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Socialist Call

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1,800 AUTO STRIKERS BEAT COMPANY UNION

Labor to Fight Supreme Court's Bow to Reaction

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The labor movement has reacted quickly and forcefully to the reactionary decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Government has no power to pass a law requiring railroads to pay pensions to former employees.

George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, threatened to resort to strikes and other weapons of labor in order to obtain pensions and other benefits for workers from the railroads.

The decision declaring the Railroad Retirement Law unconstitutional was reached by the narrow margin of five to four.

By the decision a body blow was struck not merely at the more than 1,000,000 railroad workers, but at all social legislation pending or already enacted. The court not only stated that the compulsory pension law was illegal. It went out of the way to say that Congress could not pass any laws at any time regulating the welfare of workers except as a mere incident to the regulation of commerce.

Damn the Workers!
The court indicated that Congress could not concern itself with the health, welfare or living conditions of workers, unless these matters increased the efficiency and economy of operating railroads.

It also dragged out the ancient wheeze that provisions requiring employers to pay benefits to work-

Tear Gas Can't Stop Strikers

DECATUR, Ill.—Tear gas attacks have alternated with wholesale arrests in police attempts to stop the strike of 275 girl and women operators, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has been maintained here since February 14.

As many as 47 pickets have been arrested in one day, and tear gas has been used to disperse picket lines on several occasions. Only one of the original strikers has deserted.

Nate Egnor, member of the state executive committee of the Socialist party, is organizer for the strikers. Among strike meeting speakers have been Douglas Anderson, state chairman of the Socialist party, and Mattie DeHaan, national secretary of the Women's committee of the party.

500,000 Starving In Illinois

By MAYNARD C. KRUEGER

CHICAGO. — Pantry shelves are bare today in the homes of 143,500 Illinois workers whose relief has been cut off, and in Cook County relief orders are being exhausted daily without replacement at the rate of 4,000 per day. By the middle of May all relief will have been suspended and more than a million people will face famine conditions unless funds are made available.

Hopkins has \$9,000,000 earmarked for Illinois for the month of May, but refuses to release it until the Illinois Legislature acts to provide \$3,000,000 more.

Governor Horner and the Democratic majority in the Legislature have been trying to put across a fifty per cent increase in the Illinois sales tax and extend it to cover water, gas, and electricity. Twice they have failed in the House to get the necessary two-thirds majority by which this could be passed as emergency legislation and made effective immediately.

The failure has been partly due to the heroic efforts of the Illinois Workers' Alliance which has consistently opposed the sales tax as a means of obtaining funds for relief. The Socialist Party has also been quite active in organizing protests throughout the state.

The unemployed and the Socialists insist that so far as the emergency is concerned it can be met by the appropriation of \$7,500,000 which lie unused in the Treasury today, and that after the emergency, relief proceeds of an income out of the proceeds of an income tax. This state has no income tax at the present time.

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Party to Picket Motor Agencies

CHICAGO. — Socialists will begin picketing Chevrolet distribution agencies throughout the nation next Monday in support of the Chevrolet workers on strike in Toledo and other cities, Paul Porter, national labor secretary of the Socialist Party has announced.

Declaring that the auto strike might determine "the fate of unionism in the basic industries for years to come," Porter urged other trade unions to join in the consumer picketing of distribution agencies. He estimated that picketing would take place in about 200 cities Monday morning.

AFL Auto Union Outvotes Scabs By 2-1 Margin

By BEN FISCHER

TOLEDO, Ohio.—A smashing blow to company unionism and a remarkable victory for organized labor was scored in this city Wednesday when more than 1800 striking Chevrolet workers rejected the terms of General Motors.

It was a clear-cut fight between the company union, called the "Independent," and the bosses on one side and the militant United Automobile Workers on the other.

By a vote of 1251 to 605 the workers turned down the company's proposal. Balloting was held under Federal supervision.

The union is now preparing for any move the company might make to defeat it in some other manner, this first method having proved a dismal failure for the company.

12 Hours of Voting

All day there was a long line, four or five abreast, of Chevrolet employes filing into the Federal Building to vote.

The president of the company union, Fred Seiger, drove to the building where the voting was taking place during the afternoon. He didn't get out of the car when he saw the reaction of the strikers who recognized him. He tried to drive on. Eventually he did so—on flat tires with his car in

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Union Truck Head Killed

STOCKTON, Cal.—R. G. Morency, vice-president of the Weighers, Warehousemen and Cereal Workers Union, was killed in cold blood by Charles Grey, son of the proprietor of a notorious scab trucking firm, as Morency stepped, unarmed, from the curb to speak to Grey, who was passing in a car.

The union, which is affiliated with the Longshoremen's International, went on strike two weeks ago. A special anti-picketing ordinance was rushed through the city council to handicap the strike, and fifty armed deputies were assigned to strike meetings to "protect" the bosses.

Socialist headquarters are being used as publicity center for the strikers.

Thousands Cheer Workmen's Circle Opening Session

NEW YORK CITY.—With a spirit and confidence unparalleled in the history of gatherings in this city, the 35th Jubilee Convention of the Workmen's Circle got under way.

Beginning with a mass-meeting of welcome for the delegates who have come from every part of the country, the greatest labor fraternal organization in America started its sessions.

At the opening session on Monday, held in St. Nicholas Palace, the 700 delegates and overflowing balconies listened to a message of greeting from Norman Thomas whose entrance into the hall was welcomed by an ovation that was exceeded only by the demonstration that followed his introduction as a speaker. The whole hall rose and cheered wildly when Thomas was presented. The heart-warming tribute to the Socialist leader closed with the singing of the International.

In the course of his address, Thomas reminded the delegates of the part they must play in the fight against the menace of war and fascism. Calling upon the delegates to wage an immediate struggle here and now in America "to make of this thing called democracy more than a mere counting of noses, to help establish a workers' world," he thanked the members of the Workmen's Circle for the help they have given him as he has campaigned up and down the United States in the fight for Socialism.

25,000 Attend

The city of New York turned out 25,000 workers to Madison

Square Garden to pay tribute to the Workmen's Circle. Only one incident marred the occasion, when Abe Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, was booed and prevented from delivering his prepared address. In marked contrast was the spirited ovation with which B. C. Viadeck, also of the Forward, was received. Observers interpreted the incident as being occasioned by the recent dispute over a member of the Forward staff who had contributed articles to the Hearst press.

Greetings were given to the convention by David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America, the organization of unemployed. When Lasser announced that his organization, which includes many members of the Workmen's Circle, had pledged to William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor who has endorsed the Workers' Alliance, that the unemployed would rather starve than scab on their fellow-workers, the convention burst into enthusiastic approval.

YPSL Greetings

Aaron Levenstein, speaking on behalf of the Young People's Socialist League, extended the greetings of the organized Socialist

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N. Y. Officials Make Reply to National Party

NEW YORK CITY.—According to stories published in the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune, the State Committee of the New York Socialist Party has rejected the nine-point program laid down by the National Executive Committee of the party.

Under the head-line, "N. Y. Socialists to Defy Rule of National Party," the Herald Tribune reports that "the state committee announced that it would make no concessions to the National Executive Committee on the disputed 'declaration of principles' adopted at the National Convention in Detroit last summer."

The meeting of the State Committee was held behind closed doors and Party members were not admitted. The only knowledge of what occurred comes from statements issued to the New York daily press.

Reputation
According to the Herald-Tribune, a statement issued by the committee at the conclusion of the meeting read in part: "We insist on pointing out that the Declaration contains unsound and dangerous features. We call attention again to the fact that the principles it contains constitute a repudiation of the Social-Democratic principles upon which our party has been founded and to the establishment of which it has been dedicated."

The National Executive Committee at its meeting in Buffalo in March had called upon the New York State Committee to issue a statement declaring that it accepts the Declaration of Principles as duly and legally adopted, though it may agitate for its change within party channels; that it will rigidly enforce the local, state and national constitutions; accept members of the Young People's Socialist League into the party as provided by the National Constitution; restrain party members from attacking the integrity of comrades and of the party in public statements; dispose of all matters of membership and organization in a democratic manner; reinstate the New York Young People's Socialist League without requiring it to support any factional paper; see to it that the New Leader restores its former constitution, reorganizes its association and ceases to be a factional organ, whereupon the Socialist Call would be urged to discontinue publication; and comply with these terms within six weeks.

Carefully Worded
The answer of the State Committee deals with each of these items. It is said to be a very carefully worded document, the burden of which is to justify the past actions of the State Committee and to indicate that the state organization still adheres to its policy.

The State Committee is reported to have stated in the matter of admitting members of the Young People's Socialist League to the party that it differs with the National Executive Committee in interpreting the National Constitution. The State Committee holds that the provision in question is permissive, not mandatory.

At its Boston meeting last December, the NEC had ordered the State Committee to rescind the ruling that members of the Young People's Socialist League between the ages of 18 and 21 were not to be accepted into the party.

On this matter the State Committee proposes that a sub-committee be elected by the NEC to negotiate with the New York group.

The text of the statement was turned over to a committee on style after it was unanimously adopted.

Those present at the meeting

American Workers Hail May 1

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Although police lined the way of march, over 10,000 workers in four large lines led by bands filled Public Square and several thousand more were on hand to cheer when Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party, complimented Clevelanders for their united demonstration, in which every shade of opinion and every type of organization was represented, including the Official Communist Party.

Other speakers were Ralph Ry-mus, secretary of Local 867 of the Painters' Union; Joseph Mannes of the Mechanics Education Society; John Williamson of the Communist Party; Nathan Gould, representing the Workers' Party; Tor Cedarvall of the Industrial Workers of the World; John Somerlatte of the United Textile Workers; and short greetings from many other participating organizations.

Many impressive and beautiful floats attracted the attention of spectators of the huge parade, estimated at two miles long.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Socialists and Workmen's Circle groups held a mass meeting at the Workmen's Educational center at which collections were taken for the Tom Mooney defense and for the striking truck-drivers' relief fund. Speakers included Harry Rosen, local organizer; Selma Sachs, Young Circle League organizer; William Jamieson, chairman of the Colt's Strike Relief Committee and president of the Fire-Arms Workers' Union and Brendon Sexton of New York.

About a thousand people heard Norman Thomas discuss "The Coming Struggle for Power," concluding lecture of the LID series.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Leonard Bright presided at a joint celebration of the ILGWU, Workmen's Circle, Painters' Union, the Socialist Party, and the YPSL. Featured speaker was Solomon B. Marcus of the CALL staff. Anne Kahn Segal and the Yipsel Chorus sang revolutionary songs.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Max Cohen, former Assistant Corporation Counsel, presided over the jointly sponsored celebration of the Workmen's Circle, and the Socialist Party. About 100 heard William Duffy, state organizer of the Socialist Party, and John Stradley, Westchester Socialist.

FERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Over 200 turned out to hear Rudolph Beeker, member of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, and Robert Delson of the Editorial Board of the SOCIALIST CALL.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—The combined meeting of the Workmen's Circle, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit, Cigar Makers' Union, Local 346, and the Socialist Party was much better in spirit, enthusiasm and response than that of last year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After police threats prevented their meeting at Dexter Training Ground, Providence's historic assembly point, the demonstration was permitted around the steps of the State Armory. Speakers were Rev. Fr. Robert R. Meader, secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy; Frank Ross, past president Olneyville Branch, Federation of Unemployed and Emergency Workers; David S. Goldman, representing the Workmen's Circle and a member of the Typographical Union, and Joseph M. Coldwell, former state secretary of the Socialist Party. Louis Merola, vice-president of the Centerdale Branch, FU&EW, spoke.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Olneyville Branch of the FU&EW, the Workmen's Circle, the Socialist Party and several locals of A F of L unions.

Kidnapped



David Levinson, counsel for Galup, N. M., workers framed on murder charge, was kidnapped and beaten, together with Robert Minor, Communist leader, after which local business-men-vigilantes dropped them on an Indian reservation.

4 Jailed—They Didn't Want War

PIQUA, Ohio.—For following up a parade of local Spanish War veterans with anti-war signs, four local Socialists have been placed under "military arrest," charged with interfering with a military demonstration.

First taken to the local armory, the four have now been transferred to the city jail.

The four Socialists arrested are Louis Moon, member of the party's state executive committee; Asa Scott, member of the state executive committee of the Young People's Socialist League, and Ken and Sophie Whitaker.

were Louis Waldman, state chairman, Julius Gerber, G. August Gerber, William M. Feigenbaum, Harry Kritzer, Sarah Volovick, Herman Kobbe, Fred Sanders, Charles H. Reich, Charles W. Noonan, Carl O. Parsons and James Battistoni—all members of the State Committee.

Other party members who were present included Charles Solomon, member of the State Executive Committee; Abe Belsky of Philadelphia, and Joseph Shaplen, a reporter for the New York Times.

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Cleveland May Day



Part of the crowd of more than 10,000 workers who filled the Public Square in Cleveland May Day, the largest and most enthusiastic demonstration since 1919. Socialists, Communists and labor unions participated.

ROOSEVELT GRINS; JUGGLES THE TRUE JOBLESS FIGURES

By PAUL PORTER

(National Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party)

He smiles when he says it.

Otherwise there is precious little difference between the misleading way President Roosevelt discusses figures about unemployment, and the juggling of facts by his night-forgotten predecessor, Herbert Hoover.

Faced with the stubborn crisis that plagued and licked

Hoover, the President has resorted to Hoover's unworthy trick of citing selected figures, which, standing alone, give a false picture of the economic situation.

New York Suspends Lang, Year

NEW YORK CITY.—The City Central Committee of the New York Socialist Party has ordered that Harry Lang, member of the staff of the Jewish Daily Forward, be suspended from party membership for one year for writing anti-Soviet articles in the Hearst press.

The decision was adopted after a motion by Max Delson calling for expulsion was defeated.

The meeting was occupied with a report of the Grievance Committee of the Local which had made no reports for the past year.

The case of the Young People's Socialist League against Louis Waldman, based on the latter's issuance of statements to the capitalist press about inner-party disputes, was also taken up. After protest by the fraternal delegate of the YPSL that they had not been notified that the matter was to be brought up, the report of the Grievance Committee that the charges be dismissed was adopted by a difference of three votes, 51 to 48.

The report of the Grievance Committee that Ronald Duval be expelled from the party for throwing his party card to another party member so that he might gain admission to a membership meeting, was rejected by the Central Committee overwhelmingly. A motion by Julius Gerber to suspend for six months was not carried. On amendment by Jack Altmann, Duval was censured.

In the matter of Harry Lang, the Grievance Committee recommended suspension for six months. The report was rejected, after Lang's speech in his own defense. The motion to expel Lang being defeated by a vote of 61 to 45, the one-year suspension was carried 86 to 40.

In his most recent "fireside chat" the President professed to find proof of recovery in the fact that "for the first time in five years the relief rolls have decreased instead of increased during the winter months."

This statement is true—in the very little that it says. But in what it omits, it gives a completely distorted picture. Let us look at the FERA figures for the number on relief for the winter months of 1935, and the same months of 1934.

January, 1935 20,670,042
February, 1935 20,523,042
March, 1935 20,440,000

The President was right: there was a decrease—of a mere 230,042! But not a word from him to indicate that the total was 6,900,648 MORE than in March, 1934! The figures for the previous years were:

January, 1934 11,102,452
February, 1934 11,621,637
March, 1934 13,539,352

If the unemployed obtain self-supporting work at the same rate in which the President finds so much hope we will be back to the March, 1934, relief figure by March, 1940!

Is that what the President means by recovery?

Among the things the President didn't say were:

That the relief received by the 20,000,000 was so inadequate that on any day ONE AND A HALF MILLION CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY—are being maimed for life by undernourishment.

That his own work relief program which he forced on an unwilling Senate will, through its \$50 a month wage, prove to be the greatest assault ever made on the trade union wage scales.

That because of rising prices REAL income has already dropped 2 per cent in the past year.

That 11,500,000 workers are still denied jobs.

These facts the President hid. The facts he cited, upon examination, prove far less than he

NBC VIOLATES AGREEMENT

Teamsters Out; Bakers Receive Yellow Dog Bid

By HERMAN WOLF

YOU STILL DON'T NEED A BISCUIT!

The four months' strike against the National Biscuit Company continues in Newark, N. J.; York, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga., and in New York, where the teamsters are still out. The bakery workers at the New York and Philadelphia plants have voted to return to work, but the new agreement is being violated daily by the company, and strikers are forced to sign a yellow dog contract.

Decision to continue the boycott against NBC was reached by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, representing 750,000 organized workers, when delegates from the teamsters union reported their NBC men still on strike and scabs driving trucks.

William Galvin, bakery union head, asked the Council to suspend the boycott, his strike having been settled. There was much discussion and criticism of the settlement, and Galvin, becoming excited, finally blurted out that the agreement was signed by Lewis Hines, A. F. of L's Philadelphia organizer, with the approval of William Green.

The teamsters were locked out when they staged a two-day sympathy walkout in January. Some time ago they refused an agreement from the company unless the biscuit strike was settled. Now they are left holding the bag.

Private Investigation

The SOCIALIST CALL has made an effort to uncover the truth about the sudden ending of a strike which caused one of the most effective boycotts in recent labor history. We have found the company has not yet fired its strikebreakers, has re-employed no active member or delegate of the union, is forcing workers to sign individual contracts calling for their immediate dismissal if they mention the union or criticize the scabs, and has greatly speeded up work.

Those who justify this "settlement" claim workers' ranks were weakening in Philadelphia, but other reliable informants say this was not so. In any case, criticism can rightly be leveled at the A. F. of L. for its method of settlement. Here is the story, come to light for the first time.

Secret Meeting

On Friday, April 26, Lewis Hines came to union officials, gathered in Washington from all five cities in which the strike was in progress, with a proposed agreement to settle the strike in Philadelphia and New York. A secret meeting, it appears, was held and this suggestion was the result.

The proposals were read off and some were not satisfactory. Hines stated, according to reliable sources, that the agreement should be accepted as the best obtainable, that he recommended it, and that William Green had OK'd it.

New York strikers with whom I have spoken thought the agreement was the result of negotiations before the National Labor Board. However, when the union men got before the Board that Friday afternoon the meeting was brought to an abrupt halt, according to word the CALL has received from Washington, by Hines, who jumped up and declared the proposals satisfactory.

Philadelphia Meeting

The next day Hines and Galvin went to Philadelphia, where the workers were told settlements would be reached in York, Atlanta, and Newark within a few days. This sounded all right and the agreement was accepted there.

That night Hines and Galvin told a strike meeting in New York that Philadelphia workers had accepted the agreement, that the plants would be shut for a few days to let strikebreakers out, and to allow time to complete negotiations in other cities. (This was not done and the company is making excuse after excuse not to settle in the other cities.)

1,000 Not Voting

Hines read only parts of the proposed contract. He said strikers were to be taken back according to seniority rights and size of family, but did not mention that the company could also re-employ according to proficiency. It was not until a meeting on May 1 that this came out.

Believing everything fine, New York strikers voted 1,624 to 45 to end the strike. About 1,000 workers present in the hall did not vote. This is significant; apparently, they thought something wrong.

As the CALL goes to press, the company is still giving the workers the merry run around. Although Atlanta strikers have signified a willingness to accept the agreement, bad as it is, the owners refuse to discuss the matter. The bosses have won a temporary victory and now they intend breaking the union completely. That is why U Still Don't Need a Biscuit

Debs Film Available

CHICAGO.—A two-reel movie, "Eugene V. Debs, Labor's Martyr," is available for express charges only to be used in local United Socialist Drive meetings, Clarence Senior, national executive secretary, has announced.

Assurance must be given that a competent operator will handle the film.

Skids Put on Fascists by Racine Labor

By DAN O'FLAHERTY

RACINE, Wisc.—Prompt and militant action by the Socialist Party and trade unions of Racine last Saturday sent the would-be Hitlers of this city scurrying back to their holes from which they probably will not soon emerge.

A week ago a bunch of 100 business men and lawyer vigilantes were brazenly threatening to take the law into their own hands if Mayor William Swobodo did not order the police to break the six-week-old strike at the J. I. Case tractor and farm machinery plant.

The Racine workers responded with a mass meeting of 6,000 persons (in a city of 80,000) at which the vigilantes were plainly told that labor's answer to their violence would be blow for blow.

Fascist Nest

Racine for some time has been a nest of budding Fascism, the most menacing in the Mid-West. German Nazis have been especially active here.

The Fascists now have not only received a loaded warning, but they have indirectly united labor's ranks which for months had been sorely divided.

The Case strike has been conducted by the independent Wisconsin Industrial Union.

When they called their Saturday mass meeting on the Lake front the local A. F. of L. unions decided to rally at the city hall.

Jack Harvey, 27-year-old Socialist alderman, spoke at the A. F. of L. rally, and urged the men to march to the industrial union gathering.

They did. Fifteen hundred fell in line and marched behind Harvey to join their fellow workers.

Solidarity

The effect was electric. Workers from the rival groups slapped each others backs and rejoiced in their new solidarity.

The combined rally was addressed by Maynard C. Krueger, Socialist National Executive Committee member from Chicago; Al Benson, Socialist State Secretary of Wisconsin; Andrew J. Biemiller, editor of the Wisconsin Leader; Jack Duller, business agent of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Relief Officers Menace Camden Shipyard Union

By ALICE HANSON

CAMDEN, N. J.—Relief officials have been enlisted in the desperate attempt of the New York Shipbuilding Company to forestall an impending strike of their workers.

Organized under Socialist leadership in the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the employees oppose company demands for an open shop and no increases in pay.

Reinstate Only 400 NBC Men

NEW YORK CITY.—The National Biscuit Company is not living up to the agreement ending the biscuit strike in New York and Philadelphia.

At a union meeting Wednesday, strike leader Galvin stated, however, that no restrike can be called until such time as the company definitely refuses to conform with the settlement terms.

To All NBC Workers: False rumors are being spread by certain unscrupulous people that Socialists want to break your union. As you know, this is not true. We urge you in this crisis, more than ever before, to stick by your union. It is your only hope. If you are dissatisfied, don't leave the union in disgust. Work for more democracy within your ranks.

Re-hired workers are forced to answer 53 questions relating to their schooling, personal life, and organizations to which they belong. They must agree (1) to an open shop; (2) not to mention the union or wear any emblem while working; (3) not to criticize scabs; (4) not to leave the floor they work on; (5) to instant dismissal for violating any of these rules.

Only about 400 of 2,600 strikers have returned to work and the others are grumbling about a raw deal. They feel that their leaders should not have recommended the agreement, and just have said here it is, vote as you like.

Camden newspapers carried statements by the local relief directors, stating that shipyard workers who go on strike at this time will be ineligible for relief. The union will protest directly to Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in Washington.

Going straight to Washington is an accepted method of fighting a company which did not hesitate to rig bids on ships for government orders, and to salt away millions in profits on the war. Last week, John Green, fighting Socialist president and executive secretary of the union, forced the NLRB to call a special meeting to repudiate the statement of Deputy Administrator Whittlesey to the effect that if the company signed a closed shop agreement with the union, the Blue Eagle would be taken away with them.

Scandal

Whittlesey carried his tactics on behalf of the company one step further, and supplied the New York Shipbuilding Corporation with NRA stationery on which they reproduced copies of his letter with this statement and posted them on bulletin boards throughout the yards.

But New York Shipbuilding workers who carried through a successful six weeks strike last year, and since that time have organized nine active locals on the East and West coasts are not dismayed by a line-up of New York ship officials, with relief authorities and the NRA.

Last Saturday 3,000 employees met in a monster mass meeting to consider the status of union negotiations with the company for a wage increase to cover the rise in the cost of living during the past year. In a closed ballot 2,322 union members voted to give the negotiating committee permission

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Socialists at Kiefer Bill Hearing



The picture above shows several Socialist leaders conferring with Socialist Assemblyman Ed Kiefer, author of the Wisconsin Production Corporation Bill, just before the hearing started. Reading from left to right they are: chairman of the party; George Nelson, candidate for governor last fall; Herman O. Kent, secretary of the Milwaukee local; Andrew J. Biemiller, editor of the Wisconsin Leader; Paul Boyd, Socialist and unemployed leader in Eau Claire; Carl Minkley, veteran Socialist propagandist; Robert Beuch, candidate for lieutenant governor last fall; Gene Schmidt, militant Court Justice in the last election, and Walter Polakowski, former state senator. Kiefer is in the center holding a copy of his bill.

World Socialism

Turmoil Over Belgium

By HERBERT ZAM

COALITION IN BELGIUM

The decision of the Belgian Labor Party (Socialists) to participate in the Van Zeeland coalition government continues to hold the interest of Socialists everywhere. Belgium is being watched with keen interest, as events there are bound to have important consequences for the International Socialist movement.

Meanwhile, opinions on the Belgian events, as well as the details of the events themselves, are beginning to trickle through.

EHRlich REFUTES DeMAN

We have before us a lengthy article by Heinrich Ehrlich, leader of the Polish Bund, and one of the leaders of the Left in the Socialist International. He concludes that the decision of the Belgian Party to participate in the coalition was "a pure political error which was pregnant with tragic consequences."

The arguments now being given by the defenders of the coalition policy, he points out, are directly contrary to the point of view which prevailed in the Party since the 1933 Congress when the "De Man Plan" was adopted and became the basis of the Party's work. The plan, it had been argued, was an entirety. It could not be broken up or applied piecemeal. And since no other party in Belgium could accept the plan as a basis for government, no coalition was possible.

Now the very same comrades who reasoned thus are bringing forward the argument that entry into the coalition was necessary in order to be able to carry out at least "small portions" of the plan.

The 1933 policy meant that the Belgian Party refused to take responsibility "for the application of mustard plasters to the festering wounds of capitalist economy." Now, however, De Man, Spaak and Vandervelde have again undertaken to give capitalism in Belgium the reform cure.

NO LEGAL ROAD, BUT...

Comrade Ehrlich is particularly sharp against De Man, who justifies the coalition as follows:

"The legal road to power has become increasingly more precarious."

To this Ehrlich answers: "De Man is right. But just herein lies the weak side of that historic congress of the Belgium Party where he argued that the plan could be realized only through the democratic, constitutional parliamentary way. But one might believe that as soon as this road proved to be closed, it would be concluded that a new way had to be found."

Ehrlich believes that instead of drawing revolutionary conclusions from his own statement, as is logically the case, De Man drew the illogical, but extremely reformist conclusions of the need for coalition.

In answer to the argument of the need for fighting fascism, Comrade Ehrlich points out that fascism thrives because the masses lose faith in existing parties and methods, and that participation in coalition will surely compromise the party in the eyes of the masses.

COALITION IN A HURRY

We also have received a complete report of the Special Congress of the Belgian Party. From it we learn the astounding news that not only the Congress itself, but even the Central Committee of the party were faced with an accomplished fact.

The five leaders of the party first accepted cabinet posts, and then asked the party to approve their actions. Under these circumstances the delegates were placed before the danger of a possible split and no objective consideration of the matter was possible.

The left wing stood up admirably in this situation in spite of

the desertion of the previous leader, Spaak. The left group made the following statement to the Congress:

"We again reaffirm our belief in the revolutionary road to Socialism. Coalition is disastrous. The bourgeoisie will never give up their social position willingly. The Roosevelt reforms have brought nothing but disappointments for the American working-class. Coalition government is not our road to freedom. It has always been the road of the reformists. Whenever the situation of capitalism was bad they hurried to save the situation. The result was momentary relief, but a deeper disappointment for the working class in the long run. We remain steadfastly in our position. Spaak's departure will not weaken our activity in the party."

A deputy from Brussels declared:

"Remember what you are doing. The situation is identical with 1926, the arguments are the same, and sorry to say, the disappointments will be the same. I have been active for the past thirty years in the labor movement and I am convinced now more than ever that with these methods, capitalism will not be conquered."

"We have behind us bitter events—Germany, Austria—isn't that sufficient that we should learn? We must have more confidence in the power of the working class—in our own strength—the time will come when our voice will be heard—the word of REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM."

SPAAK OUT OF LEFT WING

"Action Socialiste," the organ of the Left Wing, is continuing, contrary to some hopes. Spaak has, of course, resigned as editor. The paper is carrying on a vigorous agitation against the policy of coalition. After having gone through this crucial test, the left wing is bound to grow and become the dominant factor in the party. The coalition will surely not benefit the reformists.

Shop Polls Show Nazi Weakness

BERLIN (TIS)—Further reports on the shop council elections tend to clarify the extent of the so-called Nazi victory.

The votes cast for the Nazi ticket do not exceed the 70 per cent mark, despite the tremendous pressure upon the workers and the successful combing out of all doubtful voters. Official figures report 6,500,000 valid workers' votes, which is far below the census figures of 1933, giving a total of 14,900,000 industrial and agricultural workers.

Sleight-of-Hand

Taking the Nazi claim of only 2,600,000 workers unemployed at its face value, and leaving out completely 2,000,000 agricultural workers, the vote of the remaining more than 3,000,000 industrial workers remains a mystery. The number of 70,060 factories and shops in which elections were held is also far below the actual number of German industrial establishments.

The workers' vote cast throughout the Reich and mainly in Berlin where the Nazis are frankly disappointed, seems to confirm again the outcome of the Danzig elections which gave the Nazis approximately 60 per cent.

Nazi Dud

Contrary to enthusiastic Nazi forecasts, May Day, 1935, in Germany, has not been a success.

For the first time in the history of Hitler's Third Reich the workers displayed a restlessness which was in marked contrast to last year's celebration in which 2,000,000 people participated in Berlin alone.

Discipline cracked everywhere; in Muenchen, Nazi stronghold, the refusal of workers to participate forced the cancellation of all outdoor meetings. Underground opposition, especially in Berlin, was also instrumental in keeping so many workers from these meetings that the threatened reprisals are doomed to failure.

Utility Workers, Attention

Utility workers, whether organized or unorganized, are asked to communicate with the SOCIALIST CALL, giving a brief outline of the labor situation in their companies, data on company unions and whether any bona fide union is in the field.

No names will be published without specific permission, but we cannot use anonymous material.

Strikers Reject Colt Bid; Police Arrest Nine Pickets

HARTFORD, Conn.—After eight weeks on strike the workers of the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company have unanimously rejected a proposal by the company, acceptance of which, according to the Joint Shop Council, would have amounted to "unconditional surrender."

For the first time since the strike began the labor representative and the company management held a joint conference at which the above proposal was offered. Frank Fenton, A F of L representative in charge of the strike, has announced that a boycott of Colt's products will be started unless some better proposal is offered by the company at the next conference. Besides revolvers and machine guns, the Colt's plant manufactures rubber screw-tops for the containers of many nationally known products.

May Day in Hanford

The Hartford police observed May Day by arresting nine pickets

on charges of breach of the peace. They were alleged to have called some of the scabs "scabs," to say nothing of having addressed several dignitaries of the company as "rats" and "skunks." The whole picket-line was equally guilty, but the officers thought it judicious to pick out a few of the ring-leaders.

Judge Harney of the Police Court, well-known here for his habit of making "patriotic" addresses from the bench, helped in the May Day celebration by giving fines to all the culprits and jail sentences to three, including one Yale graduate who was putting some spirit into the picket line. Clayton Lawler, Socialist Party member who has been very active in the strike, was also one of those given a jail sentence. All the cases were appealed.

Many of the strikers have applied for membership in the Socialist Party during the past week, and a series of meetings is being held especially for this group to acquaint them with the fundamentals of socialism.

Thomas Hits Bankhead Bill "Subsidizing a Peasantry"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two major attacks on the sharecroppers' plight were made here this week, one by Congressman Amlie of Wisconsin, the other by Norman Thomas. Amlie, in a resolution introduced in the House, called for a Federal investigation of living and working conditions among sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

Thomas vigorously opposed the Bankhead Bill, in a statement to Roosevelt, declaring it would "subsidize an American industry on subsistence farms, would perpetuate rather than end the enormous evils of land speculation, and would impose an indefinite burden on the general public for the benefit of owners of land and mortgage holders rather than of tenant farmers."

"Hypocrisy"

"The strong speculative tradition in America and the immense power of those who own land and mortgages, will bring about the purchase of land at very high values by private sale or even by condemnation," Thomas said.

The statement pointed out that the Bill "was worthless, and simply a gesture by which certain Roosevelt Administration officials would like to divert attention from some results of the AAA and in particular, the enormous hypocrisy of Section 7 of the cotton contracts."

Joint Committee

Representative Amlie's resolution calls for the appointment of a joint Senate and House committee of six to investigate the causes of farm tenancy, the part played in these tenants' living conditions by the policies of Roosevelt's AAA, and the extent to which civil liberties and union organization have been curbed by Federal and state officials.

The proposed committee is to have \$50,000 at its disposal, is to make a preliminary report to Congress January 1, 1936, and a final report, with recommendation for legislation, not later than July 1, 1936.

Racine Workers Fight Vigorously

(Continued from Page 3) industrial union; Mayor Swoboda and other local speakers.

Benson, the final speaker, was given a tremendous ovation when he declared that workers and farmers from all over the state would pour into Racine to fight fascism.

"American workers will follow the example of their Austrian and Spanish comrades, if the need arises," declared Krueger amid prolonged cheering.

"Here today you have seen the power of labor unity," he added. "Let us use this unity and determination to sweep away the poverty system and to build a workers' world of freedom and plenty."

Krueger urged a general strike if the vigilantes gave further trouble.

Communist Slugged

The Fascist spirit of the business men has been growing since their success in having Sam Herman, Communist organizer, beaten up, last January.

Protest to Gov. Philip La Follette against this lawlessness have gone unheeded.

It took a labor mass rally, led by Socialists, to put the would-be Hitlers in their place.

Bishop Burns as Farmers Fight



Farmers in Kent, England, don't enjoy paying an arbitrary church tax, based on a medieval law passed in the reign of Queen Anne. They're shown above around a bonfire as an effigy of the Archbishop of Canterbury goes up in smoke—it's a protest against the taxes.

SOUTH THUMBS NOSE AT SCOTTSBORO RULING

By MARY HILLYER

(Mary Hillyer has just returned from an extended trip through the South for the League for Industrial Democracy.)

The South was not greatly disturbed over the Supreme Court decision in the Scottsboro Case ordering a new trial because no Negroes were on the jury. This is shown by the attitude of various Southern newspapers.

The Nashville Tennessean is most forthright: "It does not seem probable that the Scottsboro decision, any more than that of 1880, will result in

any far-reaching changes in judicial procedure in the Southern states, or in any other section of the country, for that matter."

Practical

The Montgomery Advertiser is practical; "The Advertiser does not know that generally speaking the names of Negro citizens are not in the jury boxes in the counties of Alabama, although Negroes may and do serve on Federal juries in this state."

"It now follows that Alabama jury commissions must immediately put the names of reputable Negro citizens in their jury boxes. Otherwise we cannot hope again to have the Supreme Court of the United States affirm the findings of a state court wherever a Negro's liberty or life is at stake."

"Just Happens"

Attorney General William McCraw of Texas is illuminating: "Texas statutes and the conduct of criminal trials are in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court. Generally when Negroes are drawn for service a suitable excuse is presented and always accepted." Assistant Attorney General, Thomas Fitzburgh, of Arkansas, is naive: "It just happens that no jury commission selects Negroes for jury duty. It

may be just a coincidence."

The Selma Times-Journal is violent: "A very certain aftermath of this malodorous case, it appears, will be the slow breakdown of our white jury system and the substitution of mixed juries. Of course, this nauseous situation will be resisted as stubbornly as possible."

Black and White, Unite

As the newspapers comment, the Birmingham Trades Council is holding a conference on social security and when a young English Laborite asks, "What about discrimination against the Negro here?" the first to take the floor is the president of a United Mine Workers' local. He says, "We miners don't discriminate. Negroes join the union more quickly than the whites. We're united. It's the bosses who want to draw the color line. They say it's all right to work together one hundred feet below the ground but all wrong to organize above the ground."

The League for Industrial Democracy continues to hold interracial, non-segregated meetings in six important southern cities. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is solidifying its united racial front of sharecroppers whose favorite song is "Black and white united, and we shall not be moved."

Brookwood Labor College



Future leaders of the nation's labor unions are being trained at Brookwood Labor College in Katonah, N. Y. In this colonial farm house students and teachers discuss the problems of the nation's workers and seek the best methods of meeting those problems.

Camden Relief Officials Menace N. Y. Shipbuilding Workers' Strike

(Continued from Page Three) sion to call a strike next week if negotiations are not successful before that time. Only 551 opposed the vote.

Victory Last Year

The agreement which terminates on May 11 was won in last year's strike and provided at that time for an average 14.6 per cent increase in wages, a reduction of hours from 40 to 36, a preferential shop, and a board to handle grievances.

The union now demands an increase to cover the rise in the cost of living, continuance of the preferential shop and the 36-hour week, with the union as the recognized bargaining agency within the yard.

Negotiations are going on daily and getting nowhere fast. But the company is not folding its hands or preparing to take it lying down. The Public Service Company is running temporary

power lines into the yards, and bringing in truck loads of materials after the night shift knocks off.

Socialists Active

Camden is not the only scene of activity for the IUMSW. Phil Van Gelder, former Socialist party and Amalgamated Clothing Worker organizer, is leading a strike of welders in the Newport News Shipyard against even greater odds than the Camden workers are meeting. Ferguson, director and owner of the Newport News yards, has made Newport News into a company town by buying up every meeting hall in the town so that the shipyard workers cannot get a place to meet.

A federal conciliator has gone into Newport News to settle the first strike which has troubled Ferguson in 21 years. The Camden and Fore River locals of the union are rushing relief to the Newport News strikers.

AT THE FRONT

by

Norman Thomas



JUDICIAL FASCISM A MENACE TO ANY SOCIAL LEGISLATOR;

'LITTLE FLOWER' OBTAINS POWER; BILL RATE CUT—8 YEARS LATE;

GALLUP KIDNAPPING OUTRAGE.

IT IS BAD enough that the Supreme Court by a five to four decision, with the four best lawyers on the court dissenting, should have declared the Railroad Retirement Act unconstitutional. It is a positive menace, a declaration of a kind of judicial fascism, that this five to four decision should deny to the Congress of the United States apparently all power to pass welfare legislation. This is intolerable.

It is likewise ridiculous that the people of the United States should be rendered powerless in matters vitally affecting them by the opinion of one former corporation lawyer who happens to be a Supreme Court judge. One or two more decisions like this and the most vital immediate issue in American politics will be to break the power of the court to dictate social legislation.

This power must be broken regardless of the character of the particular legislation. For instance, we Socialists are something less than enthusiastic for NRA, but it would be a very dangerous precedent for NRA to be defeated simply by a Supreme Court decision. And this goes for much legislation—the President's Social Security, or rather insecurity bill, and the rest.

'State's Rights' Hides Motives

It is not only the Supreme Court by a narrow majority which is making the Constitution of the United States a strait jacket for any true or real democracy. The Senators who by filibusters defeated the anti-lynching legislation were most of them obviously insincere. They came from the South which has never hesitated to let States' rights stand in the way of taking every possible nickel out of the Federal Treasury for their States. They now talk States' rights in order to defend the monstrous institution of lynching.

When a man like Borah joins them it must be recorded that he has sacrificed to an academic political theory of States' rights all real justice. When the dogma of States' rights means workers' wrongs, when it means that the mighty government of the United States is powerless to protect its citizens of every race or color against lynching, although it can protect them against kidnapping, it is time for workers to speak out and to act in favor of real democracy. Our defense against an overcentralized bureaucratic dictatorship is not the dogma of States' rights as interpreted by Southern Senators. It is a proper functional self-government, that is, proper democracy in industry.

The coming Fascist demagogue has no better tool than the excessive regional or States' rights feeling in America. Note that already Huey Long and his ally, that Georgia tyrant, Governor Talmadge, have actually gone to the length of reviving talk of secession. Talmadge didn't do it personally, but one of his tools did, and probably he expressed the Governor's thoughts. At any rate, a doctrine which has resulted in this most recent Supreme Court decision, in the defeat of the federal anti-lynching legislation, and in the defeat of the child labor amendment in New York and other States, is a doctrine to be fought.

Social Ownership Is Our Goal

One thing to be said about a court decision which hampers every effort of Congress to regulate industry is that it may help to force upon the American people public ownership. If Congress can't regulate railroad retirements it can own the railroads and then pension the employees of a publicly owned railroad system adequately.

It is because I believe that the only hope for us is in social ownership that I am not more excited about the Administration's banking bill or the Reburn-Wheeler Bill for regulating holding companies. The Administration's banking bill doesn't go far enough except to substitute to some extent for Wall Street control of banking and the control of it by a political government with Fascist or other dangerous capitalist tendencies. The bill for regulating holding companies is sought in general principle and the storm of protest and propaganda that it has drawn from companies that will be affected ought to help educate the American public.

We cannot, however, too often insist that not the regulation of holding companies but the public ownership of utilities and great corporations and their management for social ends, that is, their management for use and not profit, is what we seek.

It is not mere government ownership which is our goal, let it be remembered. The government can own a lot of industries, for instance for war purposes, as many men advocate, and the result would be a thousand miles from Socialism. The government conceivably could nationalize the banking system and then run nationalized banks to support the economics of a fascist state with its

unequal distribution of the rewards of labor, with its unjust distribution of the national income.

It is the purpose of the method by which socialized industries are run that count. Only the workers can establish Socialism.

Hats Off to Dan Hoan

And while I am boasting about Socialists and pioneering, here's hats off, long life and health to Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee. Soon his comrades in Milwaukee are to celebrate twenty-five years of continuous service by Dan Hoan for the City and for Socialism. It is a magnificent record that he has made, a record which shows that a man can have office and yet not be spoiled by it, a lesson some of our Administration's brain trusters never have learned.

A Halting Step

President Roosevelt's attack on the Chamber of Commerce was all right as far as it went, but it didn't go far enough to mean anything to the workers. It represents just a quarrel among the supporters of the capitalist system about how to work it. The President also made a tiny statement for his dangerous big army and navy policies by the public rebuke he gave to the fools in the army and in Congress who jeopardize good relations with Canada by calmly discussing a breach in the spirit, if not in the letter, of the treaty which has kept our boundary line so long unfortified.

It's a good thing for the public to know exactly how militaristic and imperialist our army officers are. They risk good relations with Canada and the longest continued peace along an unfortified boundary in the world's history with a jingoistic irresponsibility worthy of William Randolph Hearst.

We Were Ahead of Fiorello

"City's Power Bill is Cut \$2,354,000." So runs a headline in the New York Times. Mayor LaGuardia boasts that it is his threat of a city power plant that's done it.

Well, the saving isn't enough. It is still necessary to socialize power. But just for the sake of the record let me point out that we Socialists said that this saving in the city power bill could be made and we gave the argument for it about eight years ago. We made it a real issue in the campaign of 1929. The Socialists are pioneers and the rest haven't caught up with us yet even in the matter of reduction of the City's bill for power.

The Gallup Kidnapping

What happened to Robert Minor and Attorney Levinson of the ILD in New Mexico when they went to the aid of unemployed workers is an outrage and a danger signal that should arouse protest and appropriate action by all workers regardless of politics.

If Americans can be kidnapped when they are investigating a case like that in Gallup, New Mexico, without any redress from local authorities it is not merely individuals but the concepts of liberty and justice which have once more been wounded dangerously.

Let me in this connection emphatically endorse the appeal for the men convicted for conspiring to dynamite in Burlington, North Carolina. This appeal has been endorsed by the Socialist Party and an admirable statement of the case was made by our comrade, Professor Ericson, in the New Republic.

I saw the place that had been dynamited when I was in North Carolina during the textile strike. As dynamiting goes it wasn't much of a job and I have every reason to think that whoever did it, there was no conspiracy at all by the present defendants, many of whom have very honorable labor records.

Workers Must Fight

In this column I have been saying how earnestly I hoped that the whole A F of L would take a more vigorous stand in the auto, steel and rubber industries rather than leave the strike issue to be raised, as at Toledo, by one factory's employees. I have been emphasizing the danger that industrial workers face unless they fight actively to protect the right of agricultural workers to organize and to extend organization to them.

Now I want to applaud something; that is the fine report I hear concerning the success of Labor's Chest to help the struggle against Fascism and Nazism in Europe. The Executive Council of the A F of L is really pushing this drive. Most of the credit for initiating it goes to our friend and comrade, B. C. Vladeck.

By the way, Socialists and labor people throughout the country ought to know that it wasn't Vladeck's fault that Forward fell so short in dealing with Harry Lang and his articles in the Hearst press.

Good wishes to the 35th Anniversary Convention of the Workmen's Circle in New York.

Editorials

After the New Deal— Fascism?

THE United States Chamber of Commerce has declared war on the "New Deal." Even before this the "New Deal" was dying.

Roosevelt has reached the end of his rope. He has no more rabbits in the hat. He has tried everything that he or his various "brain trusts" can think of. The depression is still with us. There are still eleven or twelve million unemployed. Wages are down. Labor has not won the right to organize. The Supreme Court is about to declare the NRA unconstitutional. Roosevelt is gambling his future on the five billion work-relief law that has just been passed.

When the five billion is spent—then what?

Then labor will be sold down the river. Business will be given a free hand to let the "natural laws" operate.

That means an end of all that labor thinks it has won. That means war on the unions, more wage reductions, an increase in hours, a rising of food prices. It means the unrestrained rule of the exploiters. This will happen under Roosevelt if the five billion dollar campaign fund elects him. It will happen under a Republican president, if a Republican can be found to defeat Roosevelt.

Only one thing can prevent it from happening. Only the refusal of the workingclass to let it happen. Only the solidarity of labor is powerful enough to withstand the Fascist-Capitalist attack that is now being prepared.

On May Day the City Must Be Ours

WE MAY well be proud of the number of workers who marched in New York on May Day. The spirit and enthusiasm of the masses were truly inspiring.

Nevertheless, there are distinct criticisms to be made concerning some of the arrangements that were forced upon us. The route was not all that could be desired. The fact that for some distance the paraders were limited to the sidewalks (though, to be sure, as one worker put it, the sidewalks should be ours; let the capitalists walk in the gutters), the fact that we were not permitted to enter Central Park in parade formation with our banners flying—all had a dampening effect.

Next year it must be otherwise. Instead of requesting privileges from the Mayor, we must demand the right to use the public thoroughfares or park roads without curtailment. In spite of the howling of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, on May Day at least let the city belong to the workers.

'God' Parades With the Communists

THE presence of Father Divine and his "angels" in the Communist May Day parade was a sight for the gods. It was also a demonstration of the stupidity, the degradation, the shame of the Communist leadership. Never has a movement calling itself "Marxian" fallen so low as this.

Father Divine is a charlatan. He misleads and exploits, for purposes not yet made clear, the most innocent and ignorant of his race. By assuring them that he is "God," by making them believe that his "coming" solves all their earthly ills, he bars them from reality. He makes the development of class-consciousness among them impossible.

To Communists all that is Negro must be right. Their cult of the Negro demands it. Theirs not to discriminate between that which is good and that which is bad in Harlem circles.

In the end, of course, the Communist association with "God" will bring its inevitable consequences. Negroes not fooled by Father Divine, class-conscious Negroes, will resent this Communist flattery and bootlicking. They will turn to the Socialist Party which regards the Negro, not as an unthinking pawn to be used in a game of revolution, but as a man and a fellow-worker.

The Gallup Kidnapping

THE action of District Attorney McIntosh, at Gallup, New Mexico, in the kidnapping of Robert Minor and of David Levinson, calls for immediate action on the part of Governor Tingley. An officer of the law, who asserts that the victims of an assault "framed" the crime, may himself be the ally of the criminals.

In class-struggle cases we frequently find the authorities lined up with the employers. Often the aid they give to those who put them, and keep them, in office is too subtle for easy demonstration. In this instance McIntosh has given the case away.

Road Closed



Harry Herzog.

LETTERS

FROM NORMAN THOMAS

New York's May Day celebration showed a real united front from which only Communists and their Innocents Clubs were kept out, and that by reason of the stand of the official Communist Party itself with regard to Socialists and labor.

The Communist groups not connected with the official party were present, and properly so. Louis Waldman spoke on the same platform with Jay Lovestone and Jim Cannon, and that was all right.

What is ridiculous and insincere is that this united front in New York was prefaced by the adoption of a resolution by Local New York and the State of New York renouncing every and any kind of united front with any sort or kind of Communist. Elements in control of Local New York even ignored Jack Altman's suggestion that the May Day celebration under the ruling of the NEC required approval by the State Committee.

It has been part of the strength of Socialism that it has been obviously sincere. We weaken men's confidence in us when we adopt resolutions which we interpret in so extraordinary a fashion as the old guard interpreted their extreme anti-united front resolution.

This applies to the discussion of the advocacy of violence now going on in the party. Most emphatically today we cannot allow the advocacy of violence in the Socialist policy. With all my heart and soul I hope that labor can find better ways than violence to carry out a victorious struggle.

But it is unrealistic or even insincere as part of a maneuver in a factional fight within the party to insist that Socialists be admitted or rejected in accordance with

their belief or disbelief that never at any time will it become necessary for the working class to use the violence which, alas, is so often used against it.

There is a sincere religious or ethical position against violence which should be respected. It is not a political position which any group in the Western world has yet taken. It is certainly not a position taken by American leaders from Thomas Jefferson down to Morris Hillquit—at least until the old guard elected to enter party controversies under the banners of a romantic parliamentarianism.

And I who say this honestly believe that under present conditions and with our present powers of destruction a large part of the world's hope depends upon finding methods of struggle other than the resort to violence.

NORMAN THOMAS

The NSL in the Student Strike

To the Editor:

I note with regret the publication in your issue of April 21 of a story implying that the National Student League sold out the student strike against war.

While I have no way of verifying the actual incident in Cleveland to which the story refers, it was unfortunate that you gave the impression on the basis of this one incident that the NSL did not cooperate completely and play fair throughout the arrangements for the strike.

I regret the story all the more since the CALL, otherwise gave such adequate and objective treatment to the strike.

JOSEPH P. LASH,

National Secretary,

Student League for Industrial

Democracy.

New York

For The RECORD

The funniest item in the week's political news is the announcement that the Republican Party is looking for an "issue" with which to defeat Roosevelt.

Norman Thomas reports that the Negro worker, killed in the persecutions of the Arkansas share-cropper, wore a button with the words, "Every Man a King."

Tip for Bruno Richard Hauptmann: The Nazis say that they are ready to "arbitrate" the kidnapping of Berthold Jacob. This is one that defense attorney Reilly overlooked.

Gem from the life of Herbert Hoover:

"There is far more than economic security needed," he said, "if civilization is to march forward to social security. Social workers are not needed merely to feed, clothe and house the unemployed and the unemployable either in these abnormal periods or in periods of less economic tension."

"We could do that by the simple methods of breadlines, barracks and cangarees."

Leonid Tolokansky, the Soviet Consul-General in New York, says that the works of Tolstol, Dostoevsky, Kant, Spinoza or Conan Doyle (sic) have never been prohibited in Soviet Russia.

"The only books banned in the Soviet Union are those of our direct political enemies. These include the later works of Trotzky, the press and books of the Mensheviks and of other counter-revolutionary parties. I presume that these might be difficult to get in the Soviet Union," says Mr. Tolokansky.

Turn to The Left

By S. A. De WITT

Sonnet to John Masefield, Poet Laureate

(Once a rebel poet, whose "Consecration" ranks with Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe" as the most militant and inspiring revolutionary verse of our generation.)

Written in reply to his recent Sonnet to the King, on the occasion of the "King's Jubilee . . ."

Oh, read your "Consecration," written when
Warm blood still cataracted through your brain . . .
Ah, then you shouted to the souls of men
Song for the halt and blinded in the rain . . .

No prince for you, you thrillingly proclaimed,
No medalled leader, darling of the throne,
For you a song of rankers, scorned and maimed,
The burdened slaves whose names are never known . . .

For you the dross, the dirt, the scum of earth . . .
Your high avowals had a stirring swing,
Until you met with those of goodly girth
And started drooling sonnets to your king . . .

John Masefield bowing to the royal beck,
Gives me an awful spasm in the neck . . .

The Saga of Gedaliah

This system we live under is a good deal like Gedaliah Chachelevitz's Ukrainian accent. Which sounds complicated enough geographically, and requires valuable space and time to explain to your bewildered understandings.

Permit me then to tell the story of Gedaliah first. For many years our hero struggled valiantly to dress up his English with American intonations and mannerisms. Jehovah alone knows how willing Gedaliah's tongue was, how earnest his desire, yet how tragically ineffectual were all his efforts to give a Yankee tang to Ukrainian gutturals.

Perhaps it was time that gradually healed the hurt Gedaliah felt over his linguistic limp. Surely it was a great tolerance that America had shown to him, by hardly ever reminding our hero of his ear-torturing fault.

One day, however, Gedaliah came to understand that his son Mortimer had grown into adolescence and was aping dangerously the curious twists and turns of the paternal vocal expressions. He knew the power of environment. He decided quickly that Mortimer would not suffer the sins of his father's accent.

Gedaliah contacted the Dean of Oxford University in Merrie England and at a tremendous expense arranged to have his son brought up from the lower grammar grades right through college under the broad elms and broader "a's" of Oxford. No sooner arranged than done.

It is reported that by the time the English steamship delivered Mortimer at Southampton, the captain and the crew had become frightfully inoculated with the Ukrainian virus. It is also rumored that the Captain resigned after the next trip to America and is now starring at \$5,000 a performance as the Hebrew comedian on the Eat-more Virginia Ham radio hour. All of which is rumor, of course. But now as to inexorable facts.

And Time Dragged On

Gedaliah waxed terribly impatient as the years dragged by to learn about his son's accentual progress. Yet so great was his dread about being a baneful influence that he even refrained from writing to his son. At last, the mind and flesh weakened, and one fine morning fully three years from the date of Mortimer's departure, his father seized the telephone and arranged for a transatlantic phone call direct from the New York Office of Chachelevitz and Company to the Dean of Oxford University.

The connection was perfect. The air was clear. And the voices had no static to contend with. The following dialogue took place across the three thousand miles of heaving waters:

Gedaliah: Hallo, hallo, dis ees you, Porfessor Oxford . . . dees is Chachelevitz calling . . . yes Chachelevitz . . . How is speaking by you mine boy Mortimer . . . effer three years stoddy in your college . . . a werry good Henglich . . . yes . . . ?

Dean of Oxford: Dunt esk, Mr. Chachelevitz . . . already, he speaks poifeckt . . .

Comes the Moral

And so it is with this thing called capitalism. Its power to corrupt the most innocent and the most idealistic of us is a dull and accepted fact. And that is why men like MacDonald, Masefield, Mussolini, and the whole long list of international traitors to the cause of Socialism are what they are and where they are.

Most of us get the capitalistic accent early in life and never lose it. Only the shining few remain inviolate and pure. . . Marx, Debs, and Lenin, these stand forth as beacons to a world lost in storm and chaos. And to make these our guides and mentors is the one hope for humanity, in a well-nigh hopeless world.

HEYWOOD BROUN, LATEST PHASE

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

Heywood Broun has a belly-ache. He has been a member of the Socialist Party, and has left it. Now he is a "labor-leader"—the head of the Newspaper Guild. He finds that "The trend to the left has been heightened by the growth of the white-collar trade unions. If these groups are not radical in the beginning they almost invariably become so."

"Radical" to Broun is beginning to mean Communist. If the Communist Party isn't careful, Heywood Broun will betake himself, his colorful and unreliable personality, his vigorous, if discursive style, and his penchant for poker, into its ranks. The alliance will be interesting, if explosive.

I set out to discuss Mr. Broun's belly-ache. He has not only left the Socialist Party, to become, for the time being, an "independent radical"; he has turned sour on Norman Thomas.

Thomas has disappointed him. Thomas has had his chance of being the "inspired leader" of the masses (Heywood has become converted to the theory that there must be a "leader") but he has muffed it. He thinks that Norman Thomas is, in spite of his present left tendencies "essentially a liberal, instead of a radical." He also thinks that "when it comes to any sort of co-operation with groups to the left or right (italics mine) Norman Thomas becomes as rigid and doctrinaire as the most fanatical zealot."

All that I have quoted comes from an article entitled "Curtain Call" in The Nation for April 17. It is not clear why Mr. Broun should feel that a curtain call is in order. I have seen no evidence of tumultuous applause for his recent activities.

His belly-ache is that from which so many "independent radicals" are suffering. Having no philosophy, he fell, for a little while, for the charms of President Roosevelt. He has recently awakened from this hypnotic spell, and has felt like kicking himself all over the lot for having been such an ass.

He is doing penance now. But he is still looking for an "inspired leader." Thomas will not do. Roosevelt is an exploded pipe-dream. Earl Browder? One can see the Broun mind playing with the idea. Mr. Broun is becoming aware that the status of the independent radical is increasingly precarious. Hence my warning to the CP.

For all that, Broun is, and always will be, at heart an "independent radical." He is, and will remain, a blundering, well-intentioned person with a keen comprehension of his wrongs, and of those of the world, but with no understanding of what can be done about it; a man incapable of working in harness; a playboy, at times amusing and at times a nuisance; a man with no patience for the processes of history."

His complaint that Norman Thomas is "rigid and doctrinaire" in his opposition to the united front on the right and the left gives him away. It is the attitude of the "liberal."

I shall not speak for Norman Thomas; he is capable of doing that for himself. Speaking for what I believe is the dominant sentiment in the Socialist Party, I should say that it is not rigid and doctrinaire to oppose a united front with a Communist Party that has avowed its intention of using the united front as a manoeuvre to destroy the Socialist Party. It would be the act of an imbecile to join such an alliance. The Communists, themselves would be the first secretly to laugh at such a move as the act of a party bent on self-destruction.

Nor is it rigid and doctrinaire to oppose cooperation with the right, when cooperation would mean class-collaboration, and the

abandonment of all that the Socialist movement has accomplished in fifty years; when that "right" may well include shady characters like Huey Long and Father Coughlin.

It is characteristic of the "white collar" element for whom Heywood Broun speaks, that when it cuts away from its subservient acceptance of ruling-class ideas, it swings far over to the left, in its attempts to realize a world "nearer to its heart's desire." It identifies "radicalism" with bold phrases and noise; it has no patience with the radicalism that goes to the root of our social evils. It is possible for a Broun virtually to espouse communism, and in the same breath to propose cooperation with a "right" that hates communism and all its works.

In this latest of Broun's utterances we see the fruit of the recent Communist agitation among the middle classes. It is among these that the CP has been gaining most of its converts.

I visited the "New Masses" ball at Webster Hall this Winter. I was transported back to the days, two decades ago, when the Socialist Party attracted the middle class fringe that has now attached itself to the CP. I recalled the intellectuals that came to the dances of the original Masses. I was forced to ask myself, "where are they—all the bold revolutionaries of those days?" I recalled the enthusiasm of the middle class elements of 1912 for the IWW, which did not keep many of them from falling victim to the progressivism of the elder Roosevelt, or to Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom." I remembered the many who inveighed against war, but who, like Spargo, Walling, Sinclair and Eastman, found a "Socialist" justification for favoring America's entrance into the war.

We need not worry about Heywood Broun and his belly-ache.

Let the CP—should he join it—worry about him. He will not put up with their discipline long.

Hillquit's Ideas Misrepresented

A recent issue of a New York weekly carried the statement from the pen of its editor that the late Morris Hillquit had abandoned certain opinions concerning violence and dictatorship held by him in 1922, that he had "changed his view as a result of post-war history."

The same journal last week received and printed the following communication from Vera Hillquit, the widow of Morris Hillquit:

"Morris Hillquit believed in 1933 what he believed in 1922, that whether the Socialist order be ushered in by a revolutionary coup d'etat, or by a series of legislative enactments or executive orders it can be maintained only by the people in control of the country.

"As a Social Democrat, he believed in the rule of the majority. He hoped that when the Socialists will have the majority of the people with them, the capitalist minority will concede its defeat. But if the minority will try to oppose it by using violence, the Socialists will know how to use force against force."

DO YOU SUBSCRIBE TO THE CALL?

God, What a King

By McALISTER COLEMAN

THEY took the Royal Beaver and his Frau out for a ride through London this week and according to all reports the entire populace went nuts.

At any rate if they didn't, the correspondent of the New York (not the London) Times did in describing the jubilating affair. Frederick T. Birchall of The Times lets loose with some of the highest, handsomest fancy writing we have seen for a long time.

Get an eyeful of this

"The rejoicing in the land over this jubilee, the respect and affection shown this most modest of gentlemen, who has also been a wise king, a good husband and a good father, not only to his immediate family but also to his subjects throughout the vast empire, extended to high and low, rich and poor."

Father of His Country

In passing may we remark that being a good husband and a good father to the entire British Empire is quite an assignment. After looking at the King's pictures, we didn't think it was in him, but as The Times prints "all the news that's fit to print," and is noted for its accuracy, we will have to accept the truth of this staggering report.

Mr. Birchall goes on to say:

"They (the populace) stood in the hot sunshine that the kindly weather gods bestowed upon England this day and they fainted by the scores and were carried away to improvised ambulance stations nearby before the pageant was ended. This correspondent counted thirty-two such sad little breaks in the crowd around St. Paul's, and there were reports of like numbers near Buckingham Palace and along the Strand and the Thames embankment. For these were the poor and the undernourished who had turned out to acclaim the King, about whom there has grown up a tradition of kindness and understanding of his people surpassing any legend of British monarchy in all its centuries of existence."

A lot of these enthusiasts had been sleeping in the parks and gutters all night to see the parade. Not far behind the King came a coach with the Prime Minister in it. And we can't help wondering what went through the mind of a certain renegade Socialist when he saw poor people lying around in the streets weak from starvation. Part of Ramsay's job is ghost-writing the King's speeches. He pulled a good one when he wrote this:

"My people and I have come through great trials and difficulties together. They are not over. In the midst of these days of rejoicing I grieve to think of the numbers of my people who still are without work."

Just back from having his picture taken fraternizing with Mussolini, Ramsay, if there is any Presbyterian conscience left in him, must have been ashamed to look at himself in the glass after penning such hypocritical tripe.

Enter the P. C.

I doubt, however, if he has a teeny remnant of a Presbyterian conscience still lurking around. I happen to be an authority on this particular form of affliction and, believe me, it sticks around, no matter how hard you try to get rid of it.

The difficulty with a Presbyterian conscience is that it goes absent without leave at the very time when it might be most useful. In my case it generally shows up around nine o'clock in the mornings while I lie on my bed of pain checking up on the things I have done that I should not have done and the things I have left undone that I should have done, and there is no health in me.

Furthermore, my conscience is kept distressingly active by the wholehearted prodding of my friends and relatives. They are constantly dashing up, reminding me of its ghastly presence.

I raise my head and holler "shoo" at it, but as a rule it dogs my heels until about noon. Then for some reason which I have not yet fathomed, it disappears, not to return until next morning. So what good is the damned thing? Perhaps a psychoanalyst or a gypsy of some sort can explain this phenomenon.

Good Old Harold

Harold Mandel, one of the most active circulators of THE CALL, has just come in with my hat which, oddly enough, he found under the office water-cooler. Harold reminds me of an engagement which I was about to forget.

Thanks, Harold, I would have remembered that around dawn tomorrow. The old P. C. wouldn't have let me forget it, when it was too late to do any good. And this time I can thumb my nose at it and go back to sleep with nothing but thoughts of Royal Pageants, and the sound of the tramping of the King's horses to disturb my slumbers.

Socialists in the Trade Unions

Need Vigorous Program to Make Union Members Class-Conscious

By AMICUS MOST

The American trade union movement is as definitely at an end of an era as is capitalism itself.

Mass production, technological advance, and large scale unemployment are conditions that call for new policies and tactics from the labor movement. Craft unionism has become obsolete. "Business unionism" must be abandoned. The complete failure of NRA, and the resulting disillusionment of the workers, presents a new challenge. Finally, but of extreme importance, are the ever increasing dangers of war and fascism.

One of the reasons why the unions have failed to take advantage of the opportunities of the past has been the failure of the Socialist Party to formulate a clear-cut and nationally organized trade union policy. It is true that during the last two years the Party has come closer to the unions than at any time since the War. This has been due, in a large measure, to the increasing activity of Socialists in union struggles.

Unfortunately, the activity has been largely that of individual Socialists or branches—and not part of a well planned and nationally organized program.

The Socialist Party is not merely another political party. It is part and parcel of the labor movement. The success or failure of the labor movement is the success or failure of the Socialist Party. Socialists cannot be "neutral" towards the trade unions. We must think and act as an integral part of the labor movement. We must not hesitate to criticize its failures, laud its successes, fight its enemies (be they inside or outside of the movement!), and always take an active and vigorous part in its struggles. To the extent of our influence, we must help shape its policies.

Deeds, Not Words

However, our criticisms can only be justifiable in proportion to our efforts to build. We can only win the unions to our policies by fighting on the picket lines, furnishing help and leadership, and in every way possible demonstrating our friendship in deed rather than by word.

To be most effective we must reach a realistic Socialist policy toward the unions, set up the necessary machinery to achieve this policy, and establish inner party discipline that will make every individual member an instrument carrying it out.

In gathering material for the proposed program outlined below I am deeply indebted to Jack Altman for his article, "Socialists in the Trade Unions," in the last issue of the American Socialist Quarterly, and to the New York Militants for their pamphlet, "Towards a Militant Program." I urge you to read both of them.

A SOCIALIST TRADE UNION POLICY

1. The Socialist Party must work with the A F of L.

Despite its backwardness and conservative policies, the future of the trade union movement is bound up with the A F of L. Any attempt to form or work with rival unions is to isolate ourselves from the workers. The failures of the IWW, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the TUUL are ample proof of the correctness of this approach.

2. Organizing the Unorganized. The A F of L must recognize its responsibility for the organization of the entire working class;

it must pool its resources and set up central machinery to organize, determine strategy, and furnish relief and legal defense wherever required. It is particularly the newly organized and weaker unions that need this assistance and it must be the responsibility of the older and more powerful unions to furnish this assistance.

3. Industrial Unionism.

The fight for industrial unionism means more than taking such a stand in the basic industries and trades as yet unorganized. We must again press for amalgamation of craft unions and allied trade unions. A great many of the 1,700 federal locals directly affiliated with the A F of L are in closely allied trades and could be organized into one international union. Where they have a logical affinity to existing international unions they should become affiliated.

4. For a Class Struggle Policy.

The traditional policy of class collaboration of the A F of L must be scrapped. We must advocate a vigorous, though realistic, strike policy. This does not mean that trade unions should call strikes when the workers are poorly organized or unprepared, but the workers' battles are won on picket lines, not in NRA headquarters, or arbitration and mediation boards.

5. Democracy and Clean Unionism.

Union affairs must be controlled by the workers. The shop steward system should be built and shop committee systems coordinated; regular Local meetings should be held; democratic control in strike policy and strike settlement must be demanded. Bureaucracy must be fought; long terms and high salaries for paid officials discouraged; the policy of paid officials gaining additional income through business ventures opposed.

The A F of L is continuously in the public spotlight. It has powerful and wealthy enemies who pounce upon every suspicious circumstance, every instance of corruption, and widely publicize them in order to discourage workers from joining unions. The fact that most trade union officers are honest is overlooked, and as the confidence of the worker in his union is shaken, so in his faith in the

entire labor movement, and with it his faith in the Socialist Party.

This, however, does not mean that Socialists should close their eyes to evidences of corruption. On the contrary, they must act vigorously, courageously and uncompromisingly to expose and destroy corruption where it exists. Under no circumstance can the Socialist Party be silent in the face of known dishonesty in the labor movement. Silence can only be construed as acquiescence.

We oppose the use of capitalist agencies to expose and fight for clean unionism but within the la-

This is the first of a series of articles which will appear from time to time on Socialist policy written by leading Socialists.

Amicus Most is manager of the Celluloid, Catalin and Galilith Workers' Union.

bor movement we must do all in our power to destroy corruption wherever it may appear.

6. Against Race Discrimination in the Unions.

We must vigorously fight Jim-crowism or refusal to admit Negro workers into unions.

7. Fight against War and Fascism.

We must draw the unions into all anti-war and anti-Fascist activities. Whenever there are demonstrations or conferences we must use our influence to get unions, and especially the rank and file, to participate. We must seek to mobilize the unions to back the Party program for a general strike in the event of war or fascism.

8. Independent Political Action.

We must demonstrate the shallowness of the political policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies." If a Labor Party is to become a reality, Socialists must carry out a vigorous campaign to have the various unions, and if possible the A F of L itself, initiate the move for a Farmer-Labor Party. Meanwhile, we must oppose the endorsement of capitalist candidates.

9. Labor Education.

The Socialist Party must organ-

ize and assist in organizing labor colleges, must aid local unions in forming labor classes, and must advance labor, cultural and sports activities.

10. Organizing the Unemployed.

We must campaign to have unions aid in organizing the unemployed into the Workers Alliance of America, particularly in view of the official sanction given to this organization by the A F of L.

PARTY ORGANIZATION TO EFFECTUATE LABOR POLICY

In order to carry out the above policy in the most effective manner possible along national as well as local lines, the Party must set up the following machinery:

1. National, State and Local Labor Committees, with full time secretaries and field workers wherever possible.

2. A national and permanent strike relief and defense organization which would include many non-Socialist sympathetic organizations and individuals, and trade unions.

3. National labor information service, which would supply local labor committees and the Socialist and labor press with news about activities of Socialists in the labor struggles, and information as to activities to be carried out in particular localities. It would also act as a communication center for Socialists in a scattered industry.

4. Socialist Trade Union Groups.

It is absolutely essential that Socialists in a union consult with each other and act together. The spectacle of Party members fighting each other or supporting opposing policies in a union can only bring disrepute to the Party. The only way that Socialists can effectively campaign for Party policies is to organize into groups wherever possible.

Program Appeal

The program outlined above will not appeal to Socialists alone.

Socialists and Socialist groups in the unions should ally themselves with all progressive elements that are willing to work along the lines here indicated. In City Central bodies, at State Federation, International and A F of L conventions, Socialist delegates should present and fight for a single policy and should draw all

They Must Support the A. F. L. as the Mass Labor Organization

forces possible to support this program.

Socialist groups should not only be organized in local unions but all Socialists in an International should be organized. This does not mean setting up a dual organization to the unions but rather the gathering together of the Socialist and progressive forces within the trade union movement to make them an effective force in building up a class conscious labor movement, and thus educating towards Socialism.

5. Socialist Discipline.

Socialists who forget their Socialism inside their union should be promptly disciplined. The recent spectacle of a Socialist, Hyman Nemser, being thrown out of the labor movement for corrupt union practices, with the wide publicity it received, is an example of the harm that such people can bring to the Party—as well as the unions. Nemser is still a member in good standing in the Party.

Socialist trade union officials must realize that the Party is judged by their policies and actions. Socialists who refuse to carry out the policies of the Party or who act against Socialist groups in the union should be disciplined.

This does not mean that the general policy here outlined must be pressed irrespective of the particular situation within a given union. Application of the general policy to specific situations must be worked out by the Socialists in the union with the assistance of the labor committee. Every Socialist Party member who is eligible to join a trade union in his particular field must do so. The local labor committees should enforce this rule.

CONCLUSION

The quicker the Socialist Party adopts and carries out this program, the more certain will we be that workers will not be deluded by a Huey Long, a Coughlin, or an Upton Sinclair, and the more certain will we be that Fascism and War will be vigorously opposed. The opportunity presents itself to us as it never has before.

We can and must take advantage of it in order to hasten the dawn of Socialism.

Illinois Jobless Face Starvation

(Continued from Page One)

On May 7 several hundred members of the Illinois Workers' Alliance gathered in Springfield at the base of the Abraham Lincoln shrine and made two demands, one for relief and the other for no sales tax.

This relief emergency was on the horizon several months ago, but the power-drunk Democrats who controlled the state politically deliberately postponed any action until after the Chicago election at which Mayor Kelly was reelected. While the unemployed are facing starvation here now, Mayor Kelly is sunning himself on the beaches in Hawaii with 3,000 miles of water between him and Springfield.

In the midst of this situation the Socialist party of Illinois holds its annual convention at Decatur on Saturday and Sunday. On Friday night, before the convention opens, a mass meeting will be addressed by Norman Thomas, Clarence Senior, and Maynard C. Krueger. Fraternal delegates from the Illinois Workers' Alliance will be present and further plans will be worked out to promote the friendly cooperation between the Socialists and the unemployed which has thus far prevented the increase in the sales tax in this state.

MARXISM FOR TODAY

By HAIM KANTOROVITCH

VII

SOcialism, for the Utopian, is in no way bound with space and time. It may be established at any time, at any place. It does not depend on the stage of development of society, but only on the "happy accident" of the rise of a great leader. Utopianism is said to be a stage in the history of Socialism which we have long since passed.

But when one hears that all that China needs to establish Socialism is a Lenin, one is not so sure that Utopianism is really a thing of the past.

Not only of time and of space was Utopian Socialism independent, but also of social life. Socialism was for the Utopians an eternal truth that had nothing to do with either the problems or the struggles of their time. Society was divided, of course, into economic classes. There was a bitter class struggle in their midst. There is, of course, no doubt that these class struggles were the real, unconscious motives behind their search for the "true principle" on which to rebuild society. It was the plight and poverty of the masses that stirred them.

The "Good People"

Nevertheless it hardly occurred to them to base their Socialism on the struggles of the masses for a better life. Utopian Socialism was for the workers, but not of the workers. Their appeal was not made to any class in particular, but to all classes, to humanity. So-

cialism was to be built up by good people who could understand the "true principle." The rich and powerful are best fitted for this task.

Most of the Utopians were afraid of the workers and their struggles. Saint Simon threatened the French capitalists that if they did not accept his plans the workers would get them.

"Robert Owen was evidently of the opinion," says Mr. Beer, "that it would do no good to society to reveal to the workmen the mysteries of wealth making and the principles of Communism before they had made a successful attempt to reorientate their character, to distinguish their violent class-warfare against the rich."

Sit and Wait

He knew of the "class-warfare" of the workers against the rich, but this class warfare had to be "extinguished" before the workers could be available for his Socialist principles. There was no place for the workers as workers

in the Utopian Socialist movement. All the working class had to do was to wait until good people created Socialism.

The working class, however, did not wait even at the time when Utopian Socialism was at the height of its popularity. A labor movement was developing. The class-struggle had begun to take on more and more conscious form. Trade unions sprang up everywhere. They knew nothing about Utopian Socialism, and the Utopians thought little of them.

The Trade Unions

In his controversy with Proudhon, Marx showed the necessity and the historical significance of the trade unions "which in spite of all the apprehensions and warnings of Utopians and economists, the workers have gone on establishing and perfecting, in order to be able to withstand the domination of capital."

The Utopians did not notice, and if they noticed, saw no connection between this rising labor movement and their own Socialist ideas. For Marx this movement was the basis and guarantee of his Socialism. The triumph of Socialism is the triumph of labor in its class-struggle against all other classes of society. Thus proletarian Socialism was born with Marxism.

(To Be Continued)

BOOKS

Soviet Experiences

By MURRAY BARON

"I Change Worlds." By Anna Louise Strong. Henry Holt & Co. \$3.00.

This book is less a qualified analysis of Soviet Russia than a very engaging self-examination by the author, Anna Louise Strong. She reveals herself as essentially a humanitarian, a crusader for the universally oppressed.

Equipped with a broad vision, an inexhaustible capacity for work, an obviously gentle and charming disposition, she has retained an instinctive aversion to theory—to the rigidity of dogmas, to the scientific approach. Nowhere in the book does she better express the quintessence of her social attitudes than that contained in the chapter "Death of a Saint" on page 392.

"For always we reacted to eye around us, we generalized facts, not by logic, but by emotion. We would see some worker evicted, some person unjustly jailed or hear of some peasant starving, and swiftly that fact would recall every injustice we had seen in the past ten years. Soon we would be saying 'This country is more than capitalism. It evicts workers, starves peasants and jails innocent citizens.' And we could feel this very emotionally till we saw a good worker getting rewards or a collective farm succeeding, or men guilty of excesses being punished and then we would swing to the other extreme."

Wrote for CALL

In another chapter on the Seattle 1919 general strike she depicts in a rather modest fashion her own important role in that great labor upsurge. Socialists will find her comments on the Socialist movement on the whole informative. One is again reminded that Miss Strong wrote for the Socialist and radical press under the pen name "Arise." Many will remember the New York Call.

Departing from Seattle in 1920 she thereafter entered the employ of Friends Service in Europe, ultimately landing in Moscow, but not after some very nerve-breaking experiences. Finding herself in the civil war and a famine and pestilence unparalleled in the modern world, she set herself to the monumental task of providing provisions and succor to the stricken workers and peasants. She lived through the darkest periods of Soviet Russia's history which largely accounts for her present unshakable faith in the ultimate success of the Soviet Economy.

Hasty Observations

Several interesting chapters are interspersed on China, Mexico and the USA which she visited on several occasions, frequently on behalf of Soviet Russia. She makes rather hasty and superficial observations on the relative merits of the various radical movements in these countries which provide authentic data.

Her unsuccessful effort to found a Russian American Club in Russia and the establishment of the Moscow News throw light on the cumbersome and inefficient bureaucracies. However, her extreme trials and tribulations were inci-

dents to one who has dedicated her all to the promotion of the Soviet Economy.

One suspects that Miss Strong is fundamentally a sincere liberal. It was the dictum of Lincoln Steffens who said to her, "You start where I left off." Both have reposed an implicit faith in the Communist movement which both have thus far refrained from joining.

Liberals

They contemptuously dismiss the Socialist movement, although in a rather unvindictive manner. It was Sidney Hook, in reply to Steffens, I believe, who distinguished between a Stalinist and a liberal Socialist in somewhat this fashion: a Stalinist is one who knows the party line and whether he believes it right or wrong is ready to defend it; a liberal Socialist is one who doesn't know the party line, but is ready to defend it anyhow." While not in full measure applicable to Anna L. Strong, one is reminded of it when reading the many pages in this book that are patently apologies of Stalinism.

This book is primarily valuable as a partial autobiography of a fascinating career and incidentally as a work of Soviet Russia.

Auto Union Vote Rejects Company

(Continued from Page One)

generally poor condition, to say the least.

New Tactic

The union, in which many leading Socialists are active, issued a daily printed bulletin, "Strike Truth," a new practice in labor struggles. The entire city and the press here was tense for days before the balloting. The night before the voting more than five thousand strikers and sympathizers attended the final rally of the union in its drive to defeat the company's proposals.

The company's proposals, some of which were not bad on the surface, were filled with jokers. No teeth for enforcement was provided in the proposals. "Ifs," "buts" and "special conditions" were strings attached to every proposal. The General Motors strategists were trying to put over another stunt similar to the Government Auto Labor Board headed by Leo Wolman, which taught the workers a lesson, as the result of the poll proves.

Company Threats

The strikers were green and many of them were timid. Every type of persuasion was used against the strikers. Threats were made that industry would move from Toledo because of incidents such as this one and the famous Auto-Lite strike a year ago.

But the union and the labor movement generally worked hard, and through its meetings and its strike bulletin, succeeded in scoring a momentous victory for labor and giving heart and impetus to the all-important drive of the auto workers to unionize their industry over the determined opposition of some of the most powerful industrial interests in the nation.

The Call Forum Starts

The Socialist Call Forum will begin the first of a series of lectures this Friday, May 10, at 8 p. m. at 21 East 17th Street, New York.

The topic will be "A Socialist Trade Union Policy" and the speakers will be Murray Gross, head of the Grievance Committee of Local 22, ILGWU, and Amicus Most, manager of the Celluloid Workers Union.

The meeting will be open to party members only. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged.

The Call Forum will alternate the closed party meetings with a series open to the general public. Prominent speakers will be featured. Watch the Call for further announcements.

DOLLARS + DOLLARS EQUAL SUCCESS IN SOCIALIST DRIVE

With Car No. 1 of the Red Special to slow up the Socialist locomotive as it thunders on to the goal. Clear the Way. Let the siren shriek a warning to the states of Vermont and Wisconsin hold second and third to clear all tracks, as we pound our way to a successful financial year. Funds have to be raised to 59.7, and Wisconsin 50. Keep nationwide activities going.

That's not so hot. On the good Norman Thomas urges you all old Co-operative Commonwealth to get aboard the Red Special so line, nothing should be allowed to that the red message can be interfere with progress. We can't brought to every village and town permit any stray cows on the track in the country.

"I want to say a word," he writes, "out of personal experience about the vital necessity of maintaining the national office. Since Clarence Senior came to the national office he has done an efficient and genuinely new job about which we have said enough. If space permitted I could draw a very striking before and after picture of the office as it was and as it is."

Keep that office alive as the Socialist nerve-center of the nation. Feed it with dollars through the United Socialist Drive.

"We won't live as a party," says Norman, "and we won't deserve to live; we won't begin to do what we ought to do in the campaign of 1936 unless this year we can raise our minimum budget. That budget is carefully calculated. A lot of you have asked me why we aren't on the air oftener. We ought to be pushing more dramatic campaigns. We can't be expected to do these things until we have provided for bread and butter existence. Hence my appeal. Let's clear up this national fund drive. We can do it, and by doing it we shall get new strength for new triumphs."

It's Nationwide

Remember that this is a coast-to-coast drive—from New York to San Francisco, from Chicago to New Orleans. In Florida, the St. Petersburg Local has organized a flying squadron to capture a place on the Red Special.

Don't wait. If your state organization is slow to act, let your local take the throttle. If your local suffers from rheumatism, let your branch show steam. If your branch is slow on its feet, as an individual you can get going.

Come on, comrades, come across. Let's have dollars on wheels, rolling into the National Office for the 1935 United Socialist Drive.

LISTEN!! To That Call

At the Workmen's Circle Convention the SOCIALIST CALL was enthusiastically received! Alert CALL-boosting YCLA-ers had no difficulty in selling over 500 copies to our comrades of the Arbeiter Ring gathered at Madison Square Garden!

Not to be outdone, Yipsels are marching stride with stride with the Young Circle Leaguers. For example, George Kaye, of Circle 13, St. Kings County, N. Y., who worked gratis with the NBC strikers for fourteen weeks, was welcomed with acclaim by these courageous workers when he appeared with the SOCIALIST CALL and in short order sold 150 of the Red May Day issue. Is it any wonder that the NBC strike-leader addressing his co-workers at a meeting pointed out that there was a time when he was forced to "read lousy papers like the Journal and Mirror," but now he "can't see anything but the SOCIALIST CALL!" Of which, more anon.

THE CALL CONTEST

ELIGIBLE: In Division "A," any member of SP, YPSL, WC, or YCLA. In Division "B," Branches, Circles and Locals (in the absence of Branches) of the SP, YPSL, WC or YCLA. Employees and the staff of the SOCIALIST CALL are not eligible.

SCORING: An individual contestant in Division "A" simultaneously scores for his Branch, Circle or Local in Division "B"; if a member of both Branch and Circle, he should designate which is to receive credit in Division "B." (a) A year's sub to the SOCIALIST CALL at regular rates: 3 points; a club of five at club rates: 10 points; (b) Sales of the SO-

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I Change Worlds

The Remaking of an American

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"The Glass Struggle—what's that?"

the author had asked herself. Living in Seattle during the General Strike, later in Russia, in China, in Mexico, the noted journalist found her own answer and here presents it dramatically to her reader.

"... you start where I left off" said

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Around the Country with Socialism

NATIONAL OFFICE

CHICAGO.—The two Southern organization conferences are being enthusiastically backed, according to reports reaching national party headquarters. William Plampin, state secretary of Texas, pledged a carload of Texans for the New Orleans conference, May 18-19. Mississippi and Alabama will also be represented.

The S. E. C. of Tennessee will meet in Knoxville the same weekend to take part in the conference, Joe Kelley Stockton, secretary, announced.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—Local Cook County, in launching its four-month campaign to double its dues-paying membership, vows to avoid the usual summer slump.

The campaign divides itself into four parts: House-cleaning of present membership rolls, drive for new members in trade union, unemployed and fraternal groups; drive to spread party literature and build Socialist press; public propaganda and agitation for Socialist ideas, mainly through open-air rallies.

To make the goal means raising Cook County membership from 700 dues-paying and 950 enrolled to 1,500 by September 1.

INDIANA

Fort Wayne.—Norman Thomas will speak at a joint rally of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Brewery Workers and the Socialist Party on May 17.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul.—Three-month subscription cards to the new mid-western edition of the Wisconsin Leader are to be the admission to hear Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, who will speak in this locality May 21 to 23.

NEW JERSEY

West New York.—Socialist candidates, for commissioners in the May election are: Katherine Avaloni, Otto Levinson, Dr. Philip Nemoff, G. Darrell O'Neill and Edwin Smithauer. They pledge to work for a county-owned electric light and power plant, a municipal milk depot to supply milk at cost, a coal yard to do the same and for full police protection in strike picketing.

NEW YORK

Sam DeWitt will be auctioneer at the package party and supper of the 12 A. D. at 71 Irving Place on Sunday, May 19, at 7. Reservations are being taken now at 45

cents by Freda Strauss, 206 East 18th street.

The May 10 meeting of the outdoor series sponsored by the Brownsville YPSL, Circle 2 Seniors, will be at Sutter and Sackman streets. Those speaking include H. Lopatin, D. Rosenzweig, D. Karmazan, B. Gutchina and H. Gomborg.

The Downtown Brooklyn Branch is running a dance and bridge to pay their rent on Saturday, 8:30, at 42 Smith street. Admission is 35c and refreshments are free.

Besides cultural and trade union organization meetings with the Workmen's Circle, the Rockaway branch is running a package party on Saturday evening, May 11, to aid the striking workers of the Winkler Warehouses, whom they have been vigorously assisting.

The Flatbush Forum, held under the auspices of the Flatbush Branch, 2310 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn, will present a talk by Bradford Young on Father Coughlin's National Union Friday, May 10, at 8:30 p. m.

The Upper West Side Branch will give a May Solidarity dinner Saturday, May 11, at 7:00 p. m. at the Cecil Restaurant, 2512 Broadway. Samuel A. DeWitt, Frank R. Crosswaith and Murray Baron will be the speakers. B. C. Vladeck will be toastmaster. Make reservations at branch headquarters, 100 West 72nd street.

TEXAS

San Antonio.—Socialists plan to visit every home and farm owner recently foreclosed because, as William Plampin, state secretary, says: "Such people should be in the proper frame of mind to listen to the Socialist program."

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee.—Mayor Daniel W. Hoan will be the recipient of a testimonial banquet at the Plankinton hotel here May 16, in celebration of 25 years of service to the city—19 years as Mayor and six as City Attorney.

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The SOCIALIST CALL is the paper you have long wanted. It is only seven weeks old, yet it has scored a number of notable scoops. We proudly point to a few news stories that appeared either first or alone in the SOCIALIST CALL!

1. The CALL along among Socialist papers fully reported the big labor rally in Philadelphia at which Norman Thomas and William Green spoke. Other paper reported Green's speech and the papers reported Thomas' speech. But only in the SOCIALIST CALL did you learn that the meeting was sponsored by the Central Labor Union and the Socialist Party.

2. The SOCIALIST CALL alone has reported the strike of Colt munition workers which threatens to develop into a general strike in Hartford. ONLY the CALL sensed the importance of the intervention of the Nye Committee. Two weeks after the CALL story Donald Richberg and the President of the U S were desperately trying to shield the Colt Co. from the Nye Investigation, and incidentally to break the strike.

3. Only the SOCIALIST CALL, and its lively contemporary the WISCONSIN LEADER (to which we wish huge success and long life), carried the first-hand well-informed series by Paul Porter on the threatened rubber strike in Akron. Porter's prompt and sound interpretation of the strike is being accepted by many union journals.

4. The SOCIALIST CALL (and the WISCONSIN LEADER) alone carried the news of the defeat of the sales tax in Indiana by the revitalized Socialist Party of that state.

5. The SOCIALIST CALL (and the WISCONSIN LEADER) alone reported the 60th convention of the Steel Workers Union and the part played in it by Socialists.

6. The SOCIALIST CALL (and the WISCONSIN LEADER) alone among Socialist papers reported the assault upon Norman Thomas and leaders of the So. Tenant Farmers Union by a planters mob in Arkansas. While the AP carried a story it omitted the most important facts.

7. The SOCIALIST CALL alone carried full accounts of the sensational Student Strike Against War on April 12th.

8. The SOCIALIST CALL scooped the capitalist as well as the labor press on the story of William Green's endorsement of the Workers Alliance of America as the nation's unemployed organization.

9. The day following the huge demonstration of Wisconsin Farmers and workers for the Kiefer Bill the SOCIALIST CALL carried a full story by telegraph.

10. The SOCIALIST CALL was the first Socialist paper in this country to report the sensational Vienna Trial of the Socialist Leaders in the February revolt.

11. Only the SOCIALIST CALL reported the fact that Socialists led the Toledo Relief Workers Strike. Only the CALL brought you news of the Virginia Shipyard strike. Only the CALL told you of the seizure of the Dallas City Hall by the Unemployed... the joining of the Socialist Party of a large bloc of Epic Democrats in Stockton, Calif. . . . and weekly reports of the progress of the National Biscuit Workers strike. To say nothing of the expose of the exclusive story on the General Motors-Hitler tie-up.

12. The SOCIALIST CALL brings you the notable expose of the N R A by M. Herbert Syme, the distinguished Socialist and Labor attorney of Philadelphia and the exclusive story of the Sacramento Trial by Defense Attorney Albert Goldman.

These and stories to follow are the things you want to know!

We are forming a network of more than 100 correspondents in every State of the Union... every important city... every major industry, to insure you of complete and accurate news concerning our movement. This will comprise the greatest staff of reporters and news gathering agencies ever attached to a Socialist or Labor paper in the history of America.

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CURTAIN CALL

By Bill Shulman

Good Characterization

"To See Ourselves," a comedy by E. M. Delafield now playing at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

"To See Ourselves" is a fine character study possessing all the delicate shading and color harmony of a masterpiece. E. M. Delafield's sensitive understanding of fundamental human nature is revealed fully in this new comedy depicting the rebellion of a spirited wife against a "must-not-be-late-for-supper" English husband.

Even though our antagonism is aroused when we realize that the plot has as its background the elation of an employer on having prevented a strike, we are put at our ease as we view the strength and weakness of the various characters portrayed. For Miss Delafield paints her characters with a fine thin brush and subtly mixes her human colors with penetrating acid sarcasm.

"Thank God for the war," exclaims debonair Earle Larimore in answer to the statement that the war separated the present generation from the Victorian era. But then we are shown the dilemma of the rising young man who is trying to adjust his moral concepts and philosophy in times of economic chaos and social change.

"We must arbitrate—do nothing rash—we are the same as you—we mean well," recites Patricia Collinge as she imagines herself a second Francis Perkins addressing an insurgent mob of workers. The futility and utter hopelessness of those well-meaning fence-straddlers attempting to ameliorate conditions from above are clearly shown in the background of the single plot.

Patricia Collinge, barring only the inimitable Elisabeth Bergner, gives the finest performance of the season. Her portrayal of the domestic wife attempting to break the shackles of gothic convention, is peerless. "To See Ourselves" makes for a splendid evening's entertainment.

The Pulitzer Award

Some time in September, a most ugly rumor swept along the "gay white way" chilling the hearts of every respectable thespian and box-office manager. A bewhiskered monster waving a red flag in each tentacle was said to be marching uptown to take possession of the greatest Drama mart of the world. Art-for-art sakers and popular Billy Minsky were going to be pushed off the boards to make way for presentations bearing insidious propaganda! In fact, the Times Square lamp posts were to be torn down and the sign posts of Union Square were to be moved uptown to take their place. Orchestra patrons and leading community leaders viewed with alarm the success of "Sailors of

Cattaro," "Black Pit," and "Moscow Art Players." They heaved a sigh of relief when that upstart, Elmer Rice, left Broadway, and caught their breath when rebellious Clifford Odets entered the scene.

Then the greatest calamity of all fell. It was said, from authoritative sources that AWAKE AND SING, that boorish play that made the common hordes fest the theatre lounges with their obnoxious presence, might be considered for the Pulitzer award.

For agonizing weeks, the intellectual aristocracy waited in trepidation. Finally, when old faithful Dr. N. M. Butler announced that Z. Atkins' "Old Maid" carried off the distinguished honor, these respectable theatre lovers relaxed happily in their \$3.30 seats, knowing that a play of the right sort had won the award.

"It is an attempt to evoke upon the stage the substance of dreams of far-off things. In other words, it seeks to recreate upon the stage something of the atmosphere and the essential feeling of life in old New York a hundred years ago," explains the play bill. No bearing on current day problems, no understanding of modern society nor concrete message to a tottering civilization help to earn the play its reward. The reputation of Broadway and American Drama has been saved!

Call Board

G. B. Shaw has written a new drama, "The Millionaire," a play about a "female Cecil Rhodes." He says, "It has no moral, it teaches you nothing and has no long speeches, none lasting more than ten minutes." Shaw is now in South Africa.

The Rebel Arts Dramatic Group treads the boards May 11 at the Spring Festival of the Workers' Unemployed Union of New York, held at the Church of All Saints, 9 Second Ave., New York City. All interested in joining the Rebel Arts diction and stage technique classes as well as securing actual stage experience may apply by writing to Rebel Arts, 44 East 21st street, N. Y. C.

"The Youth of Maxim," a Soviet film describing Russian revolutionary activities in 1907, enters its fourth capacity, week at the Cameo theatre... "The Red Village," a story of sabotage in New Russia, is now in its second week at the Acme... The ARTS GUILD, whose aim is to develop an "aggressive, potent theatre, which strives toward the highest point in artistic merit," will present "R. U. R." by Capek, at the Central Auditorium in Brooklyn (55 Hanson place) during the week of May 27.

The Forum Theatre presents at the Heckscher Theatre, on May 10, the first New York performance of Ferdinand Bruckner's "Races," a play portraying what befell the Jews in Ger-

many in March and April, 1933. Strengthening the cultural front against encroaching fascism, the Pierre Degeyter Club is holding a concert and ball on May 10, the second anniversary of the burning of books by Nazis in Berlin. A colorful program has been arranged, including a symphony concert, dance recital and a play by the Theatre Collective.

"Drums of Bayou," a Professional Negro Theatre dramatization of the life of workers on the Louisiana Levees, is to be shown Sunday evening, May 12, at the Civic Repertory Theatre. This is their first production.

The Film and Photo League has made a feature film called "Taxi" with Theatre Union actors, which it will present along with newsreels on Saturday, May 11, at the New School for Social Research, in two showings, 7:00 and 9:30 o'clock.

U-DON'T-NEEDA BISCUIT

Pierre Degeyter Club presents **CONCERT & BALL** MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 311 West 34th Street **Friday, May 10** 8:30 P. M. Sharp

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Court Reaction

(Continued from Page One) ers deprived employers of their property without "due process of law."

Observers point out that the validity of the NRA and other "New Deal" legislation which rests on the power of Congress to regulate commerce is rendered questionable because this decision so strictly limits the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Socialist leaders stated that the decision showed the need for passage of the Workers' Rights Amendment which would make all social legislation valid.

AMUSEMENTS

The Group Theatre presents **Awake and Sing!** by CLIFFORD ODETS Author of "Waiting for Lefty" RELASCO Thea., 44 St. East of N'way Eyes, 8:40, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. BRYANT 9-5100

BLACK PIT

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Group Theatre presents **Waiting for Lefty**

AND **Till the Day I Die** by CLIFFORD ODETS LONGACRE Thea., W. 48 St. Eyes, 8:30 Eyes, \$1.65 to 40c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$1.10 to 40c. For Theatre Party Benefits, Call Helen Thompson, Penn. 6-7234, or write The Group Theatre, 246 West 44th Street.

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DEBATE - - - - WHICH WAY OUT ?

SOCIALIST PARTY vs. COMMUNIST PARTY AUGUST TYLER, Executive Committee, N. Y. Young People's Socialist League; Education Department, I. L. G. W. U. DEBATING MAX WEISS, Young Communist League, former Editor, "Young Worker." Discussion From the Floor **Saturday, May 11, 8:30 P. M.** **UNION METHODIST CHURCH** 220 WEST 48th STREET, N. Y. C. Admission 15c in advance, 20c at the door. Tickets obtainable at Rand Book Store, Workers' Book Shop, Student L. Y. D., Socialist Call. Auspices: N. Y. Student League for Industrial Democracy, 51 W. 19th St.

The Film-Photo League presents

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YOUTH Socialist Call PAGE

Storrs College Trustees Stop Free Speech

By NAT GERE

(Secretary of the SLID Chapter, Conn. State College)

STORRS, Conn.—The Board of Trustees of Connecticut State College has passed an act prohibiting students or faculty members from holding meetings against war or the ROTC under penalty of expulsion.

This was the aftermath of a series of anti-war meetings, staged by the Social Problems Club.

In a college of less than one thousand students, mass meetings of five hundred were held.

When a meeting was held at which Edwin C. Johnson, secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education, spoke so inspiringly that several faculty members were led to take a stand against the ROTC, the board passed its ruling.

The Social Problems Club has called on campus and outside organizations to make a mass protest against this suppression of free speech and assembly.

[The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut has passed a resolution condemning the action of the trustees and declaring its solidarity with the teachers and students at Storrs in their fight for free speech].

Authorities Suspend Hunter Students

NEW YORK.—A reign of terror in which students are being suspended right and left marks the latest stage in the attack on academic liberty at Hunter College.

The attack began with a school decree dissolving the Peace Council and practically abolishing student self-government and student rights.

When a protest meeting was held, Beatrice Schapiro, organizer of the meeting, was summarily suspended.

The two hundred members of the Peace Council, all campus publications, the Junior and Senior Classes, and twenty student organizations, all passed resolutions demanding the reinstatement of Schapiro. The answer of the school to this was the suspension of Theresa Levin and Mildred Futterman, members of the executive committee of the Peace Council, which voted to continue meeting.

On April 12 a delegation of 250, from 2,200 striking students, visited the president protesting the suspensions. The administration then proceeded to suspend Lillian Dropkin, chairman of the strike committee, Margaret Wechsler, president of the Upper Junior Class, and Jean Horic, editor of the college year book, who were the spokesmen for the delegation.

Numerous prominent individuals and organizations have joined in the protest against this dictatorial procedure.

Oppose Student Liberty

The events at Hunter and Connecticut State are incidents in a nation-wide drive against student liberties.

The State Legislatures of Wisconsin and Illinois are investigating "seditious" activities at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago.

Students, meanwhile, are striking back where it hurts most, below the money belt. At Wesleyan Williams and Princeton, students are compelling local movie houses to boycott the Metrotone newsreels of William Randolph Hearst, chief instigator of the fight against academic freedom.

WORKERS! SUPPORT YOUR PAPER

America Rears Its Young

By MURRAY PLAVNER

Not so long ago Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the former governor of Pennsylvania, made an investigation of child labor in that state. Child labor wasn't the worst she found. Here is a typical example of something she ran across repeatedly in one mining town.

A fourteen-year-old girl, well developed for her age, applied for work in one of the factories in town. She was given the usual answer of "Very sorry. . . No opening at present. . . If you will leave your name and address we will be glad to let you know. . ."

She Got the 'Job'

While she was writing the information, however, the employer happened to notice that she was very attractive. He then began to question her and learned that she came from a poverty-stricken home and was desperately in need of work.

The employer thereupon took pity on the girl, and made the following offer:

Although there was no job open at present he would do her a special favor. He would take her on the company payroll until a regular job could be found for her. Meanwhile she was to receive the magnificent sum of sixty cents a week. Her duties? Just to hang around—and come to his office three times a week to be the recipient of his amorous attentions.

She accepted the "job." When Mrs. Pinchot's investigation reached the scene, the girl had been working under this arrangement for over three months, and was still receiving sixty cents a week.

For three months, three times a week, she had had to let her boss enjoy her favors. And when the boss could not use her, Mrs. Pinchot discovered, he would "lend" her to his friends, buyers, and favorite salesmen.

Jersey, and the Southeast.

Results seemed to prove that the strength of the League was greatly effected by the headquarters and other facilities, which the YCLA could place at the disposal of its members in the locality. Efforts will be made to increase such facilities in the future.

YCLA Conference Opens New Home

(Continued from Page One)

youth of the city and nation to the delegates. His statement that the Yipsels, knowing that the Workmen's Circle bestows cemetery rights on its members, expect the Workmen's Circle to extend those privileges to Capitalism, was received with great applause.

The convention has settled down to the business of laying plans for increasing their membership from 70,000 to an even greater number. Particular interest is being shown in the matter of rallying youth into the ranks of this great labor organization through the medium of the Young Circle League. The delegates are not only occupied with helping their own organization but other labor groups as well.

It is apparent from the attitude of the delegates that the Workmen's Circle, while active in Socialist work, intends to maintain neutrality on internal party questions.

Young Circle League

Forty youth branches of the Workmen's Circle, comprising the Young Circle League of America, held their first national conference Saturday at the YCLA Youth Center, 11-15 Union Square.

The delegates made and discussed reports from the various districts. The sections which appeared strongest are New York, Chicago, Boston, Connecticut, New

"We Will Not Parade With Dual Unions," Young Socialists Say

By MELOS MOST

(Youth Editor of the Socialist Call; YPSL Representative to the N. Y. Youth Congress)

NEW YORK.—The unity of the Memorial Day youth demonstration against war, which was split by Communist secretarianism last year, is now threatened by the insistence of Communist and non-labor elements on the New York Continuations Committee of the American Youth Congress that dual unions march in the May 30 parade.

Although no dual unions are represented on the Congress committee, a move was made at its last meeting to force the Young People's Socialist League out of the parade by having these "unions" participate. The historic position of the Young People's Socialist League has always been to give no quarter to the splitting organizations formed in direct opposition to the main body of labor, the A. F. of L.

The Young Communist League, which only two weeks ago declared that "the most burning issue confronting the working class youth is their organization into A. F. of L. union" in a "united front" offer to the YPSL National Executive Committee, proved that

the NEC was completely right in suspecting them of hypocrisy, by not only insisting on the inclusion of opposition unions, but by even implying their readiness to split the parade over this issue.

The report on the incident to the YPSL city executive committee stated in part:

"I explained that only by building a powerful united labor movement can the fight against war (of which the May 30 demonstration is to be a part) ever be successful; that by their very existence dual unions are a threat to such a united movement; and that the YPSL cannot, in the name of 'unity,'

"Youth Controls Labor's Feature," Hochman Asserts

NEW YORK.—The future of the American labor movement is in the hands of the young men and women now at school, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress-makers' Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told a mass meeting of the Student League for Industrial Democracy last Saturday at the Judson Memorial Church on Washington Square.

Workers Sports Groups to Merge

A drive to build a powerful working-class sports movement in the United States will be initiated this weekend with the merger of the three leading workers' athletic organizations of the country to take place at a unity convention in the Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The new organization, which will be known as the Workers' Sports League of America, will be formed out of the Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance, the Workers' Amateur Athletic Association, and the Labor Sports Federation, which are largely German, Finnish, and Czechoslovakian, respectively, in membership.

Many Affiliates

The three organizations represent a total of 59 local clubs with several thousand members and numerous affiliated youth groups. The activities of the W.A.A.A. have been mainly centered in New England, while the WG and SA draws most of its membership from New York and New Jersey, and the LSF has been most strongly entrenched in the mid-west, particularly in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland.

One of the most interesting features of the Workers' Sports League will be accident and sick benefits to its members.

The League will be affiliated to the Labor and Socialist Sports International, and may adopt the Challenge, official young Socialist paper, as its official organ.

Deploping the past "smugness" of the American student, the union leader praised the students of the European schools which are "hotbeds of radicalism and discontent, and have provided leaders for every revolutionary movement," and expressed satisfaction at the present signs of awakening of the students in the United States.

The present generation of students, Hochman predicted, when they graduate and find the fields for which they have prepared themselves closed, will enter industry and use their training and intelligence to lead the revolt in the factories which is even more important than the revolt in the schools. They will turn against the system which has "promised so much and done so little."

Don't Be Discouraged

The A. F. of L. needs young blood, Hochman stated after pointing out that it is the only successful American trade union movement. He asked the students not to be discouraged by the ideological backwardness of William Green and the topmost leadership, pointing to the independence of the local unions and the international, and declaring that they could and had often taken progressive steps independently.

Lester Rosner, president of the City College student council; Lou Hay, high school director of the SLID of New York, and Joseph P. Lash, national secretary, also addressed the meeting.

Rolling Strike Relief Kitchen To Be Started

By MILT COHEN
(Industrial Secretary, New York YPSL)

NEW YORK.—The industrial department of the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League is well on its way to securing a PERMANENT ROLLING STRIKE RELIEF KITCHEN in the form of a truck, manned by Yipsels.

Many trade unionists and Socialists are eagerly looking forward to the day when a truck bearing the inscription "Young People's Socialist League—Industrial Department—Rolling Strike Relief Kitchen" will be bringing enthusiasm and grub to the many fighting trade unionists on the picket lines of this city.

A fund-raising campaign to raise \$100 for the purpose is now under way. Yipsels are out soliciting funds with collection cans.

Child Labor Foes on Air

A nationwide broadcast for the N. Y. State Youth Committee against Child Labor will be delivered over the Columbia network May 15, from 4 to 4:15 p. m., by Lester Rosner, president of the City College student council and leading member of the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

march with the very instruments of disunity, the dual unions.

"To my surprise, the prevailing attitude on the committee was that they would prefer the participation of these dual unions which stand for disunity, rather than have their own committee remain unitedly in the parade."

Fight for Unity

Young workers and students, young Socialists and unionists, should not let this attempt to use a united front committee for the purpose of forcing majority opinion down the throats of a "minority" discourage them in the fight for the unity of working class youth.

The glorious united front in France, which the present writer witnessed, was achieved only because the truly class conscious elements stuck firmly by their principles while insisting on unity in the face of all setbacks.