliamentary regime has been crippled to such an extent, that the Seim (parliament) became a mere talking machine of the ruling class and it is easier for a "camel to go through the eye of a needle" than a true representative of the workers and poor peasants to be elected into it.

The Polish Socialists and organized labor have been fighting these reactionary tendencies and practices of the Government. Now the peasants have joined them in this fight.

Basic Demands

To dissolve the present Seim and Senate, to restore civil liberties, new elections on democratic basis—these are their demands. The convention sent greetings to the Socialists and thanked them for the help they have been giving in their struggles, often bloody ones.

"Divide and rule"—this old maxim is also the maxim of the Polish government. It tries by all means to put a fence between the peasants and workers, lure the peasants into the reactionary, fascist National Front, sponsored by the government, and not to allow them to build a democratic block with the workers. It seems the peasants have deaf ears for the promises and courting of the National Front and are not willing to be trapped into the throes of their enemies.

Action For Spain!

Socialists everywhere, as individuals and through their trade unions, farm organizations, in whatever group they have contacts, must redouble their efforts to secure the immediate lifting of the embargo against Loyalist Spain.

Wire or write air mail to the President at once! Send the same message to your Congressmen and Senators at once! Secure the same action from as many others as possible.

This is your Socialist task! Demand that the embargo against Loyalist Spain be lifted at once!

Let the voice of the workers and farmers of America be heard on behalf of the workers and peasants of Spain!

The anti-Japanese boycott movement has caused a big slump in shipments of Japan's raw silk. In one month the shipment fell 40%.

The Spanish insurgent steamer, Alicante, called in London for a cargo of cotton. The dockers refused to load it.

The two biggest trade union organizations in Loyalist Spain—the Marxist U. G. T. and the Anarchist C. N. T.—have united. A manifesto has been issued by them in which the Spanish workers are being asked to intensify their drive against fascism and the imperialist invaders.

Again a splendid victory in Switzerland. In Zurich, the largest city of the country, the Socialists gained a majority of the city government. Five of the nine members are Socialists. Dr. Kloeti, a Socialist, was elected mayor. In the communal elections the Socialists won sixty seats out of 125. The Communists won only two. The fascist "National Front" lost all of the ten seats they had.

THE POLISH FARMERS

About 70 per cent of the population in Poland are peasants—the majority of them extremely poor, destitute, economically and politically enslaved to the most influential agrarian aristocracy. It appeals to reason that every step, every move of these peasants in the direction of political awakening and still more of progressive political independence, is of major importance. No wonder that their recent convention in Cracow and their manifest progressive, anti-fascist orientation not only drew everybody's attention, but caused a real sensation.

While the dictator of Poland, Pilsudski, was still alive and especially after his death, the most democratic constitution of the Polish Republic has been sys-

Federation Plans Tour For Valenti

CHICAGO, Ill.—G. Valenti, former editor of the anti-fascist "La Stampa Libera," will speak in Rochester, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and Kenosha. A. Camboni, secretary of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party announced this week.

Valenti will speak under the auspices of the Federation on the subject: "The Surrender of Capitalist Democracy to Fascism."

Comrades who are interested in this tour are urged to communicate with Comrade A. Camboni, secretary, Italian Socialist Federation, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Socialist Zionist Youth Convention

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Convention of the Young Poale Zion Alliance and Habonim, Socialist Zionist youth organizations, will open in Chicago on April 20 with a mass meeting at the Covenant Club, 10 N. Dearborn street.

The business sessions of the convention will follow on the succeeding days and the convention will be wound up with a banquet at Carl's, Roosevelt Road and Kedzie avenue.

The mass meeting will be addressed by Haim Greenberg, editor of "Jewish Frontier" and of the "Yiddisher Kaempfer," whose topic will be "The present situation of world Jewry." The delegate of Palestinian Socialist youth, Ben-Zion Applebaum, will speak on "The role of American Jewish Youth." Saadia Gell, Chicago organizer will be chairman and Fagel Riback, in charge of convention arrangements will open the session.



PART of the army of 1,000 young men who volunteered for service parade through the streets of Barcelona before leaving for the front. Fascist Franco, aided by world imperialism, is meeting stubborn resistance by the workers and peasants of young Republican Spain.

N. Y. Workers Alliance Asks Passage Of Three Billion Dollar Relief

NEW YORK. — The Workers Alliance of Greater New York at its annual convention held from April 7-10 made plans for an intensive pressure campaign on Congress to insure the passage of its \$3,500,000,000 relief appropriation program, and for a more intensive organization in up-state New York.

The convention spent a comparatively short time discussing immediate problems of the unemployed and W. P. A. workers,—in fact the resolutions on W. P. A. and relief did not reach the floor, and were referred together with other unfinished business to the incoming joint board. The majority of the time was taken up with reports from the officers which laid down the full Communist program on co-operation with "progressive politicians," collective security, and treatment of opposition groups.

The report of Sam Wiseman, the executive secretary, gave the political line for the W. A.: "In the 1938 elections that are almost here, we will utilize our greater prestige to the utmost to carry out the policy that is to be laid down by this convention. We recommend that it be a policy of strengthening the Democratic front." Nothing here about the independent needs of the unemployed as a section of the working class,—only a boost for the "Democratic front."

Mayor La Guardia.
At the opening session held at the Hippodrome, Mayor La Guardia was guest of honor. Under guidance of the majority of the leadership sitting on the platform, the unemployed audience rose and applauded the Mayor who had been responsible for a 10% reduction in relief checks over a half month period and for an increase in the sales taxes.

Also at the opening session, the leadership boasted that President Roosevelt, Aubrey Williams, Mayor La Guardia, and Hopkins all approve of the W. A. and are anxious to see it grow. Any working class organization may at times find itself in agreement with the program of its capitalist bosses, but at no time can it afford to indulge in such a display of company unionism.

Omit Collective Security
The principle of collective security was laid down in full in the various reports and in discussion, but when the resolutions committee brought out an anti-war resolution which avoided the issue of collective security, this was accepted without protest by the minority in the convention. The main advantage of this compromise was that it makes it permissible for any local to choose for itself what anti-war organizations and programs it may support.

It appeared at the opening of the convention, that measures would be taken to suppress the Progressive Group, and to put an end to the expression of organized minority opinion. When members distributed a leaflet of the W. A. progressive group to the delegates at the opening meeting, they were attacked by Communist members who tried to tear up the leaflets. During the scuffle, a C. P. member called the police, demanded an arrest, and then preferred charges in court. Later, the C. P. leadership decided not to press the charges, but not until after an I.L.D. lawyer had appeared in court, thereby revealing the fact that the original plan had been to use a labor lawyer in the capitalist courts to suppress minority expression in the W. A.

Charge Discrimination
The majority section of the convention was thrown into an uproar on Saturday when a delegate from Local 4 charged that

on certain white collar projects there was discrimination in favor of Communist Party members. The delegate was immediately ruled out of order on the grounds that the statement was slanderous, and was then denied convention privileges until the rules committee investigated the charges.

The rules committee finally accepted and reported out a statement from the delegate to the effect that pending the set up of impartial committee to carry on investigation after the convention, the charges would be withdrawn from the convention records.

While the New York Times understood the statement to mean what it said,—that an investigation would be carried out, the Daily Worker heralded the statement as a retraction.

Same Officers
The same officers were elected for the coming year, with the Progressive bloc in the convention running no opposition candidates. The nominating committee accepted and reported out all the Progressive nominees for the joint board with the exception of one Trotskyist candidate. When speakers charged that the opposition to this candidate was political, the Communist majority was careful to deny it.

After the elections the leadership expressed the hope that now that the W. A. of G. N. Y. had a "united and all-inclusive leadership," there would be no need



CHAIRMAN John L. Lewis, President Charles P. Howard (left) and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. general staff, at the meeting where the Committee for Industrial Organization leaders decided to call a national convention for the purpose of drawing up a constitution and creating a permanent organization.

of a Progressive Group. Whether the motive for such a pious hope was sincere intention to let others than Communists share in the control of the organization, or merely a reflection of need to meet difficulties within the ranks of the majority section is anyone's guess.

If the unity gesture was sincere, we can well question the reason for the attacks on the minority section which were printed in the Daily Worker following the convention, and further we may wonder what was meant by slander and discrimination directed against certain progressive members and locals in the convention.

Anyone who is acquainted with what is happening to relief budgets today cannot fail to be impressed with the need for unity in the W. A. if the unemployed are to protect themselves from the campaign to sacrifice the unemployed to wars and war preparations.

Hoan Back From Washington Conference

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Mayor Daniel W. Hoan back home from a meeting of the United State Conference of Mayors at Washington, D. C., said that there was little hope for the cutting of red tape in starting WPA projects.

The veteran Socialist Mayor was a member of the committee that urged the president to call for an increase in unemployment relief appropriations.

New Publication

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The official organ of the Workers Alliance of America will no longer be published as one of the editions of "People's Press," officials of the Alliance announced this week.

The Alliance is to henceforth issue its own publication known as "Work." The first issue of the new journal was released from Washington April 7.

Sharecropper Notes

Due to financial difficulties the "Sharecropper's Voice," official organ of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, was suspended. Now the comrades are mimeographing "The S. T. F. U. News" in order to keep the many friends of the sharecropper's movement informed on activities. The address of the S. T. F. U. is: Box 5215, Memphis, Tenn.

Final papers were recently served on floggers of Jim Reese, Eliza Nolden and Willie Sue Blagden at Earle, Arkansas by a U. S. Marshal. The cases are being handled by C. A. Standfield of Hot Springs, Ark., assisted by George Staff, attorney for the Workers Defense League. The cases are scheduled for the May term of court in Jonesboro. The cases are civil suits for damages and grew out of an attack on a picket line led by Jim Reese during the cotton-choppers strike of 1936.

According to Brendan Sexton, newly elected executive secretary of the Workers Defense League, the League will soon begin a campaign to end peonage in the South. Investigations extending throughout the South will be made of the slavery conditions that are widely prevalent in the cotton region. The S. T. F. U. has assured its wholehearted co-operation in this work. The investigations will be vigorously pushed and the facts assembled for presentation to the Department of Justice for prosecution under the "Anti-Slavery Statute." Several convictions in various Southern states have been secured following the conviction of Paul D. Peacher, former town marshal of Earle, Ark.

A cotton machine that really chops cotton is now on the market and in use in Texas and on certain farms in the Mississippi Delta. According to testimonials from the planters, who used the machine during 1937 a saving of 50% to 75% in labor was made with this machine. Two companies report that a number of cotton picking machines will be manufactured during 1938. Tractors, chopping and picking machines may in the next few years completely change the southern farm system.

Howard Koster, member of the S. T. F. U. executive council, will appear before the Senate Committee on Unemployment in Washington, D. C., March 8. Koster will make a report of the desperate situation in the cotton belt and urge that adequate relief be allocated to sharecroppers, day laborers and tenant farmers.

Harvey Racine; John Buresh, Racine.

Alternates: Anna Mac Davis, Madison; L. Harry Dadian, Racine; Thor Lorenzin, Racine.

Daniel W. Hoan, Max Raskin, Walter Polakowski, William E. Quick, Herman O. Kent, Michael Katsbann, Edward Keifer, Al Benson, George Hampel Jr., A. J. Biemiller, Stanley Budny, Frederic Heath, Robert Buech, Eugene Johnson, Arthur K. Hellermann, Frank Zeidler, John Wartchow, Clarence Senior (Washington, D. C.), Rudolph Beyer, Mrs. Ida Boncel, Milwaukee.

Alternates: Leonard K. Place, Leo Wolfsohn, Martin Binn, Emil Meyer, and Walter Bubbett, Milwaukee.

Paul Porter, Harry A. Miller and Ed Weston, Kenosha.

Alternates: Eric Bjurman, Harold Newton, A. Van Hazinga, Kenosha.

William Brockman, Sheboygan. Alternate: Adolph Schnaitmann, Sheboygan.

Report Of The Credentials Committee To The National Convention

KENOSHA, Wis. — The following is a partial report of the Credentials Committee to the National Convention of the Socialist Party which is now in session in Kenosha, Wisconsin:

CALIFORNIA

Willie Barash, Los Angeles; John Newton Thurber, Los Angeles; Travers Clement, Los Gatos; Lillian Symes, Los Gatos; Clarence E. Rust, Oakland; Millie Goldberg, San Francisco.

Alternates: Ben Sands, Glendale; George Aranoff, Los Angeles; Jan Koblik, San Francisco; Julius Nathan, San Francisco; Ernest Norback, San Francisco.

COLORADO

Edgar Sherman, Denver; Carle Whitehead, Denver.

Alternates: Harry Anderson, Denver; Charles R. Axelson, Englewood.

CONNECTICUT

Walter Davis, Hamden; Harry Rosen, Hartford; Devere Allen, Wilton.

Alternates: Meyer Gere, Hartford; Abe Rubin, Hartford.

FLORIDA

Frank McCallister, St. Petersburg; Walter Roush, Sulphur Springs.

ILLINOIS

Roy E. Burt, Chicago; Maynard Krueger, Chicago; Arthur G. McDowell, Chicago; Anton Garden, Chicago; Meyer Halushka, Chicago; Ina White, Chicago; Gerry Allard, Chicago; John Fisher, Gillespie; Ben Williger, Elmhurst; Paul Albright, Waukegan.

Alternates: Frank Alesh, Chicago; Ed Adams, Chicago; Nathan Miller, Chicago; William Fulton, Gillespie; William Salmon, Chicago.

INDIANA

C. H. Owen, Crown Point; L.

R. Halvorsen, Evansville; Marie B. Tomsich, Gary.

Alternates: Ira Eshleman, Elkhart; Hugo Rasmussen, South Bend; Eugene Cole, Vincennes.

KANSAS

Glenn Miller, Wichita.

Alternate: Ida Beloo, Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Ethel Du Pont, Louisville, Kentucky.

MAINE

Howard Penldy, Bangor.

MARYLAND

Elizabeth Gilman, Baltimore; Jerome Tucker, Baltimore.

Alternates: Charles S. Bernstein, Baltimore; Gloria Waldron, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

Jeffery W. Campbell, Boston; Alfred Baker Lewis, Cambridge; Clare L. Pineo, Cambridge; Wm. L. Pineo, Easthampton; S. Ralph Harlow, Northampton; William Yates, North Dartmouth; William A. Ahern, Worcester.

Alternates: Michael C. Flaherty, Boston; Lester M. Shulman, New Bedford; Charles R. Hill, Worcester.

MICHIGAN

George Edwards, Detroit; Ben Fischer, Detroit; Maurice Goldsmith, Detroit; Al King, Detroit; Meyer Schneider, Detroit; Emanuel Seidler, Detroit; Lawrence Van Camp, Ferndale; Hy Fish, Flint; Roy Reuther, Flint.

Alternates: Nahum Burnett, Charlotte; Harry Fleischman, Detroit; Sophia Goodman, Detroit; S. Kleinman, Detroit; Leonard Woodcock, Detroit; Jean Seidel, Ferndale.

MISSOURI

Paul Preisler and George Duemler, St. Louis, Mo.

Alternates: George Kovaka, George Leppert, Mary Duemler, Helen Nichols and Winifred Kovaka, St. Louis.

MINNESOTA

Herman Erickson, Minneapolis.

Alternates: Herbert Jones, Minneapolis; Walter Jones, Minneapolis; H. E. Pemble, St. Paul.

OHIO

Albert Livezey, Barnesville; Robert Parker, Cleveland; Louis Zorko, Cleveland; Nelson Meagley, Toledo; John Taylor, Toledo; Elizabeth Morgan, Yellow Springs.

PENNSYLVANIA

Michael Harris, Berwick; Charles Sandwick, Bethlehem; Jack Bubinstein, Forty Fort; Velotte Rivers, Gibraltar; Walter S. Pasnick, New Kensington; David H. H. Felix, Philadelphia; Leon Shull, Philadelphia; Hyman Siegel, Philadelphia; George Steele, Philadelphia; Herbert Zam, Philadelphia; S. M. Oshrey, Pittsburgh; Milton Weisberg, Pittsburgh; Ralph Bigony; George Moore, Reading; Howard Moser, Reading.

Alternates: Gertrude Hiller, Bernharts, Berks County; Margaret Jae, Jeannette; Paul Shrader, Jeannette; Andy Paneczich, New Kensington; Thelma Du Vinage, Philadelphia; Wm. Hollister, Philadelphia; Freda Maurer, Philadelphia; Morris Riger, Philadelphia; Anne Wollod, Philadelphia; Ben Siegel, Pittsburgh; Fred Merkel, Reading; Clara Mosteller, Reading; Raymond Muringer, Reading; Merle Bigenhos, Verona; Burton Bowman, Sayre.

RHODE ISLAND

Joseph C. Coldwell, Providence.

TENNESSEE

Charles M. Wallace, Knoxville.

TEXAS

George Clifton Edwards, Dallas.

Alternate: George Lambert, Houston.

UTAH

Earl M. Webber, Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Hilliard Bernstein, Richmond.

WISCONSIN

Gerald Rubin, Madison; Jack

George Brooks, delegate; Kenneth Meiklejohn, alternate.

THE SOCIALIST CALL

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231 Saturday, April 23, 1938 Total No. 161

Our Party's Convention

Socialist delegates from factories, shops, mines, offices, class rooms and other centers of productive efforts assemble in Kenosha, Wisconsin, this week to convene the twenty-first convention of the Socialist Party of the United States. They meet to recount their experiences acquired in numerous labor struggles and on the basis of the needs of the working class they will shape the political course which the Socialist Party is to follow in the period that lies ahead.

They are the fearless soldiers of the class war who have dedicated their lives to the cause of social emancipation. In advance and under all circumstances, they are committed to unceasing action in the mighty struggles of labor. They take their places in this convention as representatives of the thousands of activists who have fought and continue to fight for the fundamental rights of the working class and Socialism.

One thing stands out in this convention: the Socialist Party is united as never before. This is heartening news to the rank and file of the Party and to the thousands of Socialist sympathizers who follow Socialist policies. The delegates will have their differences on tactical and strategic questions, they will express these differences but in the democratic processes which govern the Party they will emerge after every debatable question united and loyal to the Party of Socialism.

The SOCIALIST CALL is happy to greet our comrade delegates. We salute them and wish them success in their all-important deliberations.

May Day

Hundreds of thousands of workers will manifest their militant opposition to capitalism April 30 and May 1 in demonstrations and mass meetings which are to be held in many towns and cities of the United States.

Wherever possible the Socialist Party took steps to arrange concerted affairs with other organizations so that International Labor Holiday 1938 would find the broadest united front of militant working class organizations. In some cities, such as New York, this was not possible because of the class collaboration character of certain groups and organizations. Whatever the nature of the May Day demonstration in a given locality, it is important that Socialists proclaim the true position of Socialism. In no case should numbers be the predominant condition for participation in a May Day affair with other groups.

It is important for Socialist Party participants to display banners and posters which will state the true revolutionary position of the American working class.

The National Action Committee of the Party, which held a regular meeting April 16, adopted the following slogans as suggestions for all Party sections:

- 1—Lift the Embargo Against Loyalist Spain.
- 2—Expose Roosevelt's Fake Neutrality.
- 3—Boycott Japanese Goods.
- 4—Workers' Action Against Fascist Aggression.
- 5—Homes for Life—Not Battleships for Death.
- 6—War Funds for Unemployment Relief.
- 7—Keep America Out of War.
- 8—Down with War and Fascism.
- 9—Organize the Unorganized.
- 10—Fight All Wage Cuts.
- 11—Jobs for All.
- 12—Free Mooney and Billings.
- 13—Free All Class War Prisoners.
- 14—For a National Farmer-Labor Party.
- 15—Unity in the Labor Movement.
- 16—Socialize the Machine.
- 17—Pass the American Youth Act.
- 18—Six-Hour Day—Five-Day Week.
- 19—Democracy Through Socialism.
- 20—Down with Capitalism.
- 21—Long Live Socialism.

Advice to Nazi Invalids

A non-Jewish physician, Dr. Lukatchowsky, writes an amusing communication to a newspaper in Basel, Switzerland, that is attracting the attention of the medical press. He remarks that since the Jewish spirit is to be destroyed in every branch of life, according to the National Socialist doctrines, he is anxious to provide a medical guide, so that consistent anti-Semites should know what to avoid when they are ill.

A Nazi who has syphilis must not allow himself to be cured by salvarsan, because it is the discovery of a Jew, Ehrlich. He must not even take steps to find out whether he has syphilis, because the Wasserman reaction and the Kahn test, which are used for the purpose are the discoveries of Jews.

A Nazi who has heart disease must not use digitalis, which comes from a Jew, Ludwig Traube. If he has a toothache, he will not use cocaine, or he will be benefitting by the work of a Jew, Solomon Stricker. Typhus must not be treated, or he will have to benefit by the discoveries of the Jews, Widal and Weill. If he has diabetes, he must not use insulin, because of the research work of the Jew, Minkowsky.

Anti-Semites who have convulsions must put up with them, for it was a Jew, Oscar Liebreich, who thought of chloral hydrate. The same with psychic ailments; Freud is the father of psychoanalysis.

Anti-Semitic doctors must jettison all discoveries...

Workers' Forum

Contributions to the SOCIALIST CALL must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer as a matter of good faith, not to be used for publication if the writer prefers that the name be omitted. Short, snappy letters will receive first consideration.

HOW TO HELP THE WORKERS OF MEXICO

EAST BOSTON, Mass.—In the last issue of the Call there was an article in which was stated that the foreign-owned oil wells were taken over by the Mexican workers. In another article in the same issue on the Co-ops mention was made of the number of oil co-ops.

Here is an excellent opportunity for the organization of a wholesale co-op which in turn can supply the whole United States and even Canada. Thus by buying their oil from the Mexican fellow workers we can do much to bring about a greater solidarity between the workers of the American continent.

This will give needed help so that Mexico need not sell her oil to fascist government, such as even Soviet Russia is now doing (see current issue of The Nation).

As we stand for free trade, free right of assembly, speech and free press, we must do all in our power to aid those who need our help. We know all totalitarian countries have suppressed this as in other imperialist countries. We can see it also in these United States (see Clare Pineo article in the same issue). And have we forgotten the attempt to suppress free right of assembly in New York the time of the Dolfuss attack on the Co-op housing of Vienna?

The above is a suggestion for if we are ever to arrive at a socialistic regime, the sooner the workers of the world learn to unite the quicker can we take over industry and distribution and subordinate them to social needs.

Aaron Weber.

LIBERTY

O Liberty, that fleeting thing
For which "our fathers died";
It seems today that on the wing
You're flitting from our side.

Seems the fascist have you dizzy
With your wings upon the ropes,
And the Nazi rats are busy
Gnawing ever at your hopes.

Labor's liberty stays hidden
Somewhere in the timbers tall,
Coming only when it's bidden
By united workers' call.

When the shadows of depression
Fall upon the dispossessed;
Want and hunger our concession:
Liberty has gone to rest.

Liberty for bosses ever
Means the endless right to loot;
The wealthy grow by methods clever
With unquestioned right to shoot.

While "liberty" for millions still
Means hunger, cold and worry
With small relief in shop or mill
From speedup! Hustle! Hurry!

So the boss dictates starvation,
After profit's wants are met,
And earth's most wealthy nation
Tells the world it's srooping yet!
—H. A., Local 155, UAWA
Detroit, Mich.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BOSTON PICKETING

BOSTON, Mass.—The report of picketing in Boston, Mass. (see Socialist Call, April 2 issue, page 20), is not quite accurate in detail. The Socialist Local of

Boston rallied enthusiastically and wholeheartedly to the tip-off which reached them at 10:30 as they were about to adjourn a regular meeting.

It was too late to catch many Communists but all who were informed responded enthusiastically and wholeheartedly and spread the word along. Contact with the Seaman's union which made the picket line so effective was made through a Communist.

The somewhat critical remarks in the original report which appeared in the April 2 issue of the Call are entirely unjust. In Boston, Socialists and Communists have worked together continuously over a period of eighteen months on behalf of Loyalist Spain. Comrade Pineo (our correspondent—Editor) could not have been cognizant of the exact facts. The picketing of the Fascist ship was a thoroughly satisfactory affair and it was conducted by a united front.

A Bostonian.

"It doesn't matter if a Democratic Governor or a Republican Governor calls out the troops during a strike. A soldier's bullet has no political label."—J. M. COLDWELL.

ACTIVE

WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS

TACOMA, Wash.—Socialists here are busy on the anti-war drive, but we are also driving against the "four-point program for recovery" put forward by the Scripps press. One of the points is forced incorporation of unions, which would permit any member or outside party to tie up union funds in the midst of a strike by framing a suit against it.

The rest of the program is still more ambitious; business and labor are to be "guaranteed" certain operating conditions, changeless for five years. Old King Canute again, only now he demands stabilized taxes and dollars. Mass meetings will be held to explain how impossible this is under capitalism, and that such "freezing" of values and conditions cannot even be attempted without setting up a fascist state, a condition of industrial feudalism.

In connection with this program, it is stated that the New Deal has been a one-sided deal, favoring labor. In this region of lumber barons and timber workers, with about one-third of the workers on "relief" and the rest averaging less than \$20 weekly, it isn't hard to show how labor has been "favored." But in humanity's name, why go back to a confessedly Worse Deal when we can go ahead to Socialism?

—Robert J. Pearsall.

Rush aid to your embattled fellow workers of Spain! Send money to Rose Shapiro, Socialist Party, 11 W. 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

SQUIBS

BY GENE LOMAN

THIS'LL KILL YOU, JUDGE

In one of Rosa Luxemburg's letters she tells a bang-up story about a very Semitic little man who was hailed before a viciously Aryan judge, after having been in jail for some time as a political prisoner.

"What's your name?" asked the judge.

"Levi," said the prisoner. "I thought so," sneered the jurist. "And what's your occupation?"

"I'm a traveling salesman, your honor."

"I thought so. Where do you come from?"

The little prisoner named a German district well known because of its heavy percentage of Jews.

"I thought so," snarled the judge, getting more vicious. "Now, tell me what's your religion?"

Without flicking an eyelash the prisoner looked up at the bench. "I know this'll kill you, your honor, but I'm a Catholic!"

COMMUNIST, BR-R!

Brendan Sexton, well-known SP-er, recently had an interesting, if not happy, experience in Washington. Standing alongside two Negroes waiting to buy tickets at the railroad station, he was amazed when a well-dressed woman, soused to the gills, shoved them aside and said to the ticket agent:

"Give me my ticket before you wait on these damned niggers."

Reeling against the railing, she continued sneering at the Negroes, talking about "white people not sticking up for their rights" and so on.

Finally Sexton, who wanted to slap her face but refrained because she was drunk (the temptation must have been awful, though), said to her in a low voice:

"Why don't you shut your goddamned mouth?"

Clutching the rail, she turned slightly around, and spat at him: "Communist!"

MINOR ACTOR

Now that the Stalinists have rewritten Russian history to eliminate Trotsky (though how they can forget about all the "traitors" who helped make the revolution is beyond us), it appears that even Lenin is destined to take a back seat.

Describing "Lenin in October," the Russian film, a CP symp recently said: "The fellow who played Lenin did a remarkable job. Too bad he played such an unimportant part."

FIRESIDE

After hearing Roosevelt's recent fireside chat, we are convinced that the President should be working for Proctor & Gamble. He's undoubtedly one of the world's greatest purveyors of hope—or rather soap.

The fireside chat, moreover, would have been better if everybody had had a fireside around which to hover while he talked.

FDR is as optimistic as the other collective securities. They want to unite the great democracies (one of which has just concluded a pact with Mussolini) while he wants to unite capital and labor.

Let the lamb lie down with the lion—then watch the wool fly!

is chairman of the league. Beatrice Diamond is secretary-treasurer. Also on the executive committee are Harold Henning, Harold Garfunkel, Salvatore Russionello and Morris Milgram.

On April 11 the University League Against War had its first mass meeting at the University with Norman Thomas speaking. More than 250 students heard Thomas analyze the war question and present the program of the Keep America Out of War Committee.

125 Newark U. Students Join Anti War Committee

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEWARK, N. J.—Those who said that students could not be rallied on the basis of the Oxford Pledge are receiving a setback from the rapid growth of the University League Against War at the University of Newark. Already the league, an affiliate of the youth section of the Keep America Out of War Committee, has enrolled more than 125 members, which is better

than double the local American Student Union membership (which no longer is active on the campus). The leading students of the university have joined the organization, which has a minimum program consisting of refusal to support the government of the United States in any war it may conduct, and opposition to war preparations and the militarization of America.

Howard Friedman, editor of The Observer, the school paper,

men, Judasohn, Bruno, Bloch, Oppenheim, Kronecker, Benedikt, the surgeon Isaac, the anatomist and others.

—New York State Journal of Medicine.

**AT THE —
FRONT
with Norman Thomas**



Considered as a speech President Roosevelt's fire-side chat on his latest recovery program was one of his best. And that means that it was very good indeed.

But considered as a program? Well, let's see. Clearly the President had to do something. Things were drifting to disaster. What program could be have advanced? Not fascism or state capitalism under a totalitarian state. Practically no group in America wants that—yet.

Then Socialism? Hardly. Socialism won't come by a miraculous proposal from a President awowedly a believer in the profit system to a Congress more confused but more conservative than himself, with a divided and quarreling labor movement not yet convinced that Socialism is its one hope.

Practically, the President had to think in terms of making the stalled capitalist engine run again. Broadly speaking, omitting variations in detail, which, of course, are important, the President on the basis of his own support of capitalism had just one of two practicable courses. He could listen to the conservatives who preach the "restoration of confidence," laying off business, reducing relief as much as possible without riots, lowering, or at any rate not raising taxes; in short, going in so far as possible to the "good old days." But those are the very days which ended in the worst depression of history! And outside of generalities the conservatives had nothing to offer.

PREDICTS PASSAGE OF BILL

The other alternative which the President took—as anyone could have prophesied that sooner or later he would for political if not economic reasons—was a new effort to prime the pump. For that his program is about as good as could be expected. Congress won't improve it but may make it worse by making it more of a pork barrel bill. It won't defeat it in an election year.

Will the program work? Temporarily it may unless it should head into a runaway inflation or on the other hand into a blind paralysis of the private enterprise the President so carefully insists that he wants to foster. The increase in the public debt isn't good, but it's manageable and if it really restores "prosperity" it won't be at too high a price.

The serious point, and the one on which Socialists must insist, is this: Capitalism as the provider of a secure and permanent good life is done for. It may have temporary revivals. But a pump which has to be primed so often, at such cost, is a played out pump. Old and New Deal in differing degrees have broken down simply because they both accept capitalism. Never was it more necessary for us Socialists to preach this truth—especially since the Communists for the time being have virtually joined the Democratic Party and are Roosevelt's noisiest supporters.

ALTERNATIVE TO IMMEDIATE WAR

There was, perhaps, one other possibility that Roosevelt might have taken in this crisis. He might have rushed headlong into war. And it would have been an imperialist war no matter how much talk there would have been about collective security. That war would have temporarily primed the pump with a vengeance! There is a little consolation in the line the President has taken because it argues that war is a little farther from his conscious or subconscious mind. The European situation, especially

British and French politics, the opposition of Congress and the people to adventures likely to lead to war, the beginning of our organized campaign to keep America out of war—these have all brought us a respite from the immediate peril of war.

But we can't let up the fight. American gunboats are still on the Yangtze where an "incident" is always possible. Japan is increasing her war trade with the United States. The President still backs the absurd super navy bill, a bit of pure jingoism likely to cost nearer a billion and a half, than a billion of money we can't afford or rather we should be using for housing. (Only 37 per cent of America's houses need neither demolition or important repairs!)

Even now an aroused country, or an aroused farmer and labor movement could stop the big navy bill.

Some news from abroad is very good. The Chinese are making amazing progress in stiffening their resistance and in recovering some ground. Reports indicate a major Japanese disaster at Taierhchwang. The brave Loyalists fight on in Spain and supplies largely Russian are reported belatedly coming over the French border.

Deladier, the French dictator pro tem, if he can get order at home will probably follow Britain's lead in reaching an agreement with Mussolini in order to woo him away from Hitler. And that may be possible—but at what a price! Advance reports of the Italo-British agreement indicate a typical log-rolling imperialist deal. Important features likely remain secret.

All reports of British and French internal and external politics confirm our Socialist analysis that the real danger of fascism is not Hitler's military might but the progressive degeneration of capitalism and nationalism within the so called democracies. That evil will not and cannot be fought by alliances of the more "democratic" capitalist powers.

CLASH OF INTERESTS

I admit the strength of the rearmend Germany and still say that it is ridiculous to believe that Hitler will succeed where Napoleon failed. His fellow dictators won't trust him. There is no community of interest between Berlin and Rome or Tokyo save common dissatisfaction. As Hitler may absorb by conquest or otherwise non-Germanic peoples, the danger of revolt behind his lines will grow. Even if he should make good his overlordship in Central Europe it will be precarious. He has far less to offer any group than Napoleon, heir of the French Revolution, had to offer the European bourgeoisie. I doubt if he can conquer any part of the U. S. S. R.—certainly not unless the inner weakness of Stalin's rule is greater than I think. Sooner or later Hitler, like the Kaiser, may come to a point where he stands out to challenge Britain. Then there will be war and it won't be for "democracy" but for empire. It's a war for America to keep out. Our task as Socialists still will be to work day and night to strengthen the forces of working class solidarity and enlightenment, not capitalist alliances.

WAGE AND HOUR BILL

Coming back to American internal politics two points are worth mentioning:



HANDCUFFED to a petty racketeer, Whitney is on his way to Sing Sing prison where he will begin time on 5-to-10 year ray for embezzlement. He is now prisoner No. 94,835. (See story in next column.)

1. The much belabored wage and hour bill has at last been approved by the committee in the House in a form better than nothing and better than some others forms in which it was presented. It won't mean very much but is worth passing.

2. The hypocrisy, conscious or unconscious, of the press which still gloats over Congress' "victory over dictatorship" in the Reorganization bill's defeat becomes daily more apparent.

Those editors don't like or trust Congress except when it defeats Roosevelt whom they dislike worse. They would have called Congress every sort of name if a president like Coolidge or Hoover would have been in the White House when the same Reorganization bill was knocked out.

PARTY CONVENTION

In a mad world like ours, in a political situation as difficult for Socialists as our has been, our National Convention at Kenosha, Wisconsin has a hard task but a great opportunity. Honest differences of opinion on some important problems, especially concerning our relation to regional labor party movements, there are. They must be faced. But there is no sufficient excuse for making them the basis for the power politics of permanent caucuses. In comradely fashion we can find the answers and meet our opportunities!

REGIONAL POLITICS

Speaking of labor in politics, its recent record is unfortunately not too good and the continuance of the C. I. O., A. F. of L. fight will make it worse.

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party took a sharp turn to the right in its platform, paralleling the Communist turn. The C. P. has considerable influence with the Farmer-Labor Party high command though almost no rank and file support. Farmers' conservatism is another factor in the Minnesota situation.

In Illinois the Communists and Labor's Non Partisan League vociferously supported Igoe in the Senatorial primaries. Igoe was first of all candidate of the rotten Kelly-Nash machine, the curse of which can't be taken off by "supporting Roosevelt." For that matter all candidates professed support of Roosevelt. Igoe, the machine, and alas, labor, took a licking. Maybe the winner, Lucas was no better, but it's bad business for labor to be in such had company as the Chicago machine. One fortunate result may be to encourage a real-labor party movement.

In Pennsylvania I could understand from the standpoint of practical politics why Lewis supported Tom Kennedy. (Edward Levinson in his interesting Labor on the March gives an authoritative and intelligent statement of Lewis' preference for using, at present, the Democratic or a Progressive rather than a Labor party). But labor emphasized the near bankruptcy of its program of capturing the Democratic Party by taking no one better than the Mayor of Philadelphia as its candidate in the Senatorial primaries! There's plenty of work for Socialists!

**WHITNEY
the great god
of gold**

By GUS TYLER
II

Richard Whitney had ways of getting money, not open to just plain business men or even just plain brokers. Richard Whitney had personal prestige, family relations, a system of interlocking directorates, and the trust of men—dead and alive—that gave him command over vast stocks of wealth.

The financial difficulties of Richard Whitney & Co. began way back in 1931. He needed ready cash; and he sought to get it without security.

Mr. Richard Whitney of Richard Whitney & Co. thereupon approached Mr. Whitney of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company; of which he was a director, and formally requests an unsecured loan of himself. Without much difficulty Mr. Richard Whitney convinces Mr. Richard Whitney to extend himself a loan of \$300,000.

Unfortunately for Richard, however, Mr. Francis Bartow of the Corn Exchange discovers the Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde soliloquy in finance. Mr. Bartow holds that it is improper and that the loan must be repaid.

COULD ALWAYS GET FUNDS

This presented no problem to Whitney, who could always get funds. Through his brother, George F. Whitney of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Richard Whitney borrowed \$500,000. With this he paid back the \$300,000.

This was the Whitney system: to cover debts with debts, to cover little debts with big debts.

Thus the firm of Whitney had borrowed a total of nearly fifteen and a half million dollars in the years from 1931 to 1938. And on this he had to pay an aggregate interest of nearly a million dollars: exactly, \$948,126.13.

When the most recent partnership was organized under the formal name of Richard Whitney & Co., the house was deficient \$950,000 in working capital. It was a million dollars behind.

Cleverly, Whitney concealed the truth from everyone by double bookkeeping accounts. But as the financial commitments of Richard Whitney became ever greater and greater, he found it increasingly difficult to get new loans. Especially difficult was it for him to get his unsecured loans.

To get new loans he had to produce securities.

So the financial wizard produced securities. But how?

MEMBER OF SPECIAL FUND BOARD

Mr. Whitney was one of the trustees of the New York Stock Exchange gratuities fund. This fund is a body of wealth laid aside by the members of the exchange—as a sort of death and widow's pension benefit fund. Whitney was one, but not the only, trustee. The others were E. H. H. Simmons, chairman, the president and treasurer of the exchange ex-officio; Mr. Potts, Mr. Lindley and Mr. Williams.

At a meeting of the trustees it was decided to change the composition of the fund: to exchange certain bonds into other bonds, to convert temporary bonds into permanent bonds. The mechanics of this transaction, involving \$1,075,000, was placed in the hands of Richard Whitney.

Who, indeed, was more to be trusted than Richard Whitney!

True to his instructions, Whitney converted and exchanged the bonds of the gratuity fund. But that was not all! He took the bonds, which chance alone had placed in his hands, and employed them for security in making loans for his own business.

From February to November, Mr. Whitney gambled with the funds of the exchange. This continued until the board

of trustees in charge of the gratuity fund, through E. H. H. Simmons, decided that all necessary changes in holdings had been made and that now the bonds were to be returned.

E. H. H. Simmons demanded an immediate return. But Richard Whitney could not comply: the bonds were in other hands, serving as collateral securities for Whitney loans.

GOT A PERSONAL LOAN

Richard turned to George, his Morgan firm brother. He described his plight. And George did it; George gave Dick an unsecured loan of \$1,082,000, a personal loan.

That was more of the Whitney methods: big debts for little debts, finally secured with securities which Whitney had no right to use as collateral.

The gratuity fund was not the only body of bonds which Whitney used for his own purposes just because they happened to have fallen into his hands.

Whitney also was co-trustee of the estate of the late George R. Sheldon, Whitney's father-in-law. The other trustee was the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company. Although in the case of the many thousands of other trust funds handled by the Central Hanover the physical control of the bonds is in the hands of the bank, an exception was made in the case of Whitney.

FAMILY TIE-UP

An exception was made for a number of reasons. First, it was Richard Whitney. Second, he was handling the trust fund of his late father-in-law. No man would be so sacrilegious as to rob the grave. Third, one of the beneficiaries was his own sister-in-law. Fourth, another beneficiary was his stepson. Finally, the third beneficiary was his own wife. Could any one doubt the safety of this fund in the hands of Richard Whitney?

No one did—while Whitney gambled it away.

Richard Whitney was not only a banker, he was also a gentleman of parts—one of his parts being a fond love for boats and yachts. He was elevated to the position of treasurer of his yacht club. But like the naughty little boy who runs away with his club's dues, Richard Whitney gambled away his yacht club's funds, entrusted to him.

Whitney had friends who left money with him; some left instructions with him to invest if solvent, such as Roland Redmond, Alan L. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. deLancey Kountze and Deering Howe. Whitney sold them. Others left funds with him, not to be used as collateral or for speculation. These were Ella Haggin McKee and Mrs. Mary Stevens Baird. Whitney betrayed them.

(How did Whitney hide all this? How was he caught? All that—next week.)

Newspaper Guild Wins Wage Agreement

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Northern California Newspaper Guild signed an agreement with 5 local newspaper here. The contract guarantees job security, preferential re-hiring, assurance against pay cuts, high dismissal pay, wage increases, reduction in working hours, and overtime compensation.

It was the first time that these newspapers had signed contracts with the Guild. A closed shop was not provided for in the contract.

Rush aid to your embattled fellow workers of Spain! Send money to Rose Shapiro, Socialist Party, 11 W. 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

Labor's Division Ends Recession For Lawyers, Socialist Leader Says

By a Special Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Petitions protesting "interference of the national labor board with existing collective bargaining relations" were circulated among production and maintenance workers at Cutler-Hammer Inc. by the International Association of Machinists (AFL).

On behalf of the CIO United Automobile Workers, Attorney Max Geline recently asked the labor board for an election to determine the status of collective bargaining agencies. The machinists union has a year-old contract with the company.

Before P. F. Ward, labor board examiner, Geline objected to the circulation of petitions.

"The AFL is afraid of an un-influenced, secret election. If it isn't why not settle representation once and for all in such a legal manner," Geline said.

A. G. Goldberg, AFL attorney, and Otto Jirikowic, Machinist's union business representative, replied that 1,092 of 1,900 employees were members of the AFL union. Goldberg said the petitions were circulated to protest "the interference of the labor board when a majority of the employees were satisfied."

(Editor's note: Goldberg is on the legal staff of Joseph Padway, recently appointed general counsel for the American Federation of Labor. Padway is author of the Wisconsin "Little Wagner Act.")

Commenting on the case, Eugene G. Johnson, county organizer for the Socialist party, declared "it is high time that the labor movement settled these jurisdictional fights. Continually presenting a divided front to the employers is ending the depression for many lawyers, independent unions and employers. It is not, however, ending the depression for the masses of workers, jobless and employed.

"I think that a review of the so-called 'Wisconsin plan' that J. F. Friedrich, general organizer of the Federated Trades Council, presented to the Miami convention of the American Federation of Labor a few years ago is in order at this time.

"Workers generally are more and more saying to the AFL and CIO, 'a plague on both your houses.' Unity in the labor movement is becoming a more vital need each day," Johnson concluded.

N.Y. MAY DAY CELEBRATION ON APRIL 30

By ARTHUR G. McDOWELL

NEW YORK CITY—Denied the right to traditional Union Square by a singular combination of the New York police department and the Communist Party operating under an "innocent" United May Day Committee label, the Socialist Party and allied working class political forces will demonstrate April 30th in Madison Square Park some blocks away together with other non-Communist working class political forces.

The demonstration will start at 11 a. m. at the Square with the Women's Guard and the YPSL in uniformed formation. Norman Thomas will be the spokesman for the Socialist Party.

Other groups participating in this May Day demonstration will include as of this writing sympathetic sections of the Workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society and other working class political groups which support the struggle against all imperialist war, solidarity and aid for the workers and peasants of Spain in war against fascist conquest, and fight for world-wide workers' democracy as against totalitarian parties of states of all kinds. These groups will include the I. W. W. and Anarchists, and the Independent Labor League (Lovestoneites) and representatives of some militant trade unions will be invited and featured speakers.

May 1st Plans

In addition the Socialist Party forces in the Workmen's Circle and the International Ladies' Garment Workers will enthusiastically support Sunday-May 1st mass meetings called respectively by the Workmen's Circle at Town Hall and by five leading locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers at the Hippodrome.

The Communist-led demonstration and parade at Union Square under the title of the United May Day Committee will, according to announcements and preparations already made, conceal the workers' international holiday under slogans of the "peoples and progress variety" and dominate the procession with the



PRESIDENT David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, whose delegate to the recent C. I. O. conference in Washington abstained from voting on the resolution to call a national C. I. O. convention. Dubinsky announced that the union's general executive board would meet to decide what action the union would take.

Roosevelt slogan of "Quarantine the Aggressors" under cover of which both Roosevelt and the Communist Party seek to lead the American workers into the shambles of another world war under the sham slogan of "democracy against fascism." Every worker who would fight war and the menace of fascist capitalism in the United States will shun the Union Square demonstration underneath whose silken banners there is only the corrupted heart of a once but no longer revolutionary Communist Party, and rally at Madison Square—

Against capitalist war,
For world solidarity with Spanish struggle against fascism and
For workers' democracy and Socialism!

-CIO SHOWS LABOR FILMS

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—For five nights next week Clevelanders will have a chance to see "The Wave," "Millions of Us," and other labor movies. The CIO Educational Committee is showing these movies for 25 cents for a two-hour show, in five different neighborhoods.

Rush aid to your embattled fellow workers of Spain! Send money to Rose Shapiro, Socialist Party, 11 W. 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

Aida, The Ethiopian

PARIS (NNS)—Giuseppe Verdi's famous opera "Aida" is heard no more in Italy. The story of this opera is well known. Aida, an Ethiopian slave girl in Egypt, is the daughter of Amonasro, king of Ethiopia. She was captured by the Egyptians during their wars in Ethiopia. In the succeeding campaigns her father, Amonasro, is also made prisoner. She falls in love with Rhadames, captain of the Egyptian guard, whereupon she and her father try to persuade Rhadames to become a traitor to Egypt and to help the Ethiopians recover their freedom.

Substitute Fascist Italy for Egypt and the opera is up-to-the-minute politics. It opens with the words:

Everywhere is heard the voice
of the Ethiopians
Breathing defiance.

Amonasro (read Haile Selassie) admonishes his daughter:
Thou remeberest that the merciless Egyptian

Profaned our houses, temples
and altars;

Mothers, old men and children
he slew.

He scores the Egyptians with
savage rage:

Up, then!
Rise, Egyptian legions!
With fire destroy our cities—
Spread terror, carnage and
death.

To your fury there is no longer
check!

Though they have lost their
king, the Ethiopians determine to
fight on for freedom and deliverance. Says the captive Amonasro:

Then delay not. In arms now
is roused
Our people—everything is
ready.

And Rhadames confirms the
fact that "once more to fierce
battle Ethiopia's peoples have
united their soldiers' ranks."

The parallelism is so striking
that "Aida" was taken out of
the repertories.

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36 W. 15th St. ALgonquin 4-7823

AFL Throttles Discussion In Pa. Convention

By A Delegate

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Wearing badges marked "100% American Federation of Labor," over 1,900 delegates listened for three days to a battery of high-powered speakers lambast John L. Lewis, and the "Communist International Organization, the C. I. O."

Lewis G. Hines, acting as chairman of the convention, at the order of William Green of the A. F. L., while he constantly preached about democracy in the AFL, throttled all discussion from the floor.

This special convention consummated the break between the AFL and CIO in the state of Pennsylvania. Furthermore, a resolution was passed unanimously which made it clear, that the AFL was going to oppose the "candidacy of anyone who was supported by the CIO." A companion resolution laid the basis for the setting up of Labor's Non-Partisan Committee under the control of AFL unions. One of the speakers at convention was Joe Ozanic, president of the Progressive Miners of America, now affiliated with the A. F. L. In a 38 page address, he reviewed a history of the United Mine Workers during the presidency of Lewis. Most of his address was concerned with statements concerning the activities of the UMW in its fight with the Progressive Miners.

Factional Fight

While this convention was dominated by delegates from the building trades, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, gave them a severe fight in the election for president and secretary-treasurer. The final results were in favor of the building trades nominee for president, but the teamsters succeeded in electing their nominee for secretary-treasurer. This fight was purely a factional one with no principles or policies separating the groups.

While no resolution dealing with unity between the CIO and AFL was reported out on the floor, there were several such resolutions introduced. The attitude of Hines, the chairman, on the question of Spain was well illustrated, when in answer to a query about some of the delegates who were collecting for Spain outside the hall, he replied: "Well, I presume that you don't want to help them." (Spanish workers).

Federal Locals Militant

The only spark of militancy evidenced at the convention was contributed by the Federal Labor Unions which are industrially organized within the A. F. L. These industrial unions succeeded in electing one of their delegates to a vice-presidency, and they were also instrumental in introducing and having passed a resolution which condemned the raiding tactics of the some of the National and International Unions.

In evaluation, the convention without any measurable number of organized progressive delegates, was static, dealt with virtually no important business, didn't even discuss the current depression, unemployment, war, etc. It was dominated by a top committee which allowed no freedom of discussion from the floor. It appeared that the A. F. L. in Pennsylvania instead of moving forward in such times as these, was content to criticize the opposition and maintain the policies and procedures so ably developed by its first president, Samuel Gompers.

Where To Dine

IN NEW YORK

John's ITALIAN RESTAURANT
Lunch and Dinner. Wines and Beer Served.
Favorite Rendezvous of Eugene Victor Debs.
Popular Prices.
302 E. 12th ST. NEAR 2nd AVE.
● PRIVATE DINING ROOMS FOR PARTIES ●

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Good Food — Reasonable Prices

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HOME COOKING HUNGARIAN STYLE

5th Ave. Cafeteria and Bar
94 FIFTH AVENUE. The very best food—Most reasonable prices. Large Beer 5c
Music & Entertainment Every Evening After 6—No Extra Charge

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Eat the Best Food and Enjoy the Company of Your Comrades
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Production by Orson Welles

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Socialist Party—Local New York
Young Peoples Socialist League

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Tuesday Evening
April 26, 8:40

Wisconsin Students Rap Collective Security

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Students attending an all-student conference on Peace and Education at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division defeated a resolution for "collective security" here last week.

The conference called by the university's chapter of the American Student Union, favored the "Keep America Out of War" policy advocated by members of the Young People's Socialist League.

Also indorsed was the support of the anti-war strike on April 27. A united student peace committee was set-up to coordinate the activities of students throughout the county on behalf of the peace strike.

Leaders of the fight for the Socialist endorsed position on war were Nathan Sadowsky, James Bolton and Thomas Rusch, YPSL leader recently arrested on false charges while picketing a German American Volksbund (pro-nazi) rally.

Maud M'Creery

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Leaders of the Wisconsin labor movement paid tribute to the struggles and heroism of Maud M'Creery, Socialist orator and writer, at the funeral services here April 13. Comrade M'Creery died in Milwaukee, Sunday, April 11, at the age of 55, after many years of active service to the cause of the labor and Socialist movement.

When still a young woman she distinguished herself as an outstanding crusader for suffrage and played an important role in stirring public sentiment which finally brought about passage of the 19th amendment to the federal constitution.

The hectic war days found Comrade M'Creery a staunch supporter of the Socialist Party's vigorous opposition to the World War. With Victor Berger and other Milwaukee Socialists, Comrade M'Creery help to found the "Milwaukee Leader," and took an active part as editor of the women's page. Later she became labor editor of that newspaper.

Maud was known from one end of the country to the other. She had often toured the country arousing the workers to act in the case of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti and many other causes which aroused her militancy and her deep rooted love for justice.

Her last work was in the field of labor education with the School for Workers in Industry of the University of Wisconsin, where she taught four times a week.

She was an active to the end and her untimely death undoubtedly was caused by the physical hardships she endured to build in America a labor movement that would free the working class from the miseries of a class society.

Strike Wave Hits West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Two strikes and a jurisdictional strike broke out on the West Coast last week.

The Retail Food Clerks Union called a strike against Safeway stores in Southern California, which number 250.

The United Automobile Workers of America struck the Ford plant at Long Beach California.

The International Longshoremen and the Warehousemen refused to respect a picket line the Sailor's Union of the Pacific which was thrown around the Line ships. The ships were manned by members of the International Maritime Union.

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VILLAGE BRANCH meets every Wednesday night at 107 MacDougal St. Paul Allen, secretary, 55 Horatio St.

UPPER WEST SIDE BRANCH, 12 W. 97th Street, Apt. 311, N. Y. C. Emma Hartog, Sec. Meets every 2 and 4 Wednesday.

BRONX

8TH A.D. Meets every Wed. 7 West Burnside Ave. Harold Reisman, Sec'y.

DETROIT

BRANCH ONE meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., 1119 West Warren.

CHICAGO

CENTRAL BRANCH, Chicago and Cook county: Open meeting first Thursday of each month; business meeting second Thursday at 549 Randolph St., 4th fl.

CHICAGO WEST SIDE YPSL Circle—Tuesday at 8:30, 3108 Douglas Blvd. Marxism classes same place Sundays at 11:30 a. m.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CENTRAL BRANCH meets every Thursday night in Room 517, 524 S. Spring St. Ben Sands, secretary, 500 E. Maple, Glendale, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Local SP meets every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. at 1057 Steiner street.



COMING EVENTS

NEW YORK L. I. D. BROADCAST
The League For Industrial Democracy will hold a luncheon at the Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd street, Saturday, April 23, at 12:45 P. M. Subject: "The Defense of Democracy Through Building America." Speakers: Bruce Blevin, Sherwood Eddy and E. Charney Vladeck. The talks will be broadcast at 1:30 E. S. T. over the N. B. C.—WEAF network. Tickets \$1.10.

Make reservations at League For Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

CHICAGO SOUTHSIDE FORUM

Lester B. Granger, noted labor lecturer and secretary of the Workers' Bureau, National Urban League, will be the principal speaker at the Southside Labor Forum, Tuesday night, April 19, at Forum Hall, 322 East 43rd street.

Other speakers scheduled for future Forum meetings are Walter Hardin, Dr. Paul H. Douglas, Agnes Jacques, Harry Maurer, Ernest Swartztrauber, Maynard Krueger, Ethel Stevens, Ira Latimer and others.

The forum is sponsored by the Committee on Labor Education, International Brotherhood of Red Caps. Members of the committee are: Harry L. Jones, Ernest Calloway, Hazel Hayes, George Nesbitt, Emory C. Watts, Quinn Graham, Eugene Shepard and Arthur Grose.

BUNDLE RATES for the SOCIALIST CALL

Less than 10.....3c each
10 to 100.....2 1/2c each
100 to 300.....2c each
300 or over.....1 1/2c each

Chicago Socialists To March In United Front May Day Demonstration

CHICAGO, Ill. — A united front of scores of working class organizations will feature May Day festivities here on International Labor Holiday, the Cook County section of the Socialist Party announced this week.

Final plans for the annual affair were made in a successful conference of various organizations held in the Capitol Building, Sunday, April 17.

The highlight of the conference was the dramatic speech by Lucy Parsons, widow of the martyred Albert Parsons, the last known living participant of the historical 1886 Chicago strike demonstration which resulted in the Haymarket riots.

Present from the Socialist Party were: Maynard Krueger, Ina White, Edward L. Adams, Judah Drob, Gertrude Dubin, Chauncey Curtis, Lee Gregory, Leon Lazor, Mike Pretula, Nathan Miller and Nathan Goodman. Comrade Krueger addressed the conference in the name of the Socialist Party.

Trade unions, youth, cultural, fraternal and other political organizations were represented with a total of more than 150 delegates.

Line of March

The program for the May Day affair will begin with a parade which will commence Sunday, May 1, at 1:30 p. m., beginning at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph streets. From there the parade will proceed eastward on Madison Street to Michigan Boulevard and to Grant Park where a huge mass meeting will be held.

Roy E. Burt, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and representatives of the Communist Party and other groups headline the speakers list for this meeting.

The committee on arrangements announced that programs were available for popular distribution and they can be secured

by writing or interviewing Ina White, Cook county S. P. secretary, at 549 Randolph St. It was also announced that the Artists Union had made arrangements to draw posters and banners at very reasonable rates.

Issue Statement

The local section of the Socialist Party in a public statement urged all workers to participate in the united front affair.

"May Day is symbolic of workers' solidarity," the S. P. committee said in a public statement.

"On May Day, the workers must manifest their power and militancy unitedly. Political differences, whatever they may be, must be set aside in order that the working class may present a solid front against their real enemies.

"We strongly urge all sympathetic groups and individuals to participate in the May Day manifestation as an answer to the growing menace of war, fascism and general insecurity."

Whose Democracy Is It?

Everywhere there is talk of democracy, Fascism and Socialism. And few people know just what they are talking about.

The League for Industrial Democracy was organized to tell people the true meaning of democracy. It takes democracy into the factory, down in the mine, up with the steel worker on the 20th dizzy floor of an oncoming building.

The L. I. D.'s job brings it into colleges, small communities, large cities and the centers of government. Its representatives, armed with facts, assail the heights of privilege everywhere.

Your introduction into the L. I. D. is best made when you subscribe to the pamphlet service issued by this militant organization. This service will bring to your door eight pamphlets a year—pamphlets giving you a last word on issues affecting your welfare.

Send us \$1 today, and you will have at hand a service for the promotion of those things which you hold dear.

Pamphlets to come:

TOWARD A FARMER LABOR PARTY by Harry W. Laidler.
IS HEALTH THE PUBLIC'S BUSINESS? by John Kingsbury.
THE SOVIET UNION AND DEMOCRACY
Two Discussions by Maxwell Stewart and Norman Thomas.
THE RESPONSIBILITY OF UNIONS by Joel Seidman.

League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

ON THE CO-OP FRONT Waukegan Cooperatives

By Peter Warttinen, Jr.
A shining example of consumers' cooperation and its achievements and some of its shortcomings is Waukegan, Illinois. A steel town, home of the Fansteel Company that figured in labor strike news last year, Waukegan is situated just beyond the northmost extreme of Chicago's suburban area.

The Consumers' Cooperative Association of Waukegan was organized by Finnish immigrants several decades ago. This makes it one of the oldest and best established co-ops in the country. And its gross sales indicate this for Waukegan is fast approaching the million dollar business class. Last years sales totaled \$818,000.

The society runs seven retail meat and grocery stores, a beautiful modernistic gas station, its own dairy, bakery, warehouse, and ice cream parlor. It employs a total of 85 employees. This business is all the more amazing when we realize it is controlled and managed by workers, and it is non-profit business. Last year it returned a 5% rebate on all purchases to its patrons.

Support Unions

Workers are organized into a Cooperative Employees' Union and into the Milk Drivers Union. Let some one think the Cooperative Employees' Union is a company union I wish to state that is not the case. Due to considerably different relations existing in a cooperative, managed and operated by and for workers there does not exist the class-conflict that exists between the ordinary business and its employees.

Rather the principle of the rights of workers are recognized in a cooperative, it only remains to work out details of satisfactory working agreements. Some form of collective bargaining is necessary. The average union tends to be so narrow minded or shortsighted as to make it very difficult to supply the cooperative with the trained and

cooperatively-conscious workers it needs.

The cooperative has to train its own people to be conscious of the deficiencies of the competitive system and the desirability of elimination of profit business. The aims of the new union are to: attend to working conditions, educate for cooperation, to provide benefits and to promote understanding between workers, management and members of the society.

Educational Work.

The cooperative has a full time educational director who directs a broad program of educational work. Woman's Guilds, Youth clubs, employee and membership classes and mass meetings are part of the activities of this department. A bi-monthly mimeographed bulletin goes to each member to keep them acquainted with events.

This cooperative was originally started by workers who were Socialist. Strange to say however today most of its members although sympathetic to the Socialist cause, do not care to belong to the Socialist Party.

The active political elements of the original members split off with the Communist in 1921. Since that time they have done a great deal of disruptive work within the organization. The new "line" of the Communists has failed to convince the loyal co-op members.

Resent Factionalism

Further the constant factionalism, splitting and general demoralization the Socialist Party has suffered has aroused a contempt in many cooperators who see in their own movement something stable and sound. As cooperators they are left-winged as their recent anti-war rally shows.

A personal talk with Jacob Lukko, the manager, or any of the board members impresses one with the democracy of this organization. It is hard to realize these plain workers are on the verge of graduating out of the class of "little" business.

MICHIGAN CIO CONFAB

DETROIT, Mich.—CIO unions throughout Michigan are sending delegates to a conference to organize a state industrial council in Lansing this week-end.

About a thousand delegates are expected. The largest delegation will be from the powerful United Automobile Workers' Union.

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108 East 31st Street
ASHland 4-7263
Rapid and Efficient Service
Goods Called For and Delivered
SYD. PEARLMAN
Manager

Cleveland CIO Maps Plans To Unionize WPA

CLEVELAND, O.—A change in the relations of the C. I. O. with the Workers Alliance was suggested here last week by the Cleveland C. I. O. Industrial Council.

The proposed program includes:

Formation of a W. P. A. auxiliary of the C. I. O. containing all members of the C. I. O. unions on W. P. A. payrolls.

Recruiting of W. P. A. workers, eligible to membership in C. I. O. unions but not members, into the auxiliary.

Making dues uniform at 50 cents a month.

Considering all such auxiliary members in good standing in their respective unions, and when they return to private industry they will form a nucleus for C. I. O. organization in the plants.

Formation of auxiliary chapters on each W. P. A. project.

The program was submitted by Lee Hall, regional director, to the national leaders of the C. I. O. in Washington. John Brophy had previously issued instructions to confine W. P. A. organization "purely to the C. I. O."

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

A Home in the Country Within Your Means?

125 Acres of Breathtaking Beauty on Barger Lake, Shrub Oak, N. Y. (45 Miles from New York City)

Co-operative Colony—Two shares (total \$200) entitle you to build your cabin or bungalow. Membership includes use of camp facilities. Details and descriptive prospectus from BARGER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY or CAMP THREE ARROWS 6 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. HANover 2-7898

SHARECROPPERS LECTURE PEACE LEAGUE ON WAR

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, today sent to the American League for Peace and Democracy a copy of the anti-war resolution adopted by the recent convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union with a terse note refusing to endorse Roosevelt's policy of quarantining the aggressors and the O'Connell Peace Act.

This action came as a result of a request made by the National Trade Union Department of the American League for Peace and Democracy that the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union endorse a resolution approving what they termed "President Roosevelt's Peace Policy" and the O'Connell Act. A copy of this resolution was sent to the union with blank spaces for name, number of members and signature of secretary. The stated intention of the League was to bring the results of such a poll before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Flay War Plans

Mitchell in replying said, "In reply to your request that our organization adopt the resolution in support of President Roosevelt's Peace Policy, I am sending you the resolution opposing President Roosevelt's War Policy which was adopted by our recent annual convention. "Since it is our earnest desire to keep America out of the coming imperialist war we are in complete disagreement with your resolution, and feel that one of the most disheartening and disgraceful factors in the present crisis is the position taken by your group whose historic policy has been the opposition to participation in imperialist war. We feel that any labor union to which you send such material will righteously resent it and all its implications."

A copy of the resolution expressing the sentiment of the members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, an organization of some 40,000 sharecroppers and tenants of the South, was enclosed in the letter of reply. This resolution specifically urges "that the \$1,200,000,000 that has been asked of Congress by the President for the purpose of building battleships whereby men may be killed be appropriated for the constructive purpose of re-establishing the landless farmers of the nation upon the soil in order that they may live." It also favors the passage of a bill calling for a referendum vote of all citizens of the U. S. before entry into any war except in case of actual invasion of our country.

Mitchell States Position

Mitchell today gave reasons for his refusal to support the resolution of the American League for Peace and Freedom. He said, "The premise that the world is now divided into distinct groups, fascist and democratic, the bad and the good, is in itself obvi-

NOW IT HAS BEEN TOLD

CLEVELAND, O.—More than \$3,000 was paid on May, 1935 by Associated Industries of Cleveland to 70 "guards" hired to break the Addressograph-Multi-graph strike. The standard was \$6 a day and expenses.

John H. Walker (not the former president of the Illinois Federation of Labor) of the Associated Industries, got guards from Bennie Gross, local "king" of professional strike guards. Gross has an underground system by which 10 to 70 guards are available to the employers within three hours.

Guards testified at the Senate Civil Liberties Committee in Washington they were hired for the Ohio Rubber Co. strike in Willoughby and also to "protect the plant" from a rubber workers' picnic.

COLUMBUS STRIKE

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—A strike of street car and motor bus operators here forced many thousands of workers to walk or hitch to work.

The carmen's union and the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co. were unable to reach any agreement as we went to press.

The strikers demanded a wage increase to 62 and 75 cents an hour. The present scale calls for 54 to 63 cents an hour. The union also demands a closed shop agreement.

ously false.

"There are in reality no completely democratic countries. There are certainly none in Europe. America has more elements of democracy than any other country in the world, democratic principles that are important to civilization, and that must be retained. We do not have economic justice, it is true, in many sections of our country civil liberties are constantly violated, but we cannot continue our struggle against these injustices and we cannot better these conditions while we are engaged in a European war to preserve democracy that does not exist.

"We believe that the threat of fascism is a direct result of the last war, and we see no reason to believe that another war could cure the ills caused by the last one.

"If we take the statement of the American League for Peace and Democracy that they desire peace in good faith, we must feel that they are unbelievably naive or incredibly stupid. We cannot but believe that as long as the American League for Peace and Democracy supports such measures as are incorporated in their resolution and calls upon labor unions to support President Roosevelt in his efforts to convert the people of this country to the idea of another war abroad that they do not believe that peace in America is the fundamental issue at stake and that they are hiding behind words that we heard much of before the last war to promote their real intention of bringing the United States into another world conflict to protect the imperialist powers of England, France and Soviet Russia."

DR. JOHN A. LAPP ACCEPTS CHAIRMANSHIP OF ANTI-WAR CONGRESS; FLAYS MAY BILL

Working Class Philosophy Sham Politics

By Joseph M. Coldwell

Well, Congress is in session and putting on a great show. It is one of the greatest series of sham battles ever fought in the United States. The battle on behalf of the right of Southern gentlemen to engage in the gentle sport of lynching was a brilliant example of political strategy. They did use up a lot of time and some excellent oratory. The orations in defense of our white American womanhood were superb. Only the orators failed to tell us who are responsible for the great number of mulattoes in the South, white mothers or white fathers.

I am in complete harmony with the idea of the sanctity of the home, be those homes the homes of white or colored families. We want no invasions of homes, either by the whites or the Negroes. But from personal experience, gained by living in the Southland, I have come to the conclusion that the Negro, man or woman, has no rights that the white man is bound to respect. One of the compensations of living in the South if you are white is that no matter how poor you are, or how illiterate you may be, you are always better "than the damn nigger."

Sham Battle

Then there was the sham battle on the balancing of the budget. Boy, oh boy, how the verbal conflict raged. The question of taxing this and taxing that brought many of the big guns into play, because the budget had to be balanced or the country would go to hell. Then something happened. The Japanese sunk one of OUR gunboats while it was convoying a few Standard Oil ships up a Chinese river. Then the congressmen shook hands across the "bloody chasm" and said, "blood is thicker than water, let us all be friends." Then a truce was called until they could get together on how to protect the interests of the Standard and other oil companies. Congress had already been very generous to the "Big Navy boys," but the country was in grave danger, as had been proven by the sinking of the Panay.

So an emergency bill was passed authorizing the Navy Department to have an additional

\$800,000,000 to play with, making a grand total of \$1,200,000,000 to build battleships and other implements of war that will cost more millions to maintain and will be obsolete in ten years. While this was going on nothing was said about balancing the budget. Because the steel trust, the ship building trust, the ammunition makers and other merchants of death would all get their share of the loot.

Reorganization Bill

The major sham battle was fought on the reorganization bill. Personally, I could not get "het up" on the proposition, one way or the other. But, comrades, it was the sham battle of the century. All the big guns were brought into action, including the press, the pulpit and the radio. And the sad part of it was that some workers took it very seriously.

Where's the Wage Bill?

Do you remember that last fall the President called a special session of Congress to pass certain emergency measures? Among the bills were an anti-monopoly bill and a bill to regulate wages and hours. Well, those bills have not passed. The South, and the Southwest, can work men, women and children as many hours and for as low wages as the poor worker can be induced to work for. We do require an adequate slum clearance and housing bill for the relief of city workers. We do require some sensible legislation so that the small farmer may have a farm of his own. We do require an adequate old age pension bill. We do require a bill that will regulate "the machine load" in industry. We do require an "annual wage" bill. We do require some sort of legislation that will free the ten millions of sharecroppers and tenant farmers in the South.

These are but a few of the things Congress did not have time to consider while they were putting on the sham battles. These conditions will continue until we stop listening to radio Messiahs and fireside chats from persons who are self-hypnotized that they think they have a divine mission to save us from ourselves.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Declaring that "America is in danger of losing its poise and being drawn into another world war unless there is a resolute stand made against those measures which create the war spirit," Dr. John A. Lapp, noted economist, author, and labor arbitrator, last week accepted the chairmanship of the National Anti-War Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., May 28, 29 and 30.

Dr. Lapp, who for many years was director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, emphasized the gravity of the world situation today, saying that "conditions are graver now than in 1916 when the forces of propaganda were preparing the American mind for war."

The National Anti-War Congress, Dr. Lapp stated, will be broadly representative of American life, the delegates to the Washington conference to be elected from labor unions, farm organizations, cooperatives, youth, church, service and women's clubs, veteran's and other organizations. The Anti-War Congress will focus upon the Administration the demand of the American people for no foreign wars, and will lay plans for future action designed to keep this country at peace.

Democracy At Stake

"The delusion is abroad that we can save democracy by fighting another war," Dr. Lapp said. "Let us not deceive ourselves. The democracy that will be left in America after another war will not be worth fighting for. So far has the war spirit

gone in this country that unheard of expenditures for naval armaments are proposed; armaments that are not necessary for defense, but useful only for offensive purposes. Such proposals are supported by all of the reactionary forces which shout down adequate work relief or a public works program. So far has the war spirit seized upon our people," he concluded, "that the industrial mobilization bill, which might be more properly called the labor regimentation bill, is being supported in Congress by those who ought to know that under its terms the clamp of military dictatorship will be placed upon the working people of the country."

Last Chance for May Day

DEADLINE APRIL 25, AT NOON

SOCIALIST CALL,
549 Randolph St.,
Chicago, Ill.

I enclose.....for a greeting to be published in the May Day issue of the SOCIALIST CALL.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

(If you have a special message for the May Day issue, please write it on a separate sheet of paper)



A PARTIAL view of the 10,000 workers who demonstrated in Flint, Michigan, last week for more relief, free rent and jobs. The demonstration was supported by the A. F. L. and C. I. O. Note the Socialist slogan, "Workers Homes—Not Battleships" on the left.