

**Norman
Thomas**
ON
MAY DAY

Socialist Call

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JERSEY JOBLESS MOCK CAPITALIST POLITICIANS

STORY ON PAGE 3



**ALL OUT
MAYYI**

HABER
STROH



Death on the Picket Line

The Call is reprinting this photo from its issue of April 4 to show what might have happened to workers employed by any of the companies listed here, all of which have employed or are today employing spies and strikebreakers. These two workers were slain during the 1934 longshoremen's strike in San Francisco.

This **BLACKLIST OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY** is here made public for the first time.

WE ACCUSE

Corporations of Nationwide Scope

- U. S. Steel
- Republic Steel
- Bell Telephone
- Western Union Telegraph
- Postal Telegraph
- The Pullman Co.
- Standard Oil
- Texaco Oil
- Tidewater Oil
- Sinclair Oil
- Shell Oil
- Gulf Refining
- Aluminum Co. of America

Railroads

- Pennsylvania
- Denver & Southwestern
- Chicago Burlington & Quincy
- Lake Shore
- Susquehanna & Western
- Jersey Central
- Delaware & Lackawanna
- Philadelphia & Reading
- Baltimore & Ohio
- Georgia Central
- Delaware & Hudson
- Erie
- Lehigh Valley
- Central Railroad of Vermont
- New York, Ontario & Western
- New York & Susquehanna
- West Shore
- Union Pacific
- Chesapeake & Ohio
- New York Central
- Chicago & Great Western
- Denver & Rio Grande
- Long Island
- Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
- Pere-Marquette
- Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
- Bessemer & Lake Erie

Traction, Utilities, Bus Companies

- New York Railways
- Union Railway (N. Y. C.)
- Third Avenue Railway (N. Y. C.)
- Interborough Rapid Transit (N. Y. C.)
- United Railways (San Francisco)
- Birmingham Railway, Light & Power
- Public Service Co. (New Orleans)
- Philadelphia Rapid Transit
- Chicago City Railways
- Trenton Street Railway
- Kansas City Traction
- Illinois Power & Light
- Boston Consolidated Gas
- Thomas A. Edison Laboratories
- Brooklyn Rapid Transit
- The Tramway Company (Denver)
- Western Electric
- Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
- Milwaukee Electric Railway
- Public Service Corp. of N. J.
- Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit
- Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines
- New York & Queens Electric Light
- Ohio Edison
- Yellow Cab (Nashville)
- Fifth Avenue Bus (N. Y. C.)
- Denver Street Car
- New York Taxicab

Metallurgy and Machinery

- American Smelting & Refining
- Bethlehem Steel
- Ertle Foundry (St. Louis)
- Wheeling Steel
- Bower Roller Bearing (Detroit)
- Ashtabula Fork & Hoe
- U. S. Guage (Sellerville, Pa.)
- Kansas City Structural Steel
- Minneapolis Steel & Machinery
- Apollo Metal (Illinois)
- Carnegie Steel
- Weidner-Hedges-Walsh (Tennessee)
- Pressed Steel Car (Pennsylvania)
- Thomas Iron (Pennsylvania)
- Edwin Locomotive Works
- American Zinc, Lead & Smelting
- T. & L. Iron Foundry (Cleveland)
- U. S. Refractories (Cleveland)
- Morgan Machinery
- American Smelting & Refining
- American Steel & Wire (Cleveland)
- S. K. F. Ball Bearing (Philadelphia)
- Standard Roller Bearing
- Illinois Steel

- Habel Foundry (Milwaukee)
- Challenge Machinery (Milwaukee)
- Buck Stove & Range
- Chicago Stove Works
- Gould Coupler (Depew, N. Y.)
- Davis Gas Engine Works, (Wisconsin)
- Hurley Machine (Chicago)
- International Harvester
- American Malleable Castings (Ohio)
- Chicago Aluminum Castings
- American Steel Foundries (Chicago)
- Aluminum Casting (Cleveland)
- Davis Gas Engine Works (Milwaukee)
- American Laundry Machinery (Chicago)
- Continental Can (Chicago)
- American Can (Chicago)
- Miehle Printing Press (Chicago)
- Niagara Power Carborundum
- Berger Manufacturing (Canton)
- R. Hoe & Co.
- Pittsburgh Crucible Steel
- Pittsburgh Steel Products
- Pittsburg Steel
- American Bridge
- Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
- Alan Wood Steel
- Standard Tin Plate
- Lukens Steel

Mining

- Winding Gulf Collieries (W. Va.)
- Pocahontas Fuel, (W. Va.)
- Huston Collieries (W. Va.)
- Algoma Coal & Coke (W. Va.)
- Carter Coal (W. Va.)
- Kingston Pocahontas Coal (W. Va.)
- New River & Pocahontas
- Primer Pocahontas Coal (W. Va.)
- Eagle Packer Mining & Smelting
- Frick Coal & Coke
- Scranton Coal
- Calumet & Hecla Mining (Mich.)
- Stone Mountain Coal (W. Va.)
- Southern Illinois Coal
- Pennsylvania Coal
- Rocky Mountain Coal (Colorado)
- Victor American Coal (Colorado)
- Utah Copper
- Nevada Copper
- Anaconda Copper
- Colorado Fuel & Iron
- Oliver Iron Mining (Minn.)
- Pittsburgh Coal
- Hudson Coal
- National Mining
- Lehigh Valley Coal
- Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron
- Greensburg Coal & Coke
- Bethlehem Mines
- The Pittston Co.
- Glen Alden Coal
- Lehigh Navigation Coal

Automobiles and Rubber

- Ford Motor
- Chrysler
- White Motors
- Chevrolet
- Buick
- Dodge
- Plymouth
- Fisher Body
- Murray Body
- Briggs Motor
- Continental Motor
- Motor Specialty
- Auto-lite
- Mathewson Motor Car
- Stranberg Motor Device Co.
- Buda Motor
- Overland Automobile
- Pierce Arrow
- Albi-Chalmers
- Goodyear Rubber
- Goodyear Rubber
- Firestone Tire & Rubber
- Franklin Truck
- Garbler Motor
- Motor Products Co.
- General Tire and Rubber
- Spartan Magneto
- Goodyear

Clothing, Silk & Textile Mills

- Caledonia Woolen Mills (Penna.)
- Kutz Silk Threading (Penna.)
- A. E. Karsbaum (Penna.)

- Botany Worsted Mills (Passaic)
- Chicago Rubber Clothing
- Phoenix Hosiery Mill (Milwaukee)
- American Woolen (Lawrence)
- Warren Piece Dye Works (Paterson)
- Bibb Manufacturing (Georgia)
- Lily of France Corset (N. Y. C.)
- Maidwell Brassiere (N. Y. C.)
- Rite Form Corset (N. Y. C.)
- American Brassiere (N. Y. C.)
- Somerville Worsted Mills
- Industrial Rayon (Cleveland)
- Marion Mfg. Co. (Marion, Ohio)
- Fashion Piece Dye
- G. G. G. Clothing (N. Y. C.)
- Sport-Craft Inc. (N. Y. C.)
- Ohio Customs Garment
- Lange & Cohen Dressmaking (St. Louis)
- Mammoth Hosiery Mills
- Forrest City Dress Mfg. Co.
- Wayne Kitting Mills (Fort Wayne)
- F. E. Atteaux & Co. (Lawrence)
- Tubize-Chatillon Corporation
- Sigmund Eisner Company (N. J.)
- Cleveland Worsted Mills

Steamship Lines

- Cunard
- Scandinavian
- Hamburg-American
- White Star
- Phoenix
- Mallory
- Italian
- Holland-American
- Southern Pacific Steamboat
- Munson
- Wilson
- Morgan
- Clyde
- Grace
- Tracy Towing
- Eastern Steamship
- Dodge Motor Boat
- American-Hawaiian Steamship
- Columbian Steamship

Radio and Refrigerators

- Funch, Edye and Co.
- Crosby Radio
- Colonial Radio
- Cornell-Dubelier Condenser
- Micamold Condenser
- Emerson Radio
- Mackay Radio
- Kelvinator Refrigerator
- Thompson Radio
- Fried-Eiseman Radio

Food

- Kroger Grocery & Bakery Co. (St. Louis)
- Hill Grocery (Birmingham)
- Pacific Fruit Express (Nampa, Cal.)
- Hoopston Canning
- Illinois Canning
- Freihofer Baking (Phila.)
- National Biscuit Company
- Mrs. Schlorer's Mayonnaise (Phila.)
- James Butler Groceries
- Seaman Brothers (N. Y. C.)
- Marginal Baking (Bronx, N. Y.)
- Pechter Bakeries (N. Y. C.)
- Vegetable Oil Products
- Wolff Packing (Kansas)
- American Sugar Refinery
- Fink's Hygrade Packers
- Borden's Milk
- Telling Belle Vernon Milk (Cleveland)
- State Creamery (Detroit)
- Towar's Wayne County Creamery
- Armour & Co.
- Cudahy Packing (Milwaukee)
- Nathan Schweitzer Poultry
- Adolph Gobel, Inc.
- Van Iderstine and Co.
- Stahl-Meyer, Inc.
- A. Fink & Sons, Inc. (Newark)
- Frank M. Prior, Inc.

Shoe and Leather

- Brown Shoe Co. (St. Louis)
- H. C. Goodrich Shoe Mfg. Co.
- International Shoe Co. (St. Louis)
- Cleveland Shoe
- Ashtabula Hide & Tallow
- Knight Slipper Mfg. Co.
- United Shoe
- Khan's Shoe Corp.

- Pfister-Vogel Leather Co. (Milwaukee)
- Andrew Geller Shoe
- Amalgamated Leather (Wilmington)

Building Supplies, Etc.

- Old American Asphalt (St. Louis)
- American Asphalt Roof (St. Louis)
- National Fireproofing Co. (New Jersey)
- American Shipbuilding Co. (Chicago)
- Ceramic Tile Company (Cincinnati)
- James Stewart & Sons
- Universal Atlas Cement

Milling Companies

- Scott County Milling Co. (Missouri)
- Charles Tiedeman Milling Co. (Illinois)
- Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. (Minnesota)
- Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Minnesota)
- Duluth Universal Milling Co. (Minnesota)
- Commander Mill Co. (Minnesota)
- Red Star Milling Co. (Kansas)
- Milwaukee Elevator Co.

Department and Clothing

- Marshall Field & Co.
- John Wanamaker
- Abraham & Straus
- Abel & Co.
- Kuppenheimer Bros.
- Marx Arnheim (N. Y. C.)
- Saks & Co.

Publishers and Printing

- Armstrong Publishing Co.
- Herald-Tribune
- Brooklyn Daily Eagle
- The Courier (Buffalo)
- Hughes Printing Co.
- W. F. Hall Co. (Chicago)
- R. R. Donnelly Co. (Chicago)
- Poole Brothers (Chicago)

Real Estate

- Adams and Co. (N. Y. C.)
- Spear and Co. (N. Y. C.)
- Sharp Nassoit Corp.
- Magoba Management Co. (N. Y. C.)
- Lefcourt Realty Co.
- Empire State Building

Trucking and Warehousing

- Fleer Bros. (N. Y. C.)
- U. S. Trucking Corp.
- Reardon Trucking Corp.
- Adleys Express Co.
- Adams Express Co.
- Motor Haulage Co. (Brooklyn)
- Wells-Fargo Co.
- William Fortunate (N. Y. C.)
- Brooklyn Warehouse Co.
- Strang's Warehouse Co. (N. Y. C.)
- Long Island Warehouse
- John E. Larney & Sons
- Rubel Coal & Ice Co. (Brooklyn)
- Schmadke & Sons (N. Y. C.)
- American Ice Co. (Brooklyn)
- Burns Bros. (N. Y. C.)
- Bush Terminal Co.

Lumber, Woodworking

- Underwood Veneer Co. (Wisconsin)
- Sterling Furniture Co. (Newark)
- Carlisle Lumber Co. (Washington)

Hotels and Theatres

- Traymore Hotel (Atlantic City)
- Plaza Hotel (N. Y. C.)
- Waldorf Hotel (N. Y. C.)
- Biltmore Hotel (N. Y. C.)
- Astor Hotel (N. Y. C.)
- Sherry-Netherlands Hotel (N. Y. C.)
- Palace Hotel Company (Cincinnati)
- Loew Theatres
- Keith Theatres

Banking, Trust and Surety

- Chase National Bank
- National Surety Company
- Corn Exchange Bank
- South Side Bank (N. Y. C.)
- Manufacturers Trust Company (N. Y. C.)

Miscellaneous

- American Tobacco Co.
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
- Fuller Brush Co.
- Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Typewriter Co.
- U. S. Stamping Co.
- McCaughey & Lancaster Glass Co.
- National Leak Co. (Brooklyn)
- Aluminum Products Co. (Chicago)
- Peperstown Eural Carlet Co.
- United Engineering Co. (Youngstown)
- Consumers Research
- Columbia Chemical Co.
- American Agricultural Chemical Co.
- National Cash Register Co.

Down Tools:

WORKERS OVER WORLD MARK MAY DAY FETES

May Day, 1936, is being celebrated with parades and demonstrations in every civilized country of the globe. Millions of workers are expected to gather in huge mass meetings and manifestations in an international expression of labor solidarity.

From New York to Moscow the masses will be on the march. Red Square in Moscow will thunder with the tramp of a million marching men and women. In Madrid and Paris, where recent electoral victories have stirred working-class enthusiasm, gigantic throngs are anticipated. General strikes by labor unions are expected.

New York City will thrill to a huge parade through the streets, under the auspices of a United May Day Committee, including trade unions, the Socialist and Communist Parties, fraternal organizations and student groups. A vast attendance in the Polo Grounds, under the auspices of the Trade Union May Day Conference, will hear prominent speakers.

125 Unions to March

More than 125 labor unions will participate in the parade. The marchers will assemble in Washington Square and follow a horse-shoe route through 30th Street to Union Square.

Socialist divisions, including the Socialist Party, Young People's Socialist League, Rebel Arts, and the League for Industrial Democracy, will gather at Washington Square South, from McDougal Street to West Broadway, facing West, at 9 A. M.

A children's section will fall into line at 3:30 P. M. Members of the Falcons, Socialist children's organization, will meet at the Southeast corner of 26th street and Madison avenue, wearing uniforms of blue shirts and red neckerchiefs.

Request of Aldermen

Requests that city employees be permitted to join in the May Day demonstrations without suffering pay losses were addressed to the Board of Aldermen by the United May Day Committee. The communication points out that the Board of Aldermen passed a similar resolution to allow Municipal employees to participate in the St. Patrick's Day parade this year.

A special committee of labor leaders and educators has requested the Board of Education to allow students to absent themselves from school on May Day without fear of disciplinary action.

Thomas Sends Wire

Norman Thomas, chairman of the committee in charge of the parade, addressed the following telegram to a conference of participating organizations:

"Labor has much for which to demonstrate this May Day. Throughout the world the forces of reaction are preparing for a final blow at workers' rights—a blow that only the united forces of labor will be able to withstand. Let the United May Day Parade and the Polo Grounds meeting be labor's answer—a demonstration of tremendous strength and labor solidarity."

NEW YORK — A dinner and dance conducted by the Socialist Party of New York will wind up May Day festivities at the Odd Fellows Hall, 105 E. 106th Street. All Socialists are expected to attend. The speakers include Norman Thomas.

Chicago Celebrates

CHICAGO—One of the largest demonstrations in this city's history will wind along the lake front May Day as labor and political groups join in celebration.

The parade will gather in Grant Park at Monroe Street on Chicago's lake front between 3 and 4 P. M. and after forming in

Judge Reversed By High Court In Tampa Case

BARTOW, Fla.—On order of the State Supreme Court, Judge Dewell has reversed himself and ruled that a transcript of the proceedings before the grand jury which investigated the kidnaping of three organizers of the unemployed last November 30 may be introduced as testimony in the trial here of seven former Tampa policemen, charged with the crime.

As a result of the kidnaping and flogging, Joseph Shoemaker died.

The defense seeks admission of the grand jury records in an attempt to show that Dr. Sam Rogers and Eugene Poulnot, the other two kidnap victims, gave different versions of the kidnaping in their testimony before the 6-man jury here than they gave before the special grand jury.

Judge Dewell first ruled that the defense was not entitled to the notes of R. F. Johnson, the grand jury stenographer. Under Dewell's latest ruling, the notes will be introduced as evidence in the court on Monday, May 4, when Poulnot will again take the stand for cross examination by the defense.

The dying cries of Joseph A. Shoemaker as he was being flogged to death last November by the night riders of the Ku Klux Klan were heard in the courtroom last week through the living voices of Poulnot and Rogers, who survived the beating they received that same night, at the same place and from the same hands.

Over the strenuous objections of the defense, the two Socialists, in steady and earnest tones, related the details of their own flogging, and how they heard Shoemaker's pleas and the sound of the lash on his naked body punctuated by the taunting of his torturers for his "radical" ideas.

Poulnot, 39-year-old printer and chairman of the Florida Workers' Alliance, positively identified five of the defendants when on the witness stand.

for Governor, will be the featured speaker.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—A May Day meeting will be sponsored by the Central Labor Council of Lake County, cooperative groups and the Socialist and Communist Parties. Meyer Halushka of Chicago will be the Socialist speaker.

five main divisions, will proceed down Michigan Boulevard to Randolph Street, and on Randolph Street to historic Union Park, where a mass meeting will be held. Parade divisions are (1) children and flags; (2) trade unions, and unemployed; (3) fraternal organizations; (4) political parties of the working-class; and (5) cultural and young peoples' groups.

More than 36 trade union locals and joint boards are represented in the United Labor May Day Committee which is arranging the affair.

At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor one union after another rose to announce that they propose to celebrate May Day as Labor Day this year.

In the evening, a mass rally has been arranged jointly by Socialists and communists for the Carmen's Hall, Ashland Boulevard Auditorium.

Unity in Detroit

DETROIT — Detroit workers will have a united May Day this year.

The United May Day Conference, including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, other political groups, six local unions and several workers' fraternal organizations, will celebrate the holiday with a mass meeting in the Deutsches Haus, Mack and Maxwell, starting at 8 p. m. There will be choruses and dance groups in addition to speakers.

Following the meeting, the Socialist party will hold open house at its headquarters, 3946 Trumbull Street, and a snappy dance orchestra will play until 2 in the morning.

PEORIA, Ill.—Socialists are arranging the first May Day Meeting on record, with Reynold Hoover of Mt. Morris as the Socialist speaker.

STREATOR, Ill.—Socialists are reviving International Labor May Day tradition with a mass meeting at which John Fisher, Gillespie miner and Socialist candidate

Rations in Marble Hall



Commissary department of the Workers Alliance in the marble halls of the New Jersey State House where the "unemployed legislature" met. The jobless ate and slept in the Assembly chamber.

Jersey Solons Flee; 7,000 Jobless Jeer Sidestep on Relief

TRENTON, N. J.—Motor caravans converged on the State Capital this week bearing 7,000 members of the Workers Alliance intent on winning relief appropriations from the legislators, whom they have dubbed "sissy" old-party politicians.

Leaders of the Alliance have warned the legislators that unless they remain in session until the relief-financing problem is solved "there will be trouble."

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey's state capitol—as ugly a building as you'd care to see—looks like a Liberty Leaguer's nightmare.

In the assembly room sit representatives of the jobless—dubbed the "army of unoccupation"—in possession after the regularly elected legislators ran out leaving the state's relief treasury penniless and without prospect of new funds until new legislation is reluctantly passed.

With the exception of Newark, municipalities have found themselves unable to carry the burden of feeding the hungry. In Trenton, final state relief checks have been as low as \$1.55 for a family. In Ewing Township the hungry were given letters of introduction and told to go from house to house, begging for scraps of food.

When the legislature adjourned, afraid of public wrath at renewal of a sales tax measure repealed months ago and afraid to offend the wealthy with an income tax, the Workers' Alliance moved in. They'll be there, they announced, until the legislature provides relief for the 270,000 Jerseyites on the jobless rolls.

The assembly of the Workers' Alliance is unique. Gaunt, hungry men and women, tired from lack of sleep, occupy the benches. Women busy themselves making coffee for the "legislators." Two or three children, clean but pale and obviously showing the results of a childhood reared on relief budget meals, play listlessly in the aisles and around the speaker's desk. In the back, an Italian woman slowly rocks a month-old baby, wrapped in big pink blankets, to sleep. In the front row a big, aged Negro wearing a battered derby hat naps in his chair.

"Divert the Moon"

On the stand sits husky, blond John Spain, Jr., chairman of the Mercer County Workers' Alliance, and speaker of this extraordinary house session. Every so often as sessions commence, he picks up the gavel and raps for order among the 50 to 200 people in the hall.

Familiar with Jersey parliamentary procedure from their weary days in the gallery watching the legislature give them the relief run-around, this Workers' Alliance assembly knows its burlesque. "Mr. Speaker, I move that we provide the weak fish with water wings," a delegate suggests explaining that the bill would aid the poor fish from Hudson County, home of Frank Hague, notorious Democratic boss. The "majority leader" chimes in that that's a "very good bill."

Another calls for a 40% raise in the chief of police's salary. Others engage in bantery over a "bill" to "divert the

earth, the moon, the sun and the stars from their courses,"—a slap at unpassed legislation to divert \$2,000,000 of highway funds to the relief treasury.

Threaten to Steal

But this Jersey "army of unoccupation" showed its mettle and discipline when it turned from fun to the serious business of the day. Not a word was heard, not a hiss, when former Assemblyman Theron McCampbell, stood at the speaker's desk, flanked by two cops, and called that group of starving men and women and children a "gang of lazy, shiftless paupers" who wouldn't work if they had a chance and intimidated they were trying to hold up the treasury.

There was nothing but grim seriousness in their attitude when they heard a young Trentonian tell a pleasant-faced cop that rather than beg, he, as an American citizen, would steal his food and clothing. "You'll have to be against us then," he warned the bluejacket, "and you'll be armed with teargas and bullets and clubs. But I'm not going to ask for anything. I'll take it."

Killed by "Relief"

The drop of a pin could have been heard when word was brought that George Elhoff of Trenton, long since ill with pneumonia, had died. A local druggist had refused to fill a prescription because "he knew relief appropriations had stopped." Responsibility for Elhoff's death was fixed in a sizzling resolution on the New Jersey legislature.

There were excited—but serious—cheers for clean cut Raymond Cooke, Socialist Party member, Workers' Alliance chairman of New Jersey and recently elected the organization's national secretary-treasurer. "This is the battle of the 20th century, the battle between the class that pays for relief and the class that needs it," he shouted, predicting similar occupation moves in a dozen other states.

Lashing out at a proposed "luxury tax" that would levy a tax on cigarettes, 15c movie tickets and cosmetics, Cooke declared, "Our women will need more paint and powder to make themselves presentable because of their lower food consumption."

"The Democrats and Republicans alike care nothing what happens to us. We've exhausted decent means of handling legislators. I look for the day when we in New Jersey will have a Farmer-Labor party. The time is not far away when more and more of your type will be sitting here in this room in place of the jellyfish type who walked out—afraid to face the music."

For a 16 page CALL
A bigger CALL, and a Daily CALL
On to a bigger CALL

SAVE . . . Friday night,
May 15, for the Rebel Arts
Annual Ball and Show at
Webster Hall.

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59 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

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Vol. II Saturday, May 2, 1936 No. 59

May Day

May Day is mobilization day for labor.

With the memories of fifty years of martyrs, the workers rededicate themselves on this day to the struggle against capitalism.

Awake to the new problems that the changing world has created, they gird themselves with new weapons for the fight. In spite of the winds of discord that have blown through their ranks, May Day breathes a spirit of working-class unity. The differences are forgotten in the common march against capitalism.

The fiftieth anniversary of this international holiday is being celebrated in various sections of the country by united demonstrations. It is a sign of hope for the future.

In spite of the new controversies that have arisen since last we celebrated May Day, in spite of the alignments that have appeared in the economic and political movements of labor, there is a surge of vitality coursing through the veins of the working-class.

Mighty struggles have been fought and won in the past year. The organized labor movement has increased its numbers and its fighting spirit. On the political field, the past year has seen the growth of a revitalized Socialist Party, starting up with new zeal in the struggle for social revolution. On the industrial field, the rise of the Committee for Industrial Organization is a harbinger of good things to come.

May Day in 1936 is a mobilization day for the coming presidential campaign. With a labor party not yet in sight, it will be the task of the workers to lay the foundations in the November elections for the coming of such a party.

As the workers dedicate themselves on this day to the fight against the starvation policies of the ruling class, as expressed in the Roosevelt government, they will draw inspiration from the celebrations and demonstrations in the streets to carry on in the campaign to roll up a mighty vote for Socialism.

Such a vote will be a moving invitation to the backward workers to join in the formation of a farmer-labor party. It will be a call to timid trade unionists to take the forward step of building their own political organization in order to give political expression to their economic demands.

The workers can make the coming campaign a series of perpetual May Days during which they continue to demonstrate their increasing strength.

The American masses, who join in bonds of solidarity with their fellow-workers abroad, must determine in this tragic year of depression that they will shake from off their backs the sons of Greed.

They can not accept the smiling face of Roosevelt as compensation for the miseries they suffer under his regime. Though some of their union leaders may choose the path of least resistance for themselves, the class-conscious workers will refuse to follow them. They will dissociate themselves from the political acts of persons high or low in the movement who give support to capitalist politicians or who even refrain from opposing such a course.

An American working-class, rousing itself to a mighty assault on our native capitalism, which is the most gigantic in the world, can give inspiration to the workers abroad struggling against fascism and tyranny, struggling against the war that now hangs over the world by a thread. A victory for labor in America will fire a "shot heard round the world," serving as a signal for the oppressed in all lands to rise against the tyrants.

If we in America would serve our brothers laboring under the lash of their masters in foreign countries, we must lift ourselves to freedom. The fiftieth anniversary of the international holiday launched by the American labor movement is a fitting occasion for the beginning of labor's triumph over the forces of reaction.

May Day is mobilization day. On into the streets, O laborers, in mighty numbers! On to the city of labor, the birthplace of Socialism.

Dora of the D. A. R.



MAY DAY

From a Copy, Yellowed With Age, of "The American Federationist" for May, 1894, We Take the Following Editorial:

All hail! May day, we greet thee as a day of hope and promise, as a day devoted to propaganda, and the commemoration of the adoption of the eight-hour day, as a day resplendent with a brighter thought of the good time to come.

Today we repeat what we have claimed in good and bad times—that the simplest condition by which the social order can be maintained is by a sympathetic regulation of the workday to insure to each and all an opportunity to labor.

The degradation of the workers by the displacement of labor by machinery, when unaccompanied by a corresponding opening up of new fields of industry was early appreciated by the trades unions of this country. Consequently, the American Federation of Labor, assembled in convention in St. Louis, December, 1888, decided to commence an agitation for the establishment of the eight-hour workday.

Dejection Turns to Hope

At that time the prospect of the trade union movement as now seemed gloomy indeed. Reduction of wages, impositions of humiliating obligations as a condition of employment, arbitrary rules in factories and increasing hours of labor, were becoming more and more frequent. But when, on Washington's birthday, 1889, two hundred and forty mass meetings were simultaneously held in as many cities, the dejection of the workers gave place to hope, and the repressive action of the employers grew feebler.

By the close of Labor Day, that same year, nearly 1,000 mass meetings throughout the United States and Canada had been held, and the consensus of opinion on the justice and beneficence of the proposed innovation was definitely ascertained.

Capitalists Beware

But it is chiefly, in this hour of general suffering, that we raise a voice of warning to the capitalists.

May Day and the Revolution

May First, 1914

By EUGENE V. DEBS

We are again about to celebrate the annual holiday of the International Socialist Movement. The thrill of May Day is even now in our veins and our hearts beat faster as we contemplate the glad tidings of this day of days to the workers of the world.

May Day is above all days in the year the day of the working class; the day of rejoicing and fraternal greeting; the day of high hope and lofty aspiration; the day of national and international celebration.

May Day was not granted as a boon to the workers by their patronizing masters to tranquilize their discontent, but was chosen and set apart by themselves as the day upon which to arouse themselves from their lethargy, lift their weary bodies from the earth, clasp hands with their fellow workers, and solemnly vow to break their fetters and emancipate themselves from slavery.

Emancipation Day

May Day is therefore emancipation day for the working class. On this day the revolution breathes the breath of life into the nostrils of the workers and the awaking, pulsing workers recruit with eager, passionate spirit the swelling ranks of the revolutionary movement.

Each and every industrial center and each and every agricultural

attempt to take advantage of the necessities of the workers to extend the hours of labor, and thus revive the worst features of a past age.

Few indeed were the unions which survived the previous financial crisis and the consequent industrial depression; but in the present instance every sign seems to warrant belief that with few exceptions every union will triumphantly weather the storm, standing out prouder and stronger than ever to confuse their enemies and bring hope and success to the toiling masses in their struggle for the elimination of all wrong and the establishment of justice and final emancipation.

tural district should this year join the May Day celebration and make its observance so general and fill it with such ardor and enthusiasm as to compel attention to the program of the day and the significance of the event.

The very thought that labor's holiday has been internationally proclaimed and will be celebrated by the workers of every nation on the face of the earth; the very contemplation of the fine spirit of the day and the eager greetings of comrade to comrade and nation to nation, voiced in every tongue known to man and borne to us on every tide and every breeze, is of itself enough to thrill us in every fibre and set every drop in our veins tingling with the fervor of international solidarity.

Unity—Solidarity

On this day of the downtrodden masses the inspiring message that Socialism brings to them must be heard around the world.

Unity and solidarity must be the watchword of the day. Industrial and political organization of the workers, all the workers, regardless of sex, race or creed, must be urged with all the force and persuasiveness at our command.

The political power of the workers must also be developed through the Socialist Party, the only party organized and controlled by themselves, the only party which represents their interests.

May Day pregnant with new and bounding life and athrill with the rapture of resurrection, is the glorious harbinger of the social revolution, the gleaming promise of industrial freedom and social justice to all the WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

By John Ball

Another International Union now joins the ranks of the Committee for Industrial Organization. To the list of prominent labor leaders now leading the CIO is added the name of Glen W. McCabe, President of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers. The Glass Workers' Union is a living exhibit of the fact that "it can be done." We mean that those who were unorganized during the post war period CAN be organized. The membership of 14,000, of which the flat glass workers can now boast and which embraces 95 per cent of the industry, was realized only during the last year or two, and obtained through a vigorous drive along industrial union lines.

What About Steel?

During the last few years a number of industries have been organized to a growing extent. Workers in rubber, autos, coal, radio, garments, glass are on the march. What about steel?

Two things have made company unionism popular in the steel fields: first the maneuvers of the employers; secondly, the discouraging craftism of the unions in that field. Enticed by their employers and divided and repelled by the craft unions, workers have naturally slipped into the easy mold of company unionism.

But even through the thick mesh of the company union cage, one can see the lion of labor pacing angrily, grumbling and growling, hungry to strike.

A national committee, representing the company unions of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., has been organized BY THE WORKERS. The corporation likes this not at all! First, who told the workers they could have a national committee? Second, who do these workers, think they are, anyhow, acting like a real union, demanding recognition of a NATIONAL, instead of a plant union, for collective bargaining purposes? Third what is all this nonsense about a 15 per cent wage increase and a forty hour week?

The Carnegie-Illinois has created a Frankenstein monster. And the Corporation is trying to keep its monster impotent by tearing it limb from limb, refusing to deal with the national body but only with the plants. Even when dealing with a company union of their own making, they insist upon divide et impera. Especially when the workers are growling loud enough to be heard right through the heavy grating of the company union cage!

The C. I. O. Proposes

With this as a background, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers meets this week, in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. When the convention secretary comes to "communications" he will receive a letter that can make history. It will come from the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This letter proposes to place the power of the giant organizations in the CIO behind the Amalgamated Association in a great campaign to liberate the steel workers from the chains of company unionism and to solidify organized and unorganized into one powerful union of all those who work in the boss-ridden steel mills of America.

The proposal is not new, although it is the first time it has been made by the CIO directly to the Amalgamated Association. The same proposal, stipulating an offer of a half million dollars from the CIO to organize steel, was made to William Green as President of the AFL. The CIO, anxious not to waste its half million, demanded that the half million shall be given only on the proviso that the steel workers, when organized, shall not be weakened and decimated by division into craft unions, and that competent and reliable organizers shall be employed. Green has not replied to the CIO. He sent out a circular appeal for aid to organize steel.

Two Paths to Follow

Inasmuch as the CIO wishes action and not gestures on this matter, it now addresses itself directly to the convention of the Amalgamated Association. There are two paths before the Amalgamated:

One. It may follow the path of Arthur Wharton, President of the International Association of Machinists, who refused to contribute to the organization of the steel workers, because the suggestion cometh of the Devil. Rather than have workers in industrial unions, Wharton would have them unorganized or in company unions.

Two. The Amalgamated may throw its doors open to the unorganized, to presently independent and company unions. It may join hands with the powerful unions of the CIO to liberate the steel worker of America. By so doing, the Amalgamated will not only strengthen its own ranks, but will be organizing the "axle" industry around which revolve successful organization in autos, rubber, chemicals.

Workers Call Stoppage To Aid Peace Strike

NEW YORK. — Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in St. Louis ceased work in a two-min-



Scene at Columbia University during student anti-war strike.

ute stoppage at eleven o'clock April 22 in sympathy with the nation-wide student anti-war strike.

This was the most inspiring and dramatic incident of a country-wide walkout from high schools, colleges and universities of more than 500,000

students in the third annual strike against the forces of American militarism.

Large numbers of the student demonstrators took the Oxford oath, altered for American use, pledging refusal "to support any war which the United States government will undertake." Others indorsed the Nye-Kvale bill to abolish compulsory military training in the schools.

Thomas Speaks

At the Berkeley division of the University of California, Norman Thomas spoke to a strike meeting of 6,000 students despite the refusal of the student council to sponsor the strike.

The 1-hour walkout was preceded by a nationwide broadcast of speeches by Joseph P. Lash of the American Student Union and Drew Pearson, Washington commentator. Pearson praised the walkout as a contrast to the manner in which his generation had been injected with war phobia in 1917, while Lash called for genuine neutrality legislation and asked President Roosevelt to answer youth's questions about his war plans.

Teargas Thrown

At Kansas University, an exploding teargas bomb caused disruption of the anti-war meeting, while at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, a student was injured on the head by blows from a policeman's club.

In general, however, the strike encountered less opposition than in past years. At Harvard,

scene of past "pro-war" demonstrations by bored members of the university's wealthy gold coast group, a peace meeting attracted several hundred.

In New York City 90,000 students were estimated to have participated. Five thousand from several Brooklyn schools, led by 12 mothers carrying placards "I didn't raise my son to be a soldier" marched to the steps of Borough Hall. At Columbia, City College, Hunter and Barnard large numbers of strikers turned out.

Negroes Strike

Members of the recently formed William Randolph Hearst Post No. 1, Veterans of Future Wars, featured the Columbia turnout with cynical burlesques of war. A drum major twirled a crutch, instead of a baton, while others carried a placard with Hearst's head substituted for the skull in a death symbol.

In the south 18,000 students at Negro colleges joined the walkout, and members of the Big 10 group—Minnesota, Northwestern, Chicago, Illinois, and Purdue—were struck. Students at Los Angeles Junior College and University of California at Los Angeles thumbed their noses in effect at the state's most notorious publisher.

The strike was sponsored nationally by the American Student Union, formed last December by the merger of the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

MAY DAY THOUGHTS

By McAlister Coleman

May Day should be a day of happiness and hope for all the world's workers. It is a day devoted to song and surging march and a reconsecration to the movement which is the most precious thing in life. Without that movement and its ideals we are no better than the drabest of robots, working merely to keep alive. When that movement goes forward, as it goes this May Day under the genuine standards of Revolutionary Socialism, all of us lift our heads higher, realizing that we are part of something bigger than ourselves. "Step by step the longest march can be won," as the old song hits it.

This 1936 May Day with all the odds of aroused and alarmed capitalism moving against us, we may seem an inconsiderable factor in the development of a power-driven civilization.

But come with me for a moment, into the modern cathedral of America—the power plant of a great electric utility. What starts these turbines on their mighty and miraculous tasks of converting heat from coal and power from running water into that still unknown thing we call "electricity?" A small, seemingly inconsequential gadget called "the exciter." When that "exciter" goes into intensified action, things happen. Two hundred miles away, a man turns a switch and there is light.

Let us not be confused and misled by numbers. It was a handful of "exciters" who made the first American Revolution. A handful who started into oblivion the capitalism of Russia. Hold the torch high, keep the arm strong. Soon, now. Sooner than some of us may dream, the strong light of Socialism will shine upon a world freed at long last of war and its rumors, a world where a man can stand on his own feet and take for himself and his loved ones the products of his own labor.

The Guild Wins Glory

Big shot newspaper publishers, who are mostly small calibre men, have been meeting in New York, discussing freedom of the press. This is always an interesting spectacle. They heard speeches denouncing the Newspaper Guild, they cheered at attacks on the Wheeler-Rayburn bill for regulating utility holding companies, they saw things crawling on the wall whenever they discussed the New Deal.

Then they passed some pious resolutions about maintaining the "integrity" (laughter) of the capitalist press and went out and read the bad news in their papers that they had taken a licking at the hands of the Guild in the Morris Watson case against the Associated Press.

Of course lawyers for the Associated Press are going to hot-foot it to the Court of Appeals and later to the Supreme Court on the ground that the Wagner Act is unconstitutional, subversive of the glorious freedom of the press to sweat its employees and was probably written by some nasty man from Moscow. But just the same we give loud cheers for the Guild. Starting among the most unlikely white collar prospects, the reporters who have always had the lurking suspicion that somehow they are above the battle and that it is their God-given privilege as "gentlemen of the press" to be worked long hours at low pay, the courageous handful of men and women who got the Guild going stuck to their guns, so that today it can take on the all-powerful Associated Press.

We like the good class-conscious comment of Clyde Beals, editor of the Guild Reporter, on hearing of the decision of the trial examiner in the Watson case—Newspapermen have learned not to throw their hats in the air over moral victories obtained at the hands of government bodies. They have learned to wait until they see such moral victories actually carried into effect.

A Hearst Victim

Peter Finley Dunne, who had the potentialities of being one of the most biting of latter-day satirists, died last week from too much money. Most of us will agree that is a good death. However, Dunne was never good for anything after Payne Whitney left him more than a million dollars because he liked his Mr. Dooley stuff. Dunne made several attempts to come back in Hearst newspapers and magazines, but the dead hand of Willie lay over his efforts with the usual result that they were complete flops. Whatever Hearst touches he corrupts, and Dunne, already corrupted by the Whitney money, was done to death by William Randolph.

Peace be to his soul, however, for the gorgeous things that he wrote when he was still running around borrowing two bits from his friends. He was a good man when he didn't have it, and Valhalla should welcome him as one of its most prized guests.

Incidentally, if anyone wants to subsidize us to the extent of a million-and-a-half dollars, we will guarantee to keep our integrity, or such of it as we have after 25 years in the Party, with a posted bond to the effect that if you ever see us losing our integrity it is probably not our integrity but our left kidney. Which, at this writing, is floating out the window.

20 YEARS AGO in the New York Call

April 30, 1916—With parts of Dublin in flames, the British today defeated the Irish Rebels, surrounding the revolutionists in the center of the city. More than 100 persons were killed.

April 30, 1916—Socialists of New York State today launched a campaign to warn the workers of the Jingo danger in order to counteract the Preparedness Day Parade scheduled for May 13.

May 1, 1916—100,000 workers parade in three sections in New York City May Day demonstration as strike and lock-out of cloak-makers swells ranks of unionists. Huge mass meetings and rallies addressed in seven different languages.

May 1, 1916—Milk Drivers Union No. 534 New York reports growth from 80 members in January to 2,500 on May 1. Spies and thugs sent into the union by the Companies did not prevent winning of two strikes already this year.

May 1, 1916—Wilson again alarms peace advocates by speaking to 500 women volunteers entered in camp at Chevy Chase, Maryland, for a course in "first aid." The President spoke on the glory of war should "God forbid, we be drawn in"

Red Greetings on May Day
HENRY KRUCKOW
Boro-Park Jewish Branch

● *May Day Greetings to the Socialist Call, Official State Organ of New York*

- MURRAY GROSS
- A. ALEXIEFF
- ZEKOR ANTONSEN
- SAM BARON
- MURRAY BARON
- WILLIAM J. CORDINER
- ROBERT DELSON
- CARL FICHANDLER
- HELEN FICHANDLER
- BRUNO FISHER
- LOU HAY
- BEN HOROWITZ
- JOSEPH P. LASH
- DAVID LASSER
- LEONARD LAZARUS
- MEYER MOTLIN
- SAUL PARKER
- SOL PERRIN
- BRUNO RANTANE
- SAM ROMER
- BRENDON SEXTON
- JOHN TIMM
- HARRY WYNN
- NOAH WALTERS
- DAVID P. BERENBERG
- AMICUS MOST
- SOLOMON MARCUS
- PHIL HELLER
- LAZAR BECKER
- JACK ALTMAN
- IRVING BARSHOP
- MAX DELSON
- AARON LEVENSTEIN
- HAROLD SIEGEL
- HERBERT ZAM
- ANNA BERCOWITZ

**Socialist Party,
23rd A. D.
Kings**

"For Socialism in Theory and Action"

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Al Brodtkin | Sam Brookof |
| D. Rosenzweig | Judah Altman |
| Anne Kaye | Dave Katz |
| Pauline Bell | Bertha Polsky |
| R. Newman | Bon Gutchin |
| Jack Wald | Sam Tolmach |
| Leah Schwadron | B. Thomas |
| Samuel Mitlin | I. Ostrowsky |
| G. Leibowitz | Julie Scherman |

May Day Greetings
**8th A. D. Branch,
Bronx
SOCIALIST PARTY**

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Boris Kostinsky | Alfred Belskin |
| Dora Torchinsky | Joel Lloyd |
| Harry Simon | Rebecca Kostinsky |
| Harry Rivkin | Benjamin Robbins |
| Hymen Rivkin | Bob Bloom |
| Selma Maximan | Pauline Stein |
| Harold Flinker | Seymour Stein |
| Paul Wilhelm | Dora Tilove |
| Anna Kofsky | Samson Tilove |
| Rena Feldman | Gus Tyler |
| Martin Feldman | Leo Walt |
| Max Kellner | Al Ellis |
| Frances Belskin | |

*Yours for
Revolutionary
Socialism*

**LOCAL
BUFFALO**
219 Franklin St.

Build for the Future

**SOCIALIST
TEACHERS**

*May Day Greetings from the
Far Rockaway Branch
Socialist Party*

Revolutionary May Day Greetings
**5th-17th A.D. Branch
Brooklyn
Socialist Party**

Yours for the Revolution
**7th A. D. Branch, Bronx
SOCIALIST PARTY**

*Let Us Answer the CALL
to Socialism*
**YORKVILLE BRANCH
SOCIALIST PARTY**

*Greeting From
the
Washington Heights
Branch
Socialist Party*

*"We Join Our Hands in
Union Strong"*
**Sunnyside Branch,
Socialist Party**
3908 48th St., Sunnyside, L. I.

May Day Greetings
**JEWISH
BRANCH 4
Bronx**

*Red Greetings on
May Day*
**Jamaica Branch
Socialist Party**
HARRY T. SMITH
NATALE ALBANESE
SOL KATCHER
HANLEY CLAPP
LESTER and EDITH DOTSON
ALBERT GUSTAFSON
MARTIN SEUBERT
ALFRED B. MILLER
LOUIS F. TUNGSTEN

GREETINGS

● At the Convention of the New York State Socialist Party, held in Buffalo on April 18, the Socialist Call was declared the official organ of the state organization.

*Build for a New York Edition
of the Call*

**SOCIALIST PARTY
of the State of New York**

*From a United May Day
to a United Revolutionary
Worker's Party*

Circle 6 Sr. Kings
187 TOMPKINS AVENUE

Onward to Socialism!

Lower East Side Branch
133-2nd Ave., N. Y. C.

"Forward to Socialism"
Socialist Party 6th A.D.
167 Tompkins Ave.
Brooklyn

BROWNSVILLE
May Day Greetings

S. & R. Barber Shop
62 Herzel St., near Pitkin Ave.
Comradely Prices

Hold the Fort for we are coming

**Jamaica Branch
Socialist Party**
Alden Building

*"The recognition and use of diverse
sources of wisdom and judgment is
essential to social progress."
—Arthur E. Morgan.*

Greetings From
Cayuga County Socialists

Socialism in Our Time
**WESTCHESTER
COUNTY
COMMITTEE
SOCIALIST PARTY**
284 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
JACOB JAY
Chairman and Organizer.
LEONARD BRIGHT
Executive Secretary
JOHN H. FORD
Treasurer
RUTH L. PALMER
Recording Secretary

*"We'll Keep
The Red Flag
Flying Here"*

**2nd A. D.
BRANCH,
Bronx**

1401 Jerome Avenue

**REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS
TO THE CALL ON MAY DAY
Dorchester-Roxbury Branch
Socialist Party**

May Day Greetings

Upper West Side Branch
113 West 83rd St., N. Y. C.

*"On With the Fight Against
Fascism"*

**Passaic Branch
Jewish Socialist Verband**

*Hail May Day, the Workers'
Holiday*

**Socialist Party of
San Francisco**
1057 Steiner Street

Fraternal Greetings

**Pruziner Branch 244
Workmen's Circle**
1806 Vyse Ave., Bronx

Socialist Greetings

**Morningside Heights
Branch Socialist Party**
600 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.

*We Hail the Growing Unity of
the Negro and White Workers*

**HARLEM
LABOR COMMITTEE**
312 West 125th St., N. Y. C.
Frank Crosswaith, Chairman

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!
VILLAGE BRANCH, SOCIALIST PARTY
107 Macdougall Street

Forward to Victory on the Path of Revolutionary Socialism
**22nd A. D. BRANCH, KINGS
SOCIALIST PARTY**
864 Sutter Avenue

*Revolutionary Greetings on This Fiftieth Anniversary
of May Day*

**21st A. D. BRANCH, BROOKLYN
SOCIALIST PARTY**

May Day Greetings
**EAST FLATBUSH BRANCH
SOCIALIST PARTY**

"For a Workers' World"
**Local Wayne County
SOCIALIST PARTY of MICHIGAN**
3946 TRUMBULL AVENUE
Detroit, Michigan

*Greetings to the Socialist Call
on May Day*

● We will fill our quota
in the drive for 10,000
new subscribers.

● *On to an Illinois Edition*

● **SOCIALIST PARTY
OF ILLINOIS**

"I BREAK STRIKES"

The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff

By EDWARD LEVINSON
6. The Bergoff Killers

BERGOFF is not a modest man, but there are some among his men of today and other years whom he never mentions in his sales talks, though all have served him long and well. All are prison-pedigreed. Should one desire an expert in almost any criminal endeavor, he would readily find excellent material among them.



For small-time gambling or acting as "escort" to an embarrassing witness there is Martin Podd, alias Boxcar Wilson; for malicious mischief there are Eddie Gatti and Charles Rinda; for run-of-the-mine hoodlums there are Isaac Cohen and Frank Ciewicz; for men to stir up a row, technically "inciting to riot," there is a choice of many.

For assault, with revolver, ice pick or knife, there are Rinda and George Allen; for gun work there were the now deceased Mike Oscar and Lefty Meade; for second degree assault there is Edward Klein, spelled Kline since the event.

For grand larceny there is a choice of several: Podd, Nat Shaw, Willie Meyer, John Baron, Joseph Lewis; for highway robbery there is Frank Ciewicz and John Weiler; for felonious assault there is Harry Borak; and for man-

slaughter the are James Francis (Two-Gun Jim) O'Donnell, Joseph Weiler, Daniel Melrose and William Stern. Borak and Weiler earned their stripes for shooting women.

Then there are several all-round men, likewise with pedigrees from penitentiaries to testify to the diversity of their accomplishments.

There are Rinda, thief and slugger; Gatti, larcenist and assaultist with knife; and Joseph Cohen, alias Joe Pullman, convicted as a disorderly person, as a suspicious person, for peddling drugs, and for wire tapping. In the early years of his campaigns, Bergoff had another Jack-of-all-crimes in John B. Baron, alias Jesse Mandell, who served two terms in the Elmira, New York, state penitentiary, and one in a jail at Newark, New Jersey; on another occasion he escaped from Blackwell's Island by swimming the East River. He was a larcenist, swindler and extortionist.

And Lunatics
Fellow finks should erect a plaque in honor of James McAvoy, for he gave his life in the Bergoff cause. McAvoy, alias James Burns, was arrested six times and convicted twice. He spent ten weeks on Blackwell's Island, and a longer term at Elmira for thievery on a bigger scale. In 1916, while driving a trolley car in a New York strike, he carried himself and another fink to death.

For those who prefer the unexpected, there were the two Bergoff lunatics, Francis W. Magstadt and Joe Schultz—one escaped from an asylum, the other on his way to one. Turned

Live Fink



Martin Podd, alias Nathan Podd, Nathan Podbransky, Boxcar Wilson, arrested at various times for felonious assault, petty larceny, and bribery. He works for Bergoff.

loose among a group of unsuspecting strikers, they could be counted upon to slug and shoot, unfettered by the cramping boundaries of sanity.

Schultz was among the Bergoff nobles at the strike of the workers of the National Fireproofing Company; one of those whose "every bullet took effect," according to the contemporary newspapers. Schultz subsequently fought for Bergoff in twenty states, against oil workers in Bayonne, traction workers in Philadelphia, New York and Kansas City; against teamsters, boatmen, tile setters, railroad men and printers.

In Insane Asylum

For years a trusted Bergoff captain and lieutenant, Schultz originated many shake-down rackets that bedeviled both fink and client. He was abnormally interested in women, thus providing constant inspiration for the nobles and their waggish ways. Today, Bergoff speaks only well of him, duly sympathetic for the fate of an active man who must confine himself to conducting a pinochle class for a bunch of fellow lunatics.

Magstadt was of a different type, but a madman none the less. He was one of the armed guards whom Bergoff placed on a fink-driven wagon of the Adams Express Company in 1910. A policeman thought he was swinging his club with needless frequency and arrested him. With the help of the identification bureau, a letter from Dr. M. C. Ashley, superintendent of an asylum for insane at Middletown, New York, was discovered. It said, in effect, that if Magstadt were located, he was to be held in a strait-jacket, since he was a dangerous escaped maniac. Magstadt was returned to the asylum.

Less than justice would be done if the mere fact of date, arrest and sentence were told.

Toothless, leering Nathan Podd, born Podbransky, is not much of a noble to look at. One would scarcely suspect, from his erratic gait, careless attire, his uneasy eyes set close by a pointed, extensive nose, that blue blood flowed in his veins. Yet few have served Bergoff half so well or with such constancy. With the cream of the nobility, he went to Porterdale in 1934 to teach the textile workers the folly of their strike against five and six dollar a week wages. Before that he had helped break strikes for twenty-two years

Podd was a Brooklyn boy who had learned more from the gutters than from the schools which he attended in haphazard manner. He could hear dice rolling in Williamsburg, though he was miles away on Brownsville's Pitkin Avenue. The police in 1909 arrested him for trying to crush another craps shooter's head with a bottle. A year or two of sparring in professional fights had given him a dangerous impression of his strength. A Brooklyn jury threw out the charge of felonious assault, probably on the theory that all is fair in war and gambling.

Three months later the harassed Brooklyn police made another attempt to send Podd away, this time for petty larceny. Again the courts showed mercy. Flushed with his success, Podd, in June of 1910, attempted larceny on a large scale, was caught, and after pleading guilty was sent to the Elmira Reformatory for as long as the keepers thought it wise to hold him. While at Elmira, Podd met with several Bergoff alumni. He caught "the message" and upon his release entered the Red Demon's employ.

Slayers

Podd was like a ship without a rudder from 1922 to 1927, during which time Bergoff temporarily quit the strikebreaking business. In 1926 he was arrested in Brooklyn as a common gambler and was found guilty of disorderly conduct. When Bergoff resumed his practice, Boxcar Wilson became again one of his favorite nobles.

Of the many Bergoff nobles proficient in gunplay, Borak told his dolorous story on the stand

Dead Fink



John Weiler, alias Harry Steager, Harry Press, Johnny Spanish, who was shot and killed in 1919, having served a sentence in Sing Sing for robbery. He worked for Bergoff.

during the trial of the Revolting Porterdale Nobles vs. Bergoff. His pitiful plea for understanding does not deserve him a place by the side of Melrose, who did his slaying while in service to Bergoff in 1916, nor of Two-Gun Jim O'Donnell, Joe Spanish and Kid Steinie.

Cold-Blooded Murder

Few have ever heard Two-Gun Jim voice regret for his deed. He was operating a roadhouse at Dumont, New Jersey, in 1926. A New York taxi driver, having exhausted his supply of gas, woke Two-Gun Jim in the middle of the night, whereupon Jim became wrath and shot him. That was his simple and whole defense. Taking into consideration the fact that he had been convicted once before for stealing \$600 from the American Express Company, the judge sent him to jail for eight years.

The Brothers Spanish or, to the literal-minded, Weller—were names to conjure with on the East Side of fifteen years ago. Both belong in the realms of gangster-royalty, composed of murderers, sneak thieves and stench-bomb throwers. Joe Spanish was the less famous of the two, but he was no typical gangster's brother, act-

ing tough and trading on the reputation of the other. He was a gunman in his own right. Joe has been the more loyal of the two in Bergoff's service, not merely because he has outlived his brother by sixteen years, nor because Johnny spent seven years of his young manhood in Sing Sing.

Skull Cracked

The truth is that Johnny Spanish was much too influential a gang leader to tie his wagon to Bergoff's star. Johnny did not linger for long as a noble. While working for Waddell & Mahon in the 1907 strike of Brooklyn drivers of the American Ice Company, a striker opened his skull for him. Meditating on his wound and not lacking in imagination, he came to the conclusion that there was more money to be made at the head of the profession than in being a hired man. He rose to the top of his gang and thereafter, from 1908 to 1911, supplied Bergoff, Waddell and other agencies with nobles as they needed them. Frequently he would take strike-breaking jobs direct, particularly in the garment trades, thus avoiding the necessity of dividing the proceeds with an agency which was, after all, just a middleman.

Shot a Gal

Against the difficulty of competing with such a shining light, Bergoff's other Spanish, Joe, struggled hopefully. He stayed closer to strikes and served Bergoff as a noble in strikes too many to enumerate. There were few Bergoff campaigns he missed during the years when he was not in Dannemora, New York's hostelry for the most hardened of its criminals. Whether it was an affair of the heart or of the purse is not related, but Joe Spanish also shot a girl and was missing from the Bergoff roll call for several years. He joined the ranks in 1929 and is now one of the venerable old-timers.

Toward the end of the Porterdale trial, Bergoff produced two men to stipulate the accuracy of his testimony. They were, in effect, character witnesses.

One was Joe Spanish, the other Nathan Podd.

Officers of the State

Bergoff is wont to speak with pride of the wide and thorough capabilities of his fighting men. He does so with a twofold feeling of justification. Not only have the greatest corporations in the country used them, but city and county governments have raised them to official status.

Countless times Joe Spanish and Nathan Podd, Stoney and Tadlock, O'Donnell and Gatti and other nobles have been made special deputies of the law. Bergoff loves to recall the "good old days" when sheriffs of New York's counties would swear in his men by

He Kills



Daniel Melrose, alias Danny Clark, sentenced to Blackwell's Island in 1917 for manslaughter. He works for Bergoff.

the hundreds and present them with badges of authority.

Fink Government

In the mining and steel districts of Pennsylvania, in the railroad camps and towns of New York and New Jersey, in cities by the dozen—New York, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Portland, Buffalo, Troy and Chicago—in Southern and New England mill towns—wherever men and women chanced their all in strikes for better pay or shorter hours of work, Bergoff's nobles have been clothed with government-endowed prerogatives. Every fink mayor honored them thus. For the glory and profits of the Munson Line, the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Thomas Iron Company, the Scranton Coal Company, the Delaware & Hudson and Erie railroads, and many others, they have been made qualified guardians of the community.

Pimp and pickpocket, thief and footpad, swindler and slugger, fence and fugitive, briber and usurer, blackmail and extortionist, wire tapper and abductionist, gambler and gunman, dope fiend and rapist, murderer and madman, they have all placed their left hands on their hearts, raised their right hands in oath and been sent forth to uphold law and order.

Next Week

"That night thousands of armed strikers slept, guns and clubs in hands, at plant gates and on the bank of the river," writes Edward Levinson in the seventh of these selections from "I Break Strikes," appearing in the Call next week.

Don't miss the story of the bloody Pressed Steel Car strike of 1909 at McKees Rocks.

All Jobless to Be Employed (Or Dead) in Hundred Years

By JOEL SEIDMAN

All the gains in factory employment that were made early last fall have been wiped out in a decline that began in November. Not until February was the fall checked. We now employ 83 per cent as many workers in manufacturing as was true between 1923 and 1925.

Factory payrolls make an even poorer showing. In February, 1936, factory workers in the United States were paid only 72 per cent of the average sum received in 1923-1925. This figure likewise is under the level of last fall, and wipes out the advance made since last September.

February showed a gain of one per cent in factory jobs over the average for 1935, and two per cent over February, 1935. With recovery at this rapid rate, the 12,550,000 un-

employed should all have jobs by the end of the century.

Though production has climbed more than half the distance from the depression low to the peak of 1929, we are left with three-fourths of our peak relief roll. Production in 1935 was 14 per cent above 1934, but relief rolls reached a higher average level than ever before.

The increased wealth produced in 1935 went to owners, not to workers. The A. F. of L. has shown that workers' buying power increased only three per cent in 1935, though production rose 14 per cent. The individual worker failed to share in the increased wealth at all. Living costs in 1935 rose as rapidly as wages—each by five per cent—and living standards of workers therefore did not change.

Socialist Party women members of New York should reserve Saturday afternoon May 16 for a meeting of interest. Further details will be given in next week's Call.

Flushing Branch of the Socialist Party
138-18 35th Avenue
Extends May Day Greetings to the Call

On to a 16-Page Call
Ridgewood Branch
Socialist Party
Queens Labor Lyceum

We Greet the SOCIALIST CALL This May Day
Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers and Printers
Local Union, 1790
Affiliated With the A. F. of L. Through the U. T. W. A.
85 NASSAU AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Daniel McDonough, President
Halg Casparian, Vice-President
Charles Novello, Treasurer
Mae Herman, Secretary
William Gordon, Manager
John Miraglia, John Smith, Business Agents

Build Our Press
18th A. D. Branch 2
Brooklyn
Socialist Party
844 Utica Avenue

May Day Greetings
North Shore, S. I. Branch
Socialist Party
215 Clove Ave., W. Brighton

Victory on Labor's Golden Anniversary
Jackson Heights Branch
Socialist Party
37-41 32nd Street

Downtown Brooklyn Branch
Socialist Party
42 Smith Street
Greet the Call on May Day

Revolutionary Greetings on May Day
Members of Local 117
I. L. G. W. U.

For Socialism Triumphant and Victory
18th A.D. Branch 1,
Brooklyn, Socialist Party
1140 Eastern Parkway

For a Cooperative Commonwealth
Local Hartford, Connecticut
Socialist Party

Greetings from the
New Chelsea Branch
From 7 to 34 Since December 1935
Watch us grow

Greetings
From a group of
Workers in
Cooperative Distributors

Greetings
Normandy Vegetarian
Dairy Restaurant
300 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn
Strictly Union

Revolutionary Greetings from
Greene County S.P.
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Build a Daily Call
Workmen's Circle
Branch 611
655 Burke Ave., Bronx

On to a 16-page Call
Socialist Party
2nd A.D. Kings
333 Sheffield Avenue

4-14 A. D. Kings Branch
Socialist Party
106 Marcy Avenue
For Labor Solidarity

Greetings
Arcs-Branch 1050
Young Circle League
of America

"He Do Our Part"
Women's Committee
Socialist Party

GREETINGS ALL AROUND
Greetings to the SOCIALIST CALL on Its May Day Issue, With Revolutionary Best Wishes to the Paper and the Party From
Midwood, Bensonhurst AND Brighton Beach Branches
Sponsors of This Ad . . . Whose May 23rd Dance at the Half Moon Hotel, in Coney Island Is Going to Be a Sensational Success . . . With Tickets at Only 75c a Head

Greetings
MILWAUKEE JOINT BOARD
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Of America
FRED TRAMITZ, President
A. G. PIEPENHAGEN, Manager

GREETINGS FROM
LOCAL 32B OF THE
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES International Union
(Affiliated With the A. F. of L.)
Headquarters
570 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
JAMES J. BAMBRICK, President
THOMAS YOUNG, Vice-President
GEORGE PLANSON, Secretary-Treasurer

Readers of the
SOCIALIST CALL—
Accept Our Greetings!
On the Occasion of the First of May—the Workers' International Holiday!
JOINT BOARD
CLOAK, SUIT, SKIRT
AND
REEFER MAKERS UNION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
For the Joint Board
Reuben Zuckerman, President
Isidor Nagler, General Manager
Louis E. Langer, Secretary
Morris J. Ashbes, Treasurer
For the Locals
Local No. 117, Cloak and Suit Operators
R. Zuckerman, Chairman
L. Levy, Manager
Local No. 9, Cloak and Suit Finishers
M. Dobkin, Chairman
I. Sorkin, Manager
Local No. 10, Cloak and Suit Cutters
I. Abramowitz, Chairman
S. Perlmutter, Manager
Local No. 23, Skirt Makers
I. Gordon, Chairman
L. Reiss, Manager
Local No. 35, Cloak and Dress Pressers
L. Biegal, Chairman
J. Breslaw, Manager
Local No. 48, Italian Cloakmakers
E. Molisani, Chairman
B. Desti, Manager
Local No. 64, Button-hole Makers
A. Friedman, Chairman
I. Schiffman, Manager
Local No. 82, Examiners
M. Greiter, Chairman
L. Rosenblatt, Manager

World Socialism

By HERBERT ZAM

FACING THE WAR GODS

HITLER'S occupation of the Rhineland has intensified the chaos in the international labor movement, which so far has been unable to hammer out a uniform policy for the entire movement.

Some view this act as of no significance; some even believe this development will make for peace by removing one of the bones of contention. Such views only show how great is the power of imperialism to create ever new illusions among the people. It is necessary that the workers of the world know that the Hitler move into the Rhineland is one of the biggest steps taken in recent years toward war. They must beware of pacifist illusions which would render them passive and helpless before the onward march of imperialist war preparations. At the same time, however, it is necessary to warn the working class against "answering" Hitler by supporting capitalist plans of rearmament, new alliances or League of Nations action.

No Capitulation To War Gods!

War cannot be prevented by capitulating to Hitler. The proposal of George Lansbury, for instance, to reallocate the colonies and assign Germany a share (similar proposals were made by Comrade Jesse Wallace Hughan in the New York World-Telegram recently) would only lead to endorsement by labor of the imperialist scramble for the redivision of the world, which, far from being a hindrance to war, is today the main focal point of war. It is an abandonment of the fight for complete freedom of the colonial people and objective support of the imperialist exploitation of them. The fight for the freedom of the colonies is an integral part of the struggle against imperialism, and there can be no compromise on this issue.

A mistake of a different type is made by the majority of the National Committee of the British Independent Labor Party, (fortunately not supported at the National Conference), who declared that "both Italy and Ethiopia are governed by dictators and that the workers should not take action on one side or the other . . ."

This position also leads to abandonment of the struggle for the independence of the colonies, for we can have no prior guarantee that the internal regime in the colonial country will be an ac-

ceptable one. The important point to remember is the objective nature of the struggle, not the internal regime. Would the British comrades refuse to support India's struggle for independence because it was led by Gandhi whose policies are unacceptable? Of course, in supporting the struggle for independence, we can by no means abandon the fight for a correct basis for that struggle.

A Chinese Illustration

If Japan endeavors to seize China, for instance, the support of the workers should of course go to China; but simultaneously the fight against Chiang Kai Shek must go on. As a matter of fact, only by defeating Chiang in China can a fight against Japan or any other imperialist power be conducted successfully. If it is true, as is reported, that the Chinese communists offered conditional help to Chiang Kai Shek to fight Japan, it is certainly an error. For it will not only weaken the revolutionary fight against Chiang, but also the people's struggle against Japan.

Already the imperialist armament plans are finding some support among the workers who see in rearmament a defense against Hitler. Mounmousseau, a leading communist, demands that France "answer gun with gun and cannon with cannon." The general council of the Belgian Labor Party (Socialist) also declared itself along similar lines.

"The Belgian Labor Party is in favor of the defence of the country against any unprovoked attack. In favor of a national defence organized differently."

"Differently" however does not refer to the social base of this defence, but only to the technique of organizing it. It is elaborated as:

"Military defence, based on the substantial destruction of the routes of penetration, the preponderance of defensive armaments, the mobilization of all the defensive forces of the nation, and the limitation of the period of service and of the

financial burdens to the indispensable minimum. Public monopoly of the implements of war; nationalization of the industries which produce them."

The British Labor Party doesn't go quite that far in its policy of national defense. It opposes the vast armament plans of the Tory government. But such opposition is really illogical, since it substantially agrees with the need for rearmament. Its representative at the Labor Youth Conference, for instance, favored "backing up the League of Nations covenant by force if necessary," and this policy is in line with that adopted at the last Labor Party Congress.

Not Defense But Attack

The fallacy of all these positions is that they coincide with the capitalist method of "defense" against Hitler, accept such defense within the limits of the capitalist system in their own countries, and are consequently class-collaborationist. Working class defense against fascism must first of all be an attack against capitalism at home.

Workers cannot be opposed to armies and armament in the abstract. The question is: In whose hands will the army and navy be? Soviet Russia's right to armed defense against capitalist aggression is recognized by all class-conscious workers. A Socialist Spain would have to arm itself against the danger of invasion and counter-revolution. Socialists of course must believe in national defense of a workers' country. Any other national defense is merely support for the home imperialists against foreign imperialists—a return to the tragedy of 1914.

The slogan "Socialist rearmament" in this sense may have some value, although the wisdom of coupling these two words is highly questionable. But when it is interpreted, as does Comrade Harold J. Laski, as support of defense for an acceptable objective such as defense of the Soviet Union or struggle against fascism, then it is robbed of its Socialist content and in reality becomes mere national defense.

Again and yet again it is necessary to repeat: the struggle against fascism, the defense of the Soviet Union, the protection of the colonial people, cannot be achieved by placing more power in the hands of the imperialists, which will eventually be used against the workers at home. It can be accomplished only by wresting the power from the capitalists and setting up a new society, with power in the hands of the working class.

Garbage Eaters Gripe N'Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (FP) -- The New Orleans city administration has turned from worrying over how to spare the well-to-do the sight of the unemployed eating from garbage cans to the larger problem of forming a Major Disasters Council.

The council, according to an ordinance prepared for introduction in the commission council by Mayor Walmsley, would consist of the police and fire departments, civil and criminal sheriffs, military units, American Legion, Marine Corps, National Guard, reserve officers and R. O. T. C.

The mayor simply says the council "might be a good thing in case of major catastrophe or calamity," but astute observers, witnessing thousands of unemployed off relief and on the streets, with new WPA curtailments ahead, have their own theories to account for the mobilization.

A bigger CALL and a Daily CALL

Fraternal Greetings
JOHN REED BRANCH 718
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Dorchester, Mass

"Rise, Ye Toilers"
3rd A. D. Branch, Bronx
SOCIALIST PARTY

May Day Greetings
Belt Maker's Union
125 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.
HENRY SCHWARTZ--Mgr. Sec'y

May Day Greetings
LOCAL 79
Bakery and Confectionery
Worker's Union of America

Fraternal Greetings
Pharmacists Union
219 7th Ave., N. Y. C.

Not in Vain Did Workers Die in October
Spanish Branch
Socialist Party
340 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.

May Day Greetings
BRANCH 325
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

Solidarity!
Harlem Branch
(19-21 A.D.)
Socialist Party
312 West 125th Street

May Day Greetings
Washington Heights
Branch, Socialist Party
423 W. 156 Street, N. Y. C.

Revolutionary Greetings
4th A.D. Branch, Bronx
Socialist Party
892 Prospect Avenue

May Day Greetings
Workmen's Circle
Ladies Branch 812
57 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

May Day Greetings
Workmen's Circle, Branch 19
308 Renwick Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
GERSHWAY BRANCH 153
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
6731 Warrington Ave., Phila., Pa.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
B. ROSSBERG, Pharmacist
116 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings
Jacob Bernstein

FRATERNAL GREETINGS
Workmen's Circle
Branch 302, Camden, N. J.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
Prager Warshauer Branch 386
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

MAY DAY GREETINGS
Branch 443, Workmen's Circle
2837 Ganohl Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

GREETINGS FROM
Commonwealth College
Mena, Arkansas

Greetings
Workmen's Circle Branch 718
Dorchester, Mass

Spanish President Rides



Above, at the left, is People's Front president Martinez Barrio, on his way to review the parade in honor of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Spanish republic. This week, Spanish workers stormed the polls to vote for People's Front electors who are to fill the office of president which Senor Barrio is temporarily occupying, having replaced the ousted Alcalá Zamora.

Towards Militant Socialism

BORO-PARK BRANCH
SOCIALIST PARTY

4209 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn

The National Executive Board of the
WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND of the U. S. A.
Extends Herewith the

MAY GREETINGS

of
50,000 Members

to the
International Working Class

and urges participation in the May Day Parade, arranged by the United May Day Committee. Meeting place: May 1, 12 o'clock noon, at MacDougal St., South of Washington Sq., between 3rd and 4th Sts., New York City.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

714 SENECA AVENUE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Benefits Paid
\$20,000,000.00

ORGANIZED 1884

Assets
\$3,600,000.00

9 Old Men, 9 Old Men Wield A Magic Wand

By AARON LEVENSTEIN

In the land of the fascist dictatorships, one man decides what may be law. In the United States, nine men wield that power.

They do it by waving a paper wand over legislation that displeases them; they pronounce a legal presto!—and it is null and void. These nine magicians are their honors, the justices of the Supreme Court. Their wand is the Constitution, "the supreme law of the land."

American citizens may starve, may work insufferably long hours, receive pitifully low wages, see their children chained to machines in factories and mines, but they are helpless in the grip of the Constitutional enchantment. The consequences of the judicial trances achieved by the courts are serious indeed.

What is this Constitution?

It is not as simple a question as you might think. In any public library, you will easily find a copy of the document, a string of Articles and Sections. But that isn't the Constitution any more than an acorn is an oak tree.

On the shelves of the law libraries, you can find more than 300 volumes of heavy, leather-bound books in which judges have expressed their opinions as to what those Articles and Sections mean. Down through the years, long opinions have been written by the judges to explain what the founding fathers really meant. It is useless today to read the Constitution. To know what the "supreme law" is you must consult the black-robed oracles who examine the entrails of the constitutional corpse.

Dissenting Opinions

It is not the Constitution which governs—it is the judges of the Supreme Court, who claim the power to say what the Constitution is. And even they disagree. In the October 1935 term of the Court, there were nineteen very important cases in which the learned judges differed. In ten cases, they decided what the Constitution was by a vote of six to three; in five cases, by a vote of five to four; in two cases by a vote of seven to two; and in two cases by a vote of eight to one. If anybody knows what the Constitution really is, then somebody ought to go back to law school.

During the past year, the judges, in their classic temple of justice, have had a Roman holiday. For good or evil, they have mowed down legislation with machine-gun fire. The New Deal, with its gestures of friendliness to labor, has been serving the court with clay pigeons for target practise.

The ancient history of the court shows the same story. When the American people had made up their minds that human slavery must go, the Supreme Court judges banged their gavel with an obstinate refusal. In the Dred Scott decision, it announced that it was unconstitutional for black men to be declared free by act of Congress, that the elected representatives of the people could not keep the muck of slavery from soiling even "free" territories of the United States.

"Chains of Bondage"

Abraham Lincoln saw in the action of the court a preparation for "the chains of bondage" that were to be imposed on the American people. He said:

"The candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in the personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practi-

cally resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

"The people will have ceased to be their own rulers!" Lincoln said in 1861 in his inaugural address. In 1936, the tense must be changed to conform with current history.

History

The Supreme Court which has the responsibility for having perpetuated Negro slavery a little longer in the United States, has protected the institution of child labor. In 1918 it nullified the act of Congress which would have cut down on the number of children sweating in the mills and factories by excluding from interstate commerce the products of children under 14 years of age. The gods of democracy were served when the decision of the Supreme Court was made on the basis of a 5 to 4 vote. The next year the story was repeated when the Supreme Court nullified another anti-child labor law which would have placed a ten per cent tax on the profits derived from the labor of children under 14.

Legislation designed to safeguard women from intolerable working conditions has fallen under the cleaver of the judicial butchers. By the mighty vote of 5 to 3, the judges protected American womanhood from the unfair discrimination of minimum wage laws. Attempts by the various states to enact similar legislation has been thwarted by reference to the high court's ruling. The women workers employed in New York laundries were recently stripped of the minimum wage law by the action of the Court of Appeals, following the example of the Supreme Court.

About a year ago, the Supreme Court dug its teeth into the Railroad Retirement Act which would have provided a pension system for retired railway employees. The nine-judges, all of whom look forward to the princely pensions that await them on leaving the bench, declared the act unconstitutional. The score: 5 to 4.

Killing the Eagle

Then came the demise of NRA, the desperate attempt of the Roosevelt administration to bolster the falling structure of capitalism. By a unanimous vote, the court set in motion forces that made for a further lowering of the already depressed standards of the workingclass. Child laborers began to increase again in the shops and factories. Wages and hours that had been provided for in the codes—in some cases, very gratifying because they had been won on the basis of union activities—were dealt a body blow.

Shortly afterwards came the 6 to 3 decision plowing under the AAA program; then the decision on the TVA, which escaped execution on the basis of a partial determination of problems involved.

Whether the legislation was good or bad, Americans soon saw that the issue presented by the Supreme Court and the Constitution was a fundamental one. They began to clamor for a revision either of the powers of the Court or the Constitution.

The Socialist Party of the United States had long recognized the existence of this problem and had seen in the Supreme Court a bulwark of reaction. Its decisions overruling the popular will, as expressed even inadequately in

the Congress, were uniformly based on class distinctions.

The Founding Fathers

The Constitution itself had been written on that basis. The early Articles of Confederation had proved to be inadequate in meeting the commercial problems of the nation. In its place the Constitution was written, based on the principle that private property was sacred and must be protected from the fingers of government. The body of men that convened to write it was noticeably lacking in the radicals who had led in the American Revolution. Jefferson and Paine were not in the country; Adams was not elected a delegate; Patrick Henry refused to attend because he "smelled a rat." Professor Charles A. Beard describes those who participated—the immortal Founding Fathers—as "economic beneficiaries from the adoption of the Constitution."

The document they wrote aimed at protecting creditors, insured the sacred "obligation of contracts," announced that property rights were not to be affected without "due process of law," a concept that has been so interpreted by the courts as to break progressive legislation. Let the pressure of the workers accomplish the passage of a labor bill and Due Process blocks the road.

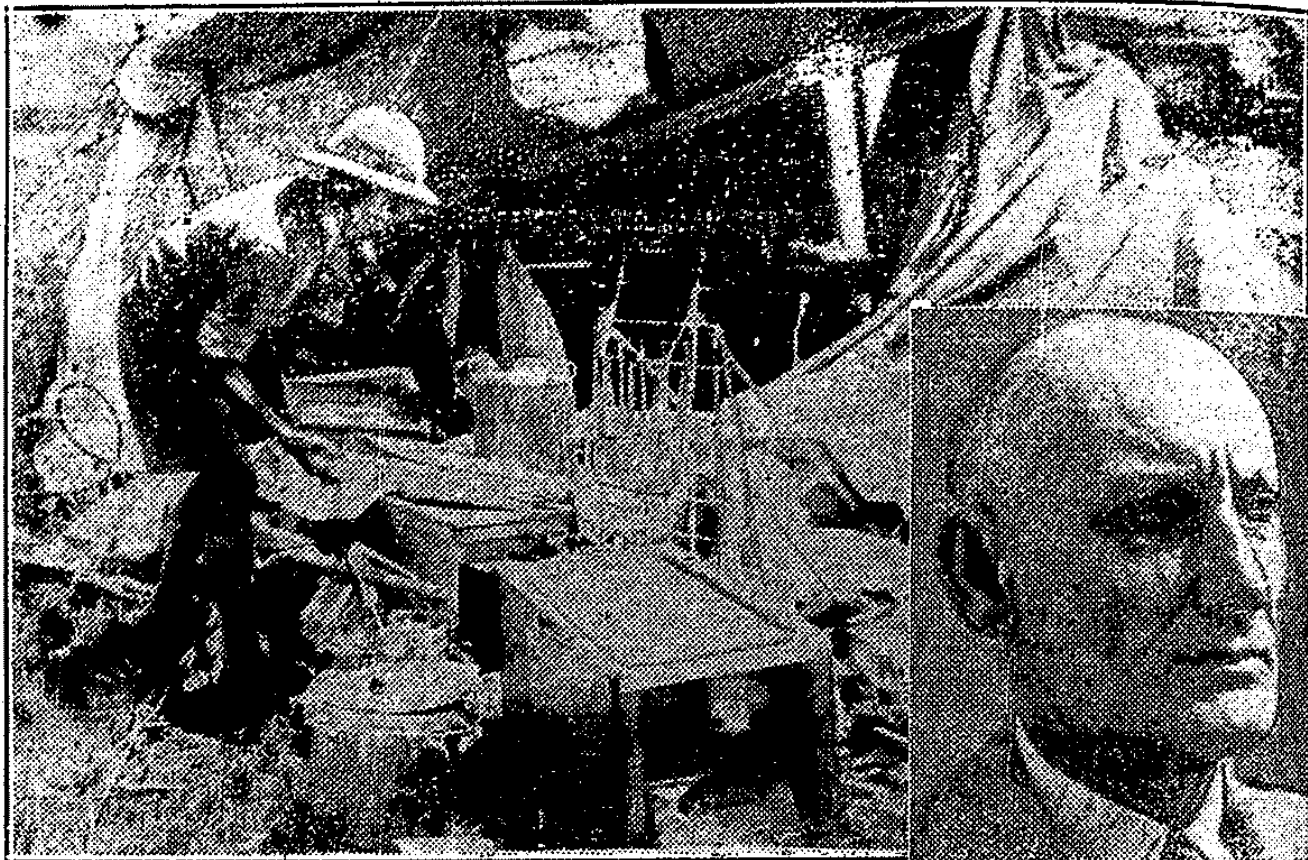
Class Weapon

From the start the Constitution was recognized as a class instrument. Prof. Beard, in "The Rise of American Civilization," describes the battle over its ratification, and quotes a letter from General Knox to Washington, stating that the supporters of the Constitution were "the commercial part of the state (of Massachusetts, to which are added all the men of considerable property," while the opponents of ratification were "the insurgents or their favorers, the great majority of whom are for the annihilation of debts, public and private."

Almost immediately, amendments were proposed. The first ten amendments were aimed at protecting the civil liberties of the people. How successful they have been, let labor historians tell.

At this time, when agitation for constitutional change is stirring the working-people, the political spokesmen of capitalism appeal to the reverence for tradition. "What was good enough for our fathers," they say, "is good enough for us." The fact is, however, that the Constitution was not good enough for our fathers; they insisted on making twenty-one changes in that docu-

Hospital Unit Bombed



A British hospital unit in Ethiopia wrecked by fascist aerial bomb. This was one of the British Red Cross field hospitals established in Ethiopia. Inset is Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's representative at the League of Nations Council meeting in Geneva, who angrily denied that Italy was trying to bargain her support against Germany for a free hand in Ethiopia. British Red Cross, support against Germany—all mean little as Mussolini continues to "civilize" Africa.

ment. The Socialist Party proposes a twenty-second.

Frequently Changed

A slight glance at constitutional history is all that is needed to show the Constitution as a document in need of change.

For 76 years it tolerated human slavery, permitted men to toil that others might enjoy. It was not until 1865 that the Constitution was so amended as to make it impossible for chattel slavery to exist.

For 124 years, it denied to the American people the right to elect their own senators, not trusting in the wisdom of democracy. In 1913, the American people changed the Constitution.

For 124 years, it denied to the government the right to tax incomes and the profits which individuals were reaping from the labors of society. In 1913, it was changed.

For 131 years, it denied to the women of the land the right to vote and to share in their own government. In 1920, it was changed.

For a period of 14 years, it denied to freemen the right to drink what they pleased, denied this right to the sons of men who made a revolution in order to escape taxes on rum and molasses.

The Constitution has been amended in the past when the happiness of the American people demanded it. The Constitution can be changed again.

For 147 years, that constitution has tolerated and still tolerates child labor, unemployment, social insecurity, poverty and starvation. It has tolerated and still tolerates private ownership of the means of production because of which millions are in misery.

New Problems

To meet the problems of the

American masses, the old Constitution must be taken in hand. A nation numbering 120,000,000 people cannot be content with a Constitution written for a people numbering 4,000,000—living in a society that is utterly different.

We must have a system of government under which the rights of labor will be recognized and protected. Unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, anti-child labor legislation, old age pensions, must be written into the law of the land.

To meet the problems of this age with methods suited to the times, the Socialist Party has presented a program for social change. It proposes the adoption of the Farmers and Workers Rights Amendment, originally drafted by the late Morris Hillquit, former national chairman of the Socialist Party. It establishes and protects workers' rights. It tells the Supreme Court to keep its hands off the achievements of the labor movement.

At the request of the Socialist Party, it has been introduced in both houses of Congress where it awaits action in committee.

Organize!

Only a strongly organized campaign will accomplish its adoption. Millions have already endorsed it through their labor unions, church groups and fraternal organizations. But millions more are needed if it is to become part of the law of the land.

On May Day of this year, millions of workers throughout the country will demonstrate for the Amendment which will be a first step forward in the building of a socialized, working-class society. And in the presidential campaign that is ahead, they will cast their votes for the Amendment by supporting the Socialist Party.

Act Now for Your Freedom!

Please wire or write the Senators from your state immediately, asking for a public hearing on the Workers' and Farmers' Rights Amendment and requesting a favorable report. Until the committee reports, there can be no debate on the floor of the Senate.

Wire or write the following:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Henry F. Ashurst, Ariz. (Dem.) Chairman | George McGill, Kansas (Dem.) |
| Matthew M. Neely, W. Va. (Dem.) | M. M. Logan, Kentucky (Dem.) |
| William H. King, Utah (Dem.) | Edward R. Burke, Nebr. (Dem.) |
| George W. Norris, Nebr. (Rep.) | Key Pittman, Nevada (Dem.) |
| Daniel O. Hastings, Del. (Rep.) | Pat McCarran, Nevada (Dem.) |
| William E. Borah, Idaho (Rep.) | Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex. (Dem.) |
| Wm. H. Dietrich, Ill. (Dem.) | Tom Connally, Texas (Dem.) |
| Frederick Van Nuys, Ind. (Dem.) | Warren R. Austin, Vt. (Rep.) |
| | Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo. (Dem.) |

ACTION IS URGENTLY NECESSARY!
Send a copy of all communications to Senator Benson.

ON DUBINSKY'S RESIGNATION

An Editorial

The Socialist movement is not surprised by the resignation of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, from the Socialist Party. His original letter of resignation had not been unexpected; it indicated that Brother Dubinsky felt that his position compelled him to support Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency and that he must sever his connections with the Socialist Party.

His letter read:

"Because of my office in the union, and as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it is necessary for me, from time to time, to act in a manner that I consider to be in the interest of our organization but that others consider as being in conflict with the interests of the Socialist Party.

"I have therefore decided that it is more fitting for me to resign from the party. I ask you to accept my resignation from your branch and from the Party.

"My withdrawal from the Party, with which I have been affiliated since 1911, the year of my arrival in America, will not lessen my concern and help for the Socialist movement."

While Socialists disagreed with his point of view, they nevertheless felt that he had done the honorable and forthright thing in making his position clear and in resigning from the Party. By his resignation, he saved the Socialist Party, as he himself indicated, from bearing any responsibility for his political acts.

But having withdrawn from the Party, Brother Dubinsky now sees fit to attack the policies of the Party and its outstanding spokesman, Norman Thomas. We can understand, though we disagree with, Dubinsky's decision to join the group of non-Socialist labor leaders headed by John L. Lewis, who are supporting Roosevelt. But the statements he has made since his resignation can be understood only as rationalizations of a position once adopted without a logical foundation.

Brother Dubinsky's attack on the Socialist Party for making "alliances" with the Communists has no basis whatsoever. The Party has not made any agreement with the Communists. We are part of the United May Day parade in which some of the largest sections of Brother Dubinsky's own union are participating, foremost among which is Local 22 of the Dressmakers, numbering more than 30,000 members. Other branches of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union who are marching in the May Day parade include Locals 88, 117, 132 and 155.

The fact is that the Socialist Party is also participating in the afternoon May Day affair arranged by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the

Polo Grounds, and the committee has assigned to us a section in the stands so that we might officially contribute to the celebration.

Brother Dubinsky seems to have forgotten that at the time when he was still a member of the party—at which time he did not concern himself with party policies—his own organization participated in a united May Day demonstration with elements that he now denounces as "groups and sects." He condemns us as persons "who persuade themselves and others that they can cooperate with these sects and at the same time with the labor movement."

The fact is that the program of the May Day celebration last year, held in Central Park, included on the speaker's list Jay Lovestone, of the Communist Party Opposition, and James P. Cannon, of the Trotskyite Workers Party, as well as Luigi Antonini, then acting president of Dubinsky's union.

But his criticism fails utterly to conform with the facts if, as some papers report, he charges that "the Socialist Party, under the leadership of Norman Thomas, endeavors to split and disrupt the labor movement." It is hardly necessary for us to give a historical refutation of this statement, since Brother Dubinsky himself has adequately described the actual facts in introducing Norman Thomas as a speaker at the last national convention of the Union. President Dubinsky said:

"Comrade Thomas, although the leader of the Socialist Party and not directly connected with our trade movement, may be found in each and every strike on the picket lines and in the hall meetings. We found him when we could not raise money to supply food, sandwiches or literature for our strikers. We found him championing every battle for free speech, for free assemblage. Wherever the workers are being oppressed you will always hear the protesting voice of the leader of the Socialist movement, Norman Thomas."

We need add nothing to Dubinsky's words. Actually, the issue involved is support of Roosevelt's candidacy. On that issue we have divided. Now that he is out of the party, Brother Dubinsky is at liberty to proceed with his advocacy of Roosevelt's re-election.

As a student of Socialist philosophy, he should realize, however, that there is no hope for the American workers in an administration that supports the profit-system. As the leader of a trade union, he should understand that, if the workers are to win anything politically, they must depend on their own organization, just as in the needle trades the workers won because of their own economic strength.

Brother Dubinsky's decision to support Roosevelt is in

conflict, too, with his own policy during the present administration. He advised the workers not to rely on government officials to give them better conditions but to use their trade union organizations.

Nevertheless, the Socialist Party will continue to cooperate with Brother Dubinsky in the militant trade union struggles which he leads. Whatever political differences may exist between us, we respect him as a progressive unionist. We have never refrained from assisting trade unions because of political differences.

The workers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have been supporters of the Socialist Party, will continue to fight with us for a better economic system. Dubinsky himself has made it plain that his support of Roosevelt is purely personal.

In the forthcoming campaign, the Socialist Party will oppose Roosevelt because he presents no program of social reconstruction. His gestures of friendliness to labor have accomplished nothing in any deep-rooted economic sense, though they have succeeded in winning to him some labor support. He has not solved the problem of unemployment because he has been willing to apply only capitalist remedies. His "social security" has been only a shadow of genuine social security. He has been responsible for forcing pay levels down by setting starvation wages on work relief projects. His administration is now pursuing a campaign of WPA lay-offs which threatens hundreds of unemployed and their families, numbering into the millions of Americans.

The only justification that labor leaders find for their endorsement of Roosevelt is the character of his opponents. They profess to see themselves compelled to choose between Roosevelt and reaction, between the present "liberal" and some unknown fascist who may arise. Students of labor history have seen this spectacle before. In Germany, trade unionists and Socialists limited themselves to the same sort of choice, thinking themselves confronted with the alternatives of a Hindenburg and a Hitler. They grabbed for Hindenburg, but wound up in the clutches of Hitler.

Let American labor take warning from the fate of its German brothers. Let us go out and organize our own political party, elect our own representatives, build our own organization without dependence on the representatives of another class. The workers cannot expect to receive liberation at the hands of those who would uphold the profit system. The workers must win emancipation by their own act of rebellion.

In the 1936 campaign, the Socialist Party will bring this message to the American workers—the message of hope for a workers' world.

May Day Greetings

"YOURS FOR MILITANT UNIONISM"

Celluloid, Catalin and Galalith Workers' Union

Local 19238, A. F. of L.

44 East 21st Street, N. Y. C.

ABE ROSEN—President
SAM ROSENFELD—Vice-Pres.
SOL LINDEN—Treasurer

IRV BARSHOP—Manager
MILT COHEN—Secretary

*May Day Greetings From the
Workers of*

SMITH ALTCHULER
MEN'S NECKWEAR

Sophie Riemer—Chairlady

GREETINGS FROM

Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers
and Bleachers of America

Affiliated With the A. F. of L. Through the U. T. W. A.

Greetings to the Socialist Call on May Day

Friends and Members of the

Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union

KATE APPELBAUM
GREGORY BARDACKE
SAMUEL BARON
LEONARD BRIGHT
JENNIE CARLIPH
RUTH CHARNEY
BERNICE COLYER
ELEANORA DEREN
SONYA DIAMOND
VIOLET EBERIL
HERBERT EBERT
MURRAY J. FELDMAN
JACQUELINE FELTINGOFF
ESTHER HOFFMAN
FLORENCE JAFFE
ESTHER KLIEN
BEN KOOLKIN
ROBERT LA RENE
PAUL LINSON
GWEN LURIE

CHARLOTTE MARX
JANE P. MORGAN
MURRAY NATHAN
GEORGE PAPPASTRATIS
SOL PERRIN
DOROTHY E. PFAFF
SYLVIA RASKIN
MILTON SELDIN
MINNIE SELDIN
MIRIAM SILVIS
LEWIS SHEVER
LUCY TANTAMOUNT
FRIEDA STRAUSS
SARA KAPLAN
CICERO CODINA
SOPHIE DORNBUSH
IDA FOX
LEO ROSENBLOOM
HERMAN ADLER
SALLY DEUTSCH

JANE HELTZER
RAY ZOLAN
NAT TURKEL
ALBERT HERBST
PAUL SHERMAN
MOLLY HOROWITZ
REBA PUSHOFF
LEE RICHMAN
SUE MILLER
ETHEL HAASE
JEANETTE HAASE
BUNTY KLEIN
LUCILLE BANNER
HILDA WEST
MARJORIE ZEITLIN
RUTH ZEITLIN
WINSTON DANCIS
BERNARD SEAMAN
WILL CHASAN
MICHAEL C. ARNONE

JEAN J. CORONEL
HARRY GERSH
AL GUSTIN
GUS HOLMSTROM
M. KURINSKY
PAULINE LEVINE
F. MELTZER
RUTH MILLER
SAUL PARKER
MINNA PILOT
CECILIA PROPS
HAROLD REISMAN
HATTIE ROSS
BEATRICE RUDOLPH
EDITH SACHERE
ETHEL SCHACHNER
PEARL LEVENSTEIN
I. R. STONE
DOROTHY TURKEL
PEARL BLANCK

HARRY WINN
J. M. FRIEDMAN
JOHN FORD
CHANNE RESNICK
MARGARET GILLAN
LOU KRASNOFF
LUCILLE WYLE
BERTHA WEISS
LOU ROSS
J. HASSAN
ESTELLE GOLDBERG
CHARLOTTE LOCKRIN
DIANE FERRAR
BILLIE COHEN
RUTH KAUFMAN
HYMAN FROMOWITZ
PAULINE DORNFILED
HARRY FERTIK
GERTRUDE COHEN
SYLVIE ALTER

EDA TRAGER
ESTHER HOFFMAN
PHIL GOODMAN
SALVATORE BONANNO
JOSEPH WEISMAN
BEN GLADSTROUL
MORRIS ROMMANICK
PHILIP MALIN
FRANK LIEBERMAN
A AND S
HARRY COHEN
A. CALACCI
M. REICHMANN
HARRY FOX
E. ETLINGER
TOM COHEN
SOL MARNER
M. ROMANIK
S. FRIEMAN
J. WURMAN

Dressmakers Salute the Socialist Call on May Day

A.
ABRAMOWITZ, LOUIS
ACHENBAU, B.
A FRIEND
AGRONOWITZ, ROSE
AHRENS, G.
ALBERT, A.
ALDANA, JOQUINA
ALLESSIS, TONY
ALSOFROM, F.
ALSOFROM, H.
ALTMAN, ABE
ALTMAN, D.
ALTMAN, NAT
ANDERMAN, MEYER
APPLEBAUM, I.
ARBEIT, I.
ARGENTO, AGNES
ASCH, LOUIS
ATLAS, B.
ATWELL, ETHEL

B.
BADAMI, MINNIE
BAILOWITZ, M.
BECKER, A.
BEDER, JOE
BENISON, S.
BERDINELLI, FAUSTO
BERGER, J.
BERGER, JOE
BERGER, SAM
BERGMAN, ANNA
BERMAK, S.
BERMAN, RUBI
BERNBAUM, HARRY
BERNSTEIN, IDA
BI GULLOTH, CHARLES
BLANK, WM.
BLONDE
BLUESTEIN, MAX
BLUSSTEIN, H.
BOCER, SAM
BONANNO, PAUL
BONNANO, PETER
BORIM, B.
BORMENTIE, JOSEPHINE
BORONA, ANTONIO
BOSTIC, CLARISSA
BRINN, ABRAHAM
BRODER, B.
BROTHMAN, GEORGE
BROWER, H.
BROWN, LOUISE

BRUNO, ADELLA
BURROW, GRETA

C.
CALICCHIO, MICHAEL
CAMPBELL, LEA
CASTORO, FRANK
CATALANO, W.
CENOI, SOPHIE
CHERNIN, SOPHIE
COHEN, FRANCES
COHEN, IRVING
COLOMBO, J.
COOPER, A.
COPELSON, I.
CORN, FLORENCE
COSTANZO, JOSEPH
COTLER, SAM
CURTICE, MARY

D.
D'ALEO, FRANK
DE LOUISE, GRACE
DEUTCH, A.
DE VINCENZO, JOSEPH
DIMACHER
DI MAGGIO, MARGARET
DI MARIO, CHARLES
DI NOLA, G.
DORFFMAN, ROSE
DRESSER, RUTH
DRESSMAKER, A.
DUBINICK, SARAH
DUBOFSKY, HARRY

E.
EAGLE, A.
EIFERMAN, MORRIS
EISEMAN, SAM
EISENBERG, ELI
EISENBERG, M.
EISENBERG, MAX
ELLNER, CLARA
ELNICK, A.
EPSTEIN, BLANCHE
ERICKSON, ELLEN

F.
FALICAR, J.
FEDER
FELDBERG, WM.
FELDMAN, BETTY
FEI, STEIN, JACK

FLOCKER, SALVATORE
FOGEL, GUSSIE
FRANK, M.
FREEDMAN, F.
FRIED, JACOB
FRIEDMAN, J.
FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH
FRIESLER, PHILIP
FROM A FRIEND
FRUMKIN, D.
FURMAN, M.

G.
GALASSO, LEON
GARBELLANO, FRANK
GARAFALO, LOUIS
GARTMAN, K.
GELO, JOHN
GERJOY, BEN
GERSH, B.
GICHMAN, ELY
GINSBERG, JENNNE
GLADSTONE, M.
GLASBERG, PEARL
GLUCK, IDA
GOLDBERG, D.
GOLDBERG, HERMAN
GOLDBERG, IRVING
GOLDBERG, HERMAN

GOLDSTEIN, JACK
GOLDSTEIN, JACOB
GOLDSTEIN, JACOB
GONZALEZ, DOLORES
GONZALEZ, SARAH
GOREN, BESSIE
GOULD, ANNE
GRAFF, BENJ.
GRAMBALVO, LENA
GREENBERG, D.
GREENBERG, HYMAN
GROSS, CELE W.
GROSS, MURRAY
GROSSMAN, DAVID
GULLER, DAVE
GUZICK, GEO.

H.
H. R.
HAAS, IRVING
HALPRERN, MISHE
HANTZ, ROSE
HAYKAWETZ, N.
HEIGHT, A.
HERMAN, ABE
HERMAN, H.
HERSCHMAN, MORRIS
HERSH, ALTER
HERTZ, SIMON
HERTZBERG, SARA

HIRSCH, A.
HOLLANDER, DAVID
HOLLENBERG, RALPH
HOROWITZ
HYMAN, LOUIS

I.
IANNANTUMO, RALPH
ISAACS, SOL

K.
KAFKA, S.
KAPELSON
KAPLAN, FRANCES
KAPLAN, SOPHIE
KAPLAN, SYLVIA
KASS, S.
KATZ, DOROTHY
KATZ, FRIEDA
KATZ, SOPHIE
KAUFMAN
KIPNESS, BENJ.
KIPNESS, LOUIS
KISSIN, BARNET
KISSIN, CELIA
KNAUER, BENNY
KOHN, H.
KOHN, S.
KOLMAN, ROSA

KORDISH, J.
KRAWITZ, S.
KUDLOVEZ, ABE
KULA, ANNA

L.
LABLE, H.
LANDER, L.
LANFI, LOUIS
LANZMAN
LASKY, HARRY
LEDERMAN, CHARLES
LEFAR, M.
LEIBOWITZ, YETTA
LICARSI, GESPAR
LI CAUSI, PETER
LIPSKY, JOE
LITWACK, A.
LO GINDICE, ALEXANDER
LOEWE, JOSEPHINE
LONGO, LUCILLE
LO TRIONTI, JOSEPHINE
LOWENSTEIN, PEARL
LUBOWITZ, B.

M.
McNEY, MARY
M.
MARCUS, IRVING

MARGOLIN, ABE
MAURER, L. G.
MELITO, PETE
MELLON, ANNA
MILLER, G.
MILLER, JACK
MIRENDA, ALFRED
MIRENDA, JOSEPH
MONTANA, V.
MONTELEONE, FRANCES
MONTI, TESSIE
MORGENSTERN, PAULINE
MORRONE, JOSEPH W.

N.
NADALI, B.
NAGLER, MAX
NASOWITZ, ANNA
NATARELLI, PATSY
NAVEIRA, ROSITA
NEWIRTH, YETTA
NILSON, HARRY
NUDELMAN, I.

O.
ODDO, HENRY
OGLI, ANTONINO
OLDZEY, FRANCES
OLIVO, FRANK
OPIOLA, SOPHIE

P.
PACKARD, MORRIS
PALAZOLLO, CORRADO
PANCREDI, VITO
PAPILLO, MINNIE
PEARL, HYMAN
PEKERER, MORRIS
PEROZZO, GEMMA
PESOTTO, ROSE (Anarchist)
PETERSON, D.
PIETRUNTI, LOUISE
PILCHIK, M.
PINCUS, M.
PLISHNER, D.
PLOTNICK, I.
POSCH, LILY
PRESSER, DAISY
PRISLER, H.
PULLZIE, I.

R.
RALEDER, I.
RANDER, SAM
RATTISSON, I.
RAVENNA, SALVATORE
RAUBVOGEL, J.
REMETZ, LENA
RENNA, PETER

RESNICK
RICH, S.
RICHARDS, FLORENCE
ROSEN, J.
ROSENBERG, ABR.
ROSENBERG, B.
ROSENBERG, D.
ROSENBERG, HYMAN
ROSENBERG, W.
ROSHCO, A.
ROSNER, HARRY
ROTHBERG, CLARA
FOTHMAN, SAM
ROTHSTEIN, I.
RUBIN, JOE
RUBINSTEIN, MINNIE
RUDERMAN, A.
RUSSO, GERTRUDE

S.
SALANDRA, NETTIE
SAVATI, LOUIS
SAVINSKY, ESTHER M.
SCHAEFFER, HARRY
SCHECHTER, A.
SCHLACHTER, EVA
SCHMORLER, M.
SCHNEIDER, ABE
SCHNEIDER, IDA
SCHRIER, FAY
SCHULMAN, P.
SCHARFBERG, MILDRED
SCHWANDER, T.
SCHWARTZ, MILDRED
SELBANK, MOLLIE
SEMMEI, REGINA
SHAPIRO, DAVID
SHAPIRO, GERTRUDE
SHAPIRO, H.
SHAPIRO, LOUIS
SHAPSES, IRVING
SHMIDT, E.
SHRENBOM, PAUL
SHULTZ, A.
SCHWADRON, LEAH
SIDELL, LEIKE
SIEGEL
SIEGEL, B.
SMITHBERG, H.
SOPHIE B.
SIEGEL, S.
SPERO, MILTON J.
SPITALNICK, HYMAN
SPRACHNER, SADIE
STEIGER, H. L.

STEIN, GEORGE
STEIN, H.
STEINBERG, L.
STEINHOWER, J.
STRAUSSMAN, ABE
STROU, SAMUEL
SUBACK, FLORENCE
SUMMON, LOUIS

T.
TAGLIARINI, D.
TAMMY, RICKA
TERKELTAUB, I.
TERRY, MEYER
THOMAS, B.
THOMAS, REBECCA
TISCHLER, CHARLES
TORTE, S.
TURK, IRVING

U.
UGENTI, ANNA
USHELEVSKY, J.
UTTARO, TONY

V.
VASQUEZ, SERAFIN

W.
WAX, A.
WEILER, MILDRED
WEINTRAUB, SAM
WEINTRAUB, LOUIS
WEISBERG, AB.
WEISBERG, SARA
WEISSBROTH, FANNIE
WEISS, HARRY
WELKS, J.
WEXLER, GERTRUDE
WILNER, JOE
WITTENBERG, B.
WOLKIND, BESSIE

Y.
YORKE, SAM

Z.
ZALKIN, L.
ZAMORE, THELMA
ZIMMERMAN, CHARLES S.
ZUCKER, D.

Above Greetings Obtained by Members of the
Dressmakers Branch, Socialist Party

WORKERS of AMERICA!

Workers of the World—Toiling with Brain and Brawn!

The Dressmakers' Union, speaking for its 105,000 dressmakers, greets you on this 50th anniversary of the International Workers' Holiday—MAY FIRST!

In 1886, the first May-Day celebration in the United States was the result of the demand for an 8-hour day. Soon, the International Working Class movement adopted

this day as a holiday when the workers throughout the world demonstrate their united force and voice their demands for a better life.

It is, therefore, fitting and proper that, on this historic holiday, we sound the call—TOILERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE

- AGAINST ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION!
- AGAINST POLITICAL OPPRESSION!
- AGAINST BARBARIC NAZISM!
- AGAINST MEDIEVAL FASCISM!

A united, aggressive working class is the only weapon to prevent GREEDY MUNITION-MAKERS and IMPERIALIST VULTURES from plunging us into another bloody repetition of 1914!

Workers of the World, We Salute You!
Joint Board Dress & Waistmakers' Union
I. L. G. W. U.

JULIUS HOCHMAN, *General Manager*
BEN EVRY, *President*
PHILLIP KAPP, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Through the Socialist Call we greet our fellow workers, comrades in the struggle against tyranny and insecurity. May Day is our day: the symbol of our crusade for a better world. We add our voices to the call that echoes from coast to coast: All Out on May First!

**Workers of the
KNICKERBOCKER
DRESS COMPANY**

575 EIGHTH AVENUE N. Y. C.

The Workers of the APPLE DRESS SHOP

186 COOK STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

*Salute the Socialist Call on May Day,
International Holiday of Labor*

For the First Time in a Generation May Day Represents the Singleness of Purpose and Unity of Action That Are the Prerequisites for Labor Victory.

THE DRESSMAKERS BRANCH of the SOCIALIST PARTY

sends May Day Greetings to the Socialist Call which during the year of its existence has exercised a decisive influence in the development of the progressive movement within the American Labor movement, an influence which has made our United May Day demonstration possible.

*Long Life to the Socialist Call, and May the Next May Day
See It a Daily Organ of a Powerful
Socialist Movement*

~ *May Day Greetings* ~

from

**INTERNATIONAL
LADIES GARMENT
WORKERS UNION**

3 West 16th Street
New York City

~ *May Day Greetings* ~

from

MISCELLANEOUS LOCALS

JOINT COMMITTEE

I. L. G. W. U.

Jobless Take Over Legislature



"Speaker" John Spain, Jr., organizer for the Workers Alliance, presiding in the N. J. Assembly chamber at Trenton. Walter Shedaker, right, shares the rostrum during the night session.

MAY 1st BORN IN BLOOD AT HAYMARKET IN 1886

May Day as a holiday was born out of the suffering of the working class. It came into being as an occasion for struggle, when in 1886, the workers organized into demonstrations for the eight-hour day.

But such a memorable day, now sacred in the hearts of the toilers throughout the world, required a consecration of blood. It came with the unleashing of police terror against demonstrators. The demand for the eight-hour day was brutally rejected by the ruling class, but the struggle continued. On May 3, 1886, in the year when May 1 was given new meaning by the workers, the police assaulted strikers at the McCormick Reaper Works. A meeting was called for the next day at the Haymarket in protest. This time, death stood in the midst of the assemblage that had gathered to condemn "the atrocious attack of the police in shooting on our fellow workmen." As the officers stormed the peaceful gathering, an unknown hand let loose a bomb. Who the agent provocateur was has never been determined.

Immediately, the machinery of capitalist law swung into action against the workers to block the organization campaign that was taking place. Fielden, Spies, Parsons, Ling and four other anarchists who had been active in the fight for the eight-hour day and in the arrangement of these meetings, were framed. Three of them were hanged; one of them committed suicide while imprisoned, and the others languished in jail until Governor John Altgeld, of Illinois, some years later, recognized the facts and pardoned them.

A Day of Dedication
As a result, the workers have set aside May 1 as a day of dedication to the cause of labor. Down through the years, it has been honored.

Here are a few snatches from its history:

May Day, 1889—The convention of the American Federation of Labor decides that this day was again to be set aside for the eight-hour day demand.

May Day, 1890—In accordance with the request of the American delegates, the Socialist International selects this day as an international fighting holiday of labor.

May Day, 1905—The dawn of

a better world begins to appear. In May of this year, in the spirit of May Day, the first Soviet in the world is organized at Ivanovo-Voznesensk where 50,000 textile workers are striking.

May Day, 1912—Tremendous demonstrations throughout Russia on this day serve as a reply to the reaction that set in after the 1905 revolution and as a prediction of the better day to come.

During the War
May Day, 1915—A day of mourning is celebrated by revolutionists the world over; it is a day of disgrace for those who have yielded to the imperialist fevers of capitalism.

May Day, 1916—A day of defeat is suffered by the Irish masses; they are compelled to surrender to British imperialism in their fight for liberation.

May Day, 1917—The American Socialist Party, pledged by its St. Louis Declaration to oppose the war, shows the fine quality of its spirit by holding peace meetings in the face of prison sentences.

May Day, 1918—Russian workers are the first to celebrate a May Day of proletarian victory. Though celebrated with less pomp than is to follow in future Soviet May Days, it thrills the world.

Present Day
May Day, 1926—The British Trade Union Congress makes its historic decision on this day to call a General Strike if the demands of the miners are not met. Three days later the strike begins.

May Day, 1931—New York Socialists, for the first time in years, take to the streets to celebrate May Day in Union Square, instead of a stifling hall. This is a symbol of the emergence of the old spirit of the Party, a revival of "its proletarian, revolutionary zeal."

May Day, 1935—Millions of workers throughout the United States demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt "New Deal" and their demand for complete social change.

May Day, 1936—United May Day demonstrations summon the workers to carry on in the fight for a better world.

No pen can write of the May Day of 1937. That is yet to be written by the working class itself as it drives forward in the spirit of May Day to the achievement of a Socialist society.

Left Parties Increase in French Vote

PARIS.—Early results of the French elections indicate a victory of the People's Front. The left parties showed gains, with the communists making the greatest increases.

Only 179 deputies have received definite majorities, leaving 426 seats to be contested in the run-off elections. Of the People's Front candidates elected, 23 are Socialists, 24 radical socialists, 9 communists, 5 Paul-Boncour socialists and 4 independent socialists.

Final results are expected to show a majority for the People's Front.

Leon Blum, leader of the French Socialist Party, received a majority from his constituency. Radical socialist leader Edouard Herriot, failed of a majority though he led the field and will probably be an easy winner in the run-off.

On the basis of the returns, it appears that the Socialist Party will be the largest individual party in the chamber of deputies, replacing the radical socialists. The communists, it is anticipated, will increase their representation from 10 to about 50 when the final elections are held.

Maurice Thorez, leader of the communists, was re-elected, as was Foreign Minister Flamin.

The election, considered one of the most important in the history of the French republic, brought 10,000,000 voters to the polls. Next week the run-off elections take place.

Unofficial reports now give the following figures on the relative standing of the group in the chamber of deputies, based on the 179 elected: Left, 61; Right, 59; Centre, 57; Independent, 2.

MADRID.—Spanish workers won a people's front victory at the polls this week when their candidates were elected. The office of president is to be filled by the electors selected in the voting. The people's front won 240 of the 311 electors.

Hearst Cited on Labor Violation

MILWAUKEE.—Organized labor is lining up solidly across the entire country to help the 22 editorial employes on strike at the Wisconsin News beat Hearst. The strike is entering its third month.

And, the national labor front is hitting Hearst where it hurts most—in the pocketbook.

Meanwhile, here in Milwaukee, the regional labor board has issued a complaint against the Wisconsin News, charging violation of the Wagner labor relations act.

The strike against Hearst's local daily is being supported by union workers throughout the country, who are pouring cash into the strike fund and boycotting all Hearst publications, both newspapers and magazines.

160,987 Workers Appeal to NLRB

WASHINGTON.—Since its organization in the fall of 1935, the National Labor Relations Board has handled a total of 726 cases involving 160,987 workers, the Board announces.

Of the 726 cases handled by the Board 273 were based on complaints charging discrimination by employers for union activities and 207 were based on complaints that the employers refused to bargain in good faith with the representatives of the workers.

The rest of the cases were composed mainly of requests by the employees for elections to determine the proper bargaining agency for the workers. There were 22 elections held in which 5,755 valid votes were cast.

May Day Manifesto of the Socialist Party USA

Workers and Farmers of America, Greetings on the fiftieth anniversary of May Day!

Once again the workers of this country will down their tools, march from the shops and the farms to join in mighty demonstrations of working class solidarity—a solidarity which links our ranks with those of workers marching in all nations.

May Day is not a legal holiday. It is our holiday, the workers' holiday, on which we show our working class independence.

May First is dedicated to the fight against the ruling class, against the enemies of civilization.

Against War

This May Day has special significance in the light of new war dangers and the rise of fascism. Labor is the only reliable peace force in the world today. Our strength must be used to build and fight for a classless workers' world of peace and freedom, not to destroy each other in a war that finds its roots in this rotten capitalist system.

Throughout the nation, toilers must resolve not to fight another capitalist war, not to support any war the government might undertake, no matter what subterfuge cloaks its purposes.

Our fight must be against the rival commercial interests, against the capitalist system which breeds war and which resorts to bloody, brutal fascism to suppress the working class and destroy labor organizations as it has in Italy, Austria and Germany.

For Civil Liberties

We have much to fight for, and this May Day must bring these issues to the fore.

Tom Mooney still lingers behind prison bars, a martyr to capitalist "justice."

The Scottsboro boys, victims of a jim-crow society that creates artificial divisions in the workers' ranks, are yet to be freed.

Reaction in Tampa stands as a bloody blot on the history of America.

The lynching of labor organizers, the terror campaign against the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, the shooting of workers on strike for better conditions, are challenges to the workers in the unions, in the shop and on the farm.

May Day commemorates the many labor heroes who have given up life and liberty in the struggle for freedom and security for the masses.

For Labor's Rights

The government of the United States stands self-indicted by its own inconsistencies and its inability to cope with the misery.

starvation and unemployment of a seven year depression. While workers demand bread, the Roosevelt Administration is preparing at this very hour to throw 700,000 workers and their families into the arms of starvation by a deliberate program of WPA layoffs and insecurity wages.

Millions of young people have become disillusioned by the inadequacy of the National Youth Administration and the CCC and face the fate of a locked-out generation.

We must organize the unemployed.

For Unity

We hail the progressive trend in the labor movement today. The unemployed have united their forces into one great powerful Workers' Alliance. The fight for industrial unionism is gaining support in the AFL. Workers are learning to carry the fight against the bosses in their shops into the political field through a federated Farmer-Labor party composed of workers, organized by workers, controlled by workers.

For Socialism

The struggle of the working class against the ruling capitalist class is sharpening.

Our country is rich in resources with which security can be won for all.

Our fields are ripe with wheat, our warehouses are bulging with food. Science has invented powerful machines to shape our resources into finished products. This great system of production is powerless without our labor. Just as we harness our labor to produce, we can use our power to control this production.

Let us unite our forces to end this system of tyranny and depression!

Let us substitute in its place a classless society on the basis of planned production for use and not for the profit of a few!

Bronx Labor Bazaar

NEW YORK—In preparation for the 1936 campaign, the Bronx Labor Centre is holding a bazaar to furnish the nucleus for a war chest. The funds will be used to finance the East Bronx drive.

All branches are urged to participate on a liberal profit-sharing basis. The bazaar will be held in the Labor Center, 892 Prospect Avenue, May 15-17.

Don't Read These Hearst Publications!

Help the 22 editorial employes on strike against the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News by boycotting the following magazines and newspapers, all owned by William Randolph Hearst:

- Cosmopolitan
- Good Housekeeping
- Motor and Motor Boating
- Harper's Bazaar
- New York American
- New York Journal
- Boston American
- Boston Sunday Advertiser
- Baltimore News and Post
- Baltimore Sunday American
- Chicago American
- Chicago Herald and Examiner
- San Francisco Examiner
- San Francisco Call-Bulletin
- Oakland Post-Enquirer
- Los Angeles Examiner
- Los Angeles Herald and Express
- Seattle Post-Intelligencer
- Atlanta Georgian
- Washington Herald
- Washington Times
- Albany Times-Union
- Syracuse Journal
- Syracuse Sunday American
- Rochester Journal
- Rochester Sunday American
- Detroit Times
- San Antonio Light
- Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph
- Omaha Bee-News

Don't read the American Weekly! That supplement appears in many Sunday newspapers throughout the United States, including a number of publications which are not owned by Hearst.

Francis J. Gorman Escapes Death

Bosses Plot Murder, Bombing and Bribery In Anti-Union Drive

WASHINGTON—Plotting of the murder of Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, which just missed fire because of a last minute change in schedule, was described in an affidavit presented to the Senate subcommittee investigating violations of civil liberties.

Other evidence brought before the subcommittee showed:

Offers to wreck workers' houses for \$50;

Attempts to frame union organizers;

Importations of criminals with long police records to act as strikebreakers;

And the use of high political and financial powers to protect and finance labor spies.

Prior to testimony by Gorman, an affidavit by F. L. Dobbs, former editor of the Durham, N. C. Labor News, recounting the murder plot, was read.

Dobbs swore that he was summoned to Charlotte, N. C., to meet David Clark, publisher of a textile "labor bulletin." Dobbs further swears that he was unable to meet Clark on his arrival because Clark had "to be in the presence of certain people to establish an iron-clad alibi when a certain thing took place."

Later Dobbs discovered that the "certain thing" was the "rubbing out" of Gorman who was expected to arrive by airplane to deliver a speech before union representatives.

Carl Holderman, district manager of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers Union in Paterson, N. J., told how a "Ralph Robinson," presenting credentials from the American Bankers' Association, offered him \$150 a month for reports on the activities of workers in the hosiery and silk mills in Paterson. Holderman led "Robinson" to believe that he would accept the offer, had him followed to the A. J. McDonald Detective Agency in the Graybar building in New York City, and then arrested in Paterson on charges of attempting to bribe a union official.

Politicians Help

Rushing to the defense of "Robinson" in Paterson were the Republican county committee chairman and the son of the chairman of the Democratic county committee. Bail of \$5,000 for "Robinson" was supplied by a manager of the Railway Audit and Inspection Co. office in Philadelphia, one of the main labor espionage agencies in the country.

Holderman also testified that while pretending to be an operative in the Gotham mill by demands for higher wages and shorter hours in order that the agency could sell more expensive services to the company.

William Leader, president of Branch 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, testified regarding the Bell Detective Agency of Philadelphia, also known as the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturing Association. He related how three men, James Giles, alias John Giles, Charles Brendon, alias

Charles Britton, and James Hawley, alias Alexander Hawley, were hired by the Bell Agency as strikebreakers in a Burlington, N. J. hosiery mill. All three of them had long criminal records and are now serving sentences in the penitentiary for breaking into the plant in which they were employed as strikebreakers and stealing several thousand dollars worth of unfinished hosiery.

William Smith, secretary-treasurer of the hosiery workers, told the subcommittee of offers by agencies to wreck houses of workers for a fee of \$50.

Cleveland Calls 15,000 Workers To March May 1

CLEVELAND, Ohio — 15,000 workers of Cleveland are expected to join in the United Labor May Day demonstration, carrying on the united tradition started in successful the demonstration here last year. Eighteen trade unions have affiliated with the conference, an increase over last year's record. In addition to the unions, the Socialist and Communist parties, various fraternal and cultural groups, are joining hands in what is expected to be the most colorful May Day in Cleveland during recent years.

Plans have been made in two general conferences for four columns to form in various parts of the city at 3:30 and march from these points into Public Square. Concentration points include 29th and St. Clair, 22nd and Prospect, 30th and Woodland and West 25th and Market Square.

At Public Square, in the heart of Cleveland's downtown district, a speaking program with a distinguished out of town speaker, representatives of the Trade Union movement, Socialist and Communist parties, and other elements will be presented. This will be from 4:30 to 5:30.

May Day Ball

Following the Mass Meeting on Public Square a monster parade with all demonstrators participating, will march east on Superior to 12th street, south to Euclid and back Euclid avenue to Public Square, where the marchers will be reviewed by members of the Steering Committee.

In the evening a May Day Ball will be held in a down town hall, where dancing and entertainment will be mixed with a short speaking program in order to raise funds to finance the expenses of the demonstration. Several floats are being planned, and the Auto Salesmen's Union is planning to drive 50 shiny new cars in the parade.

Note: These Women Are Workers



National Guardsmen turn back women workers seeking employment in Colorado's sugar beet fields. Thousands thrown off Federal relief rolls, kept from work by National Guard, know not where to turn. This is America—Roosevelt's capitalist America, 1936.

Roosevelt And Reaction Means

By JUSTUS EBERT

In these days when labor is compelled to depend on its own strength, strange voices are urging it to lean on Roosevelt. The choice, so labor is told, is Roosevelt or Reaction, and labor must choose Roosevelt. This is strange doctrine

from men who have heretofore advised labor to look to its own organization for protection.

In reality, there is no choice. The slogan is not Roosevelt or Reaction; it is Roosevelt and Reaction.

Roosevelt's attempts to preserve capitalism have proven futile. As a recent American Federation of Labor survey shows, the seed of continued depression is being sown right now. And as the financial pages of the capitalist press make only too evident, we are in the midst of a stock speculation that presages credit inflation and another big crash in the not very distant future.

Roosevelt Emerges

The indications are that, in this second, more severe crisis, Roosevelt will emerge in a new and entirely different role. Labor's independence will be more necessary than ever before in labor's history.

To many it is obvious that the New Deal is fundamentally only another form of all of the evils of the old deal. Under the New Deal, big business in agriculture, industry, distribution and finance has grown bigger. (The anti-trust laws have been suspended in its favor.) At the same time the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer than ever before. And never in all American history has the class war between organized capital and organized labor been as bitterly waged as now, under the New Deal.

Further, technology has displaced whole armies of labor and more displacement is on the way—as in the Rooseveltian railroad consolidation plan and the inauguration of the machine modernization movement. Profits and output outrun wages and employment, due to inter-industrial competition and the introduction of semi-automatic and automatic machinery which it makes imperative. Bank reserves pile up, clamoring for investment and laying the ground-work for ruinous credit inflation.

The capitalist outlook, accord-

ingly, is for a second depression, worse than the first.

Since his initial efforts at the preservation of capitalism, and his slight success therewith, Roosevelt has shown backward tendencies. This is primarily evident in his utopian belief in recovery. This takes for granted an expansion of capitalism under the conditions of decline now confronting it.

Peace With Morgan

Accordingly, Roosevelt no longer wants to drive the money changers out of the temple, but to make his peace with them. The recent approval of his financial policies by a Morgan partner serves to suggest how far back the original Roosevelt has gone.

In his campaign for re-election, he is now making efforts to placate big business. He does not attack the United States Supreme Court decisions adverse to NRA and AAA plans. Like the Tories, whom he so often attacks verbally, he evidently believes in keeping hands off this bulwark of reactionary capitalism, to whom he thus surrenders his emergency measures.

Relief Slasher

And he calls on private industry to put men to work, regardless of its financial and competitive necessities to make consolidations and introduce labor-eliminating machinery. In the meanwhile, he cuts unemployed relief and PWA jobs, thus making a bad situation worse.

Further, he makes no attempt to protect sharecroppers or to prevent the use of the military in strikes, or its fascist-like usurpations, as in Terre Haute.

Logically, and finally, most damning of all, is his big army and navy program. This is first aid par excellence to imperialist capitalism. It lines Roosevelt up with the international munitions ring and the Hitlers, Mussolinis, et al. We know what all this implies. It implies fascism and war in the end.

Let us recall a bit of history, with its present-day parallels.

Woodrow Wilson, whom Roosevelt proclaims his master, gave concessions to labor in order to secure its cooperation in the war to make the world safe for democracy. We now know that that cooperation failed of its object. There is no safety for democracy today, in a world of capitalist chaos and fascism; with labor, to use the vernacular, "out on a limb" in too many parts of the globe.

Crisis After Crisis

Now comes Roosevelt. He makes concessions to labor in order to secure labor's cooperation in making the capitalist system safe for the capitalists. It must be apparent to all serious students that, as already outlined, there is nothing safe about Rooseveltian capitalism for even the capitalist. And where labor is concerned,—well, let's draw the curtain over its present condition and future prospects. Capitalism, thanks to its inherent contradictions, staggers from one crisis to another—a continuous performance, with fascism and war as its decadent climax; all to labor's enslavement and degradation.

Under the circumstances, Roosevelt's capitalist preservative is no more effective than was Wilson's democratic salvation. Both are utopian. So are the alleged descendants of Alexander Hamilton, the Hoovers, Borahs, Knoxes, et al., who also believe capitalism is a finality, now and forever, amen.

Why should labor follow the leadership of Wilsonian, or any other brand of democrats? They have neither the economic insight nor economic interest either to reform capitalism effectively, or failing in that as they must, to revolutionize it entirely. They have always figured in American history as enemies of labor. In the South particularly, they already figure definitely in the growth of fascist tendencies. And the Republicans are no better. They, too, reek with reaction.

Self Reliance

The workers will do well to look to themselves for leadership. Now more than ever before, and with better ultimate prospects than ever before, must the emancipation of the working class be the task of the workers themselves. They must push their industrial unions, unemployed alliances, co-operative associations, fraternal, sports and cultural societies and their political parties, into becoming one big, unified, distinctive social force.

You Have Done It!

The Call wishes to thank its many friends for the greetings they have extended to us and, through our columns, to the working-class.

Because of your valuable contributions, we find it possible to extend the pages of this issue even more than we anticipated.

Thank you! And May Day Greetings to you all!

1936—Labor Faces Its Past

AN EVALUATION OF HISTORY

By GUS TYLER

FOR the American Federation of Labor the great strikes of May First, 1886, were like the sharp slap the obstetrician applies to the new born infant to startle the life process into motion. It was in 1886 that the American Federation of Labor, born several years earlier, first began to breathe.

The development of the weak little Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions into the AFL in 1886 has so much in common with the work of the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1936 that the phenomenon deserves thoughtful consideration. The AFL, in its time, and the CIO within the AFL today, represent a challenge to the traditional forms and philosophy of the predominant institutions of labor.

1886 and 1936 are two years struck of the same die.

The pattern of the die is important for us. It tells us not only what has been struck off but also what the shape of things, now placed under the die, will be.

The pattern runs from war, through prosperity, through depression, to revolt and reformulation. Thus it ran from 1866 to 1886. Thus does it run from 1919 to 1936.

All the Gilt Glittered

Immediately following the Civil War came America's Gilded Age. It was an age of unbounded prosperity and confidence. Underneath the surface there was much that was ugly. But the ugliness was gilt and those who spoke for the age saw only what glittered.

The depression of 1873 left labor stunned. For three years it showed that it could "take it." Breadlines grew longer; wages were cut; organized labor was on the retreat. Suddenly in 1877 the country was set ablaze by miniature civil wars which flared up, apparently out of nothing, and there across the continent.

It began in Martinsburg, West Virginia, with a small walkout of railroad men resisting just another wage cut. But it spread like wildfire. To Pittsburg, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco. The big towns got the biggest publicity, but it was in the small towns that the fighting was fiercest.

These strikes were not just strikes. They were the fighting plumes of incipient Populism fluttering wildly in battle against the onrush of "the trusts." Townspeople and farmers, small businessmen and unemployed, pitched into these battles—yes, battles—not out of sympathy for the strikers but out of hatred for Wall Street.

When the country lads and town boys of the militia, who were sent with gun in hand against the strikers, turned their muzzles the other way—civil war was not just a literary allusion. 1877 screeched out to America that the end of the Civil War was the beginning of a new civil war in America.

Great Chapters In History

Viewed dramatically, the struggles of 1877 compose one of the greatest chapters in the history of the international working class. Viewed practically, every battle was lost!

They were lost, primarily, because in 1877 there was no labor movement in the modern sense of the word. There was an organization, in those days, with quite a few members, with a really grandiose name, and with most grandiose intentions; namely, the Knights of Labor, really the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor was not class conscious; it was populist. Its battle against capitalism was really a show of teeth to scare off the encroachments of

big capital upon small capital. Its utopia was a world of independent small producers—free artisans and free cultivators of the soil. Its inspiration was drawn from the past. Its program for the future was to regain the somewhat exaggerated freedom and security of an idyllic America of yesterday.

The membership composition of the Knights of Labor mirrored its mixed class origin and attitude. It included everybody—but bankers, lawyers, and liquor dealers. With this trinity of evil excepted, the Knights were truly gracious in their inclusiveness, taking in merchants, business men, farmers, doctors, dentists, etcetera et ad infinitum.

The Method of the Knights

The method of the Knights was education and propaganda to improve the conditions of the poor and wrest the autocratic power from the hands of the rich. How this was to be done the Knights never really knew. Free land, cooperative markets, legislative pressure, producers' cooperation took turns at being the pet issue of the Knights. But while the Knights of Labor was not sure as to what it wanted, it was very certain about what it did not want.

The Knights did not want strikes! First, the unhappy experiences of the years 1873-76 convinced the leaders that strikes were worthless. Second, the Knights felt that strikes alienated the respectable element in the community and thereby neutralized the educational work of the Knights in winning support for the poor. Third, the mixed class character of the Knights gave a really class basis, on the part of predominant elements in the K. of L., to their strike opposition.

The Knights were roughly divided into trade assemblies and general assemblies. These trade assemblies were constructed along the lines of the modern trade unions. They were, first of all, instruments for collective bargaining with employers. They were, secondly, interested in building effective strike machinery with big war chests. They were, thirdly, intent upon being able to survive bad seasons by attaching their membership to them by ties of specific pecuniary benefits.

Democracy Hurt Even Then

These trade assemblies were to become a growing thorn in the side of the men who represented the philosophy of the Knights, very much as the industrial unions are today paining the old leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

Between 1877 and 1884 the trade assemblies "behaved." The general assemblies had to behave; they were mixed bodies of various trades, industries, and even classes which were so clumsy and confused as to be useless for little more than fraternal and social work. They were labor judges, not labor unions.

But beginning with a new depression in 1884 the trade assemblies began to move into

Functioning as part of the K. of L., they went out to battle on their own, with no support and much opposition from the Order itself. When the railroad men broke the back of Jay Gould, and humbled him enough to force him to deal with his men, workers in other industries followed suit.

"Stop Those Strikes," Said Powderly

It was then that Terence V. Powderly, an idealist living in the wrong generation, rushed to his writing desk, and, humped up over a vitriolic pen, dispatched instructions to his key men, to stop these strikes. Once or twice, he left his writing table and stepped into strike situations, over the heads of the workers, to make a settlement without them and—break the strike.

The people's front represented in the Knights of Labor was breaking up. It was breaking up despite the fact that it was gaining members because of its apparent militancy, displayed in the railroad strikes. It was cracking on the rock of its internal class differences.

In 1881 there was organized a committee of unions. Some were in the Knights; some were not. They were not open nor conscious enemies of the Knights. They were, even, friendly to the Knights. But their philosophy differed.

These unions, which formed the backbone of the new organization, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, were content to let the Knights of Labor serve as a broad, non-descript, educational society with ultimate political intentions. But they also insisted upon the need of having a true "wage conscious" organization of labor.

A Legal 8-Hour Day

At the 1884 Convention of the Federation the Carpenters introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of eight hours as a legal day's work, beginning May First, 1886. This eight hour resolution was, in a practical

sense, without meaning. What was meant by a Legal eight hour day? How was it to be obtained on May First, 1886? Like many other resolves it was just a flamboyant gesture. But even the gesture is indicative. The eight hour day idea was intended to mark the character of the Federation as an organization interested in wages and hours, in wage earner's demands, and not in broad property schemes, money manipulation, free lands, cooperation, and the like.

The movement that swept the country in the days immediately preceding May Day, 1886 was not just another shorter day movement on the part of organized labor. It was the rallying call to the industrial wage earners to organize on trade union lines for strike action, permanent organization, and collective bargaining. The eight hour movement was a primitive expression of the proletariat as differentiated from all other classes and sections of the poor.

This "wage conscious" approach to the labor movement was a step in advance of the vague, educational, classless approach of the Knights of Labor. But as time ran its way, wage consciousness, in the narrow sense, in which it was practiced in later years, was to become an obstacle to further progress.

The skilled workers were the first to grasp the meaning of wage consciousness. They were best able to monopolize the labor market for their craft. And they worked their monopoly to go as far as the market would carry. And they did not do badly for themselves.

Classless Unions To Narrow Craftism

But when the pendulum swung from the classless labor ideology of the Knights to the other extreme of narrow craftism, it left hundreds of thousands of unskilled hanging in the gap. From time to time, the thousands of unskilled, unable to make great headway in craft unions of their own and hammering upon the doors of the skilled crafts for united action through industrial

unionism, attempted to correct the long, extreme swing of the pendulum. Sometimes, their over-anxiety, expressed in dual unionism, drove the pendulum further to the right. Sometimes, through work inside the Federation they seemed to be more successful.

Then came the World War! The die hit the metal. The pattern repeated itself. The war was followed by that age of superficial prosperity. With it went a smug satisfaction that tinged the ranks of labor and bathed some of its leaders.

Once the gilt surface wore off, the sub-surface decay began to show. The depression found the American Federation of Labor unable and unprepared to carry forward its task. For three years it could do nothing but see its ranks thinned.

And then, that same development foreshadowed in the years of 1876 to 1886 was telescoped into the years from 1933 to 1936. A strike wave broke: At a time when a President of the United States was enlisting the brains of the country in getting labor and capital to shake hands, paradoxically enough, both parties were clenching fists "for the fray."

Wage to Class Consciousness

A new day had come? But the Executive Council of the Federation, like Terence V. Powderly of the Knights, did not know it. The day had come for the Federation to pass out of its wage conscious chrysalis into a class conscious body. It had learned to walk and now it must learn to fly. Either it must break the crust of the cocoon and spread wings, or die!

The Committee for Industrial Organization is today in the same position as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions was in 1886. It embodies the spirit of a new day, and contains greater implications than either its friends or enemies suppose. It is not just the dry advocate of some new form. It is the carrier of a different ideology, even if largely unconsciously so.

CIO Advances Amalgamation

There is one variant in the situation in 1936 as compared with 1886. The movement for the founding of the Federation was essentially one of differentiation, of separation and delineation, whereas the present movement is one of amalgamation, of absorption and unification. The founding of the Federation was the movement of wage earners trying to disentangle themselves from a maze of populist confusion; the CIO is a movement of wage earners to embrace others, with identical class interests. The struggle between the Federation and the Knights had, of necessity, to lead to split, to the growth of the Federation and the decay of the Knights. No such split is implicit in the work of the CIO.

Should the Federation of today eliminate the variant by playing the role of the Knights in the 80's, it will be only because some of the craft unionists insist upon being unassimilable. It will be unfortunate. It will retard the natural growth of the American labor movement. But it will not be able to stop that growth. And the biting resolutions of the Executive Council of the AFL will be as forgotten as the acid epistles of Terence Powderly, while the resolutions of the CIO, despite their outlawry by Green, will be memorialized in the living traditions and struggles of men.

Rough on Rats!



May Day Greetings to the Call
Martha Koopman
 MADALIN, N. Y.

May Day Greetings
**CLOAK AND SKIRT
 MAKERS UNION**
 LOCAL 21, I.L.G.W.U.
 190 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

FRATERNALLY
FURRIERS'
 Progressive Group

In the name of progressive ideals in
 the American trade union movement,
 we greet the Socialist Call on this
 May Day--
**Furriers Progressive Unity
 League**

*Workers With Hand
 and Brain, Unite*
Dr. Joseph Auslander
Dr. S. Epstein
Dr. B. Rubinstein

May Day Greetings
John A. Petrone
 Rosedale, L. I.
ALEX FRIEDEL
WILLIAM KAUFMAN
J. LOPON

Revolutionary Greetings From
 a Group of Furriers
R. BRILLIANT
S. MILLER
W. BORASH
M. SAFIER
T. TAKER
E. ZIFKIN
J. COGAMES
H. ATT
A. KASH
J. TEITELMAN

May Day Greetings
to the CALL
 from
J. BERMAN
 Brighton Branch
 and workers of
**H. & H. Children's
 Cloak Co.**

Fraternal Greetings on
 Fifty Years of
 Labor Progress
**SHIRT
 WORKERS
 UNION**
 LOCAL 129 A. C. W. A.
 National Dime Bank Bldg.
 Shamokin, Pa.

May Day Greetings
 12th A. D. Branch,
**MANHATTAN
 SOCIALIST PARTY**
 206 East 18th Street
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Fraternal Greetings
**Waterproof Garment Workers'
 Union, Local 20**
I. L. G. W. U.
DAVID MASSIN--Manager
JOE KESSLER--Sec'y-Treas.
 131 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.

FOR LABOR VICTORY
Joint Council Knitgoods Workers Union
 Locals 155 and 2085, I.L.G.W.U. and U.T.W.A.
Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor
 765 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings From the
**PHILADELPHIA WAIST AND
 DRESS JOINT BOARD**
I. L. G. W. U.
SAMUEL OTTO, Manager

Comradely and Revolutionary Greetings
PROGRESSIVE GROUP
**Brotherhood of Painters,
 Decorators and
 Paperhangers**
 District Council 18 Brooklyn, N. Y.

*We Greet the Socialist Call on the
 Fiftieth Anniversary of May Day*
**Doll and Toy Workers
 Union**
 Local 18230—A. F. of L.

Greetings
 from
**Cloak, Skirt and
 Dress Pressers
 Union**
 LOCAL 35 - I. L. G. W. U.
J. Breslaw, Manager-Secretary **L. Biegal, Chairman**
 60 West 35th Street, N. Y. C.

BORDEN EMPLOYEES
**Are Fighting Against
 OPEN SHOP
 AND COMPANY RULE**
**MILK WAGON DRIVERS,
 CHAUFFEURS AND
 HELPERS**
 LOCAL No. 584
 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen
 and Helpers Affiliated with the American Federation
 of Labor and United Hebrew Trades
 265 West 14th Street, N. Y. C.

Fraternal Greetings on the
**FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
 OF MAY DAY**
**Waiters and
 Waitresses Union**
Local 1
**Hotel and Restaurant
 Employees International
 Alliance**
*Affiliated With the
 American Federation of Labor
 and the United Hebrew Trades*
Max Gottfried, President **William Lehman, Secretary-Treasurer**
 290 SEVENTH AVENUE, N. Y. C.

Greetings
HARRY SCHECTMAN
 Newsdealer
 5. 4TH AND HAVEMEYER ST
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

May Day
 Greetings

**SQUARE
 CAFETERIA**

Havemeyer and So. 5th St.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

May Day Greetings
 to the Call

**MORRIS SIEGEL
 JACK FINKELSTEIN
 MYRNA GOLDSTEIN
 SYLVIA POLLACK
 MAX FLIGLE
 RUTH ETKIN
 H. ZUGAK**
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Sklar
 A. Melnick
 I. Shectman
 Rabinowitz and Turetzky
 A. Abeshoun
 Elmer Laehovetz

Revolutionary Greetings
 on May Day

Israel Saslaw
 Washington, D. C.

Dr. Morris Schrieber
 Baltimore, Md.

Benjamin Schrieber
 New York

For Group of 5 Children
**LEON SASLAW
 IRVING SASLAW
 BERNIE SASLAW
 GEORGE SASLAW
 DAVID SASLAW**
 BUDDIE BRYAN

SOS—Save Our Schools

By MARK STARR

Some while ago a teacher was excluded from the schools of New York State because she weighed 180 lbs. It is too bad that fat heads rather than fat bodies do not constitute a crime and a basis for exclusion. If they did, many of our so-called educators would be excluded.

Just now, more than ever, the schools need to be saved from those who would make them military parade grounds for teaching mental goose-step. They need immediate rescue from those who would turn teachers into robots, mechanically repeating loyalty oaths and saluting the flag at stated intervals. They need rescue from those who evidently think that a flag-pole is an indispensable educational instrument.

Labor needs to be much more alive to the damage done to its hopes and its ideals by orthodox education. And this evil goes deeper than the recently exposed "vocational schools" built by WPA grants in which foremen were "instructors" and unpaid workers, "students."

Pick Your Parents

The majority of school children are never given any idea that it was the organized labor movement in the United States which gave them a chance of education at all. No other group did so much to open the school door and shut the factory gate to children who had not exercised sufficient care in choosing their parents, and had not the foresight to arrive in a family equipped with a bankroll big enough to finance private education.

The schools do a further injustice to labor by emphasizing overmuch the literary arts. The schools esteem most highly the person who can speak 20 languages, although he may talk nonsense in all of them, rather than the "person who can think with his hands." Many parents assist unconsciously in this attitude of looking down upon physical labor. They think the guy who writes down figures in a book indicating the cost of steel rails is more to be honored than workers who themselves produced the rails. Much of our difficulty in uniting white-collar and professional workers with their co-workers in overalls is due to the false standards built up in the schools.

Down With "Generals"

Furthermore, the textbooks tend to elevate the men who have destroyed cities rather than those



Mark Starr

who built them. The laurels go to the "generals" who order the burning of wheat fields, rather than to the farmers who plant them. We badly need a new evaluation which will realize that the garbage collector as well as the doctor contributes to the health of the city.

The spotlight of history should be shifted to illumine hitherto neglected heroes and heroines—to Mother Jones and Mary Ellen Leese, as well as Betsy Ross and Barbara Fritchie; to Daniel Shays and Nat Turner as well as George Washington; to Eugene Debs as well as Woodrow Wilson. We have no right to expect young men and women to appreciate and understand the labor movement, when they have been left in the dark. Nor be surprised that in the University of Oklahoma in a class test given to 50 students recently every one could identify correctly Joe Louis; 38 of them knew that Sinclair Lewis was a famous American novelist; but only eight knew who John L. Lewis was, and one student described him as "a U. S. Senator with pink whiskers."

Need Labor Vaccine

Parents and teachers should realize that they have responsibilities to immunize their children against the nationalist and anti-labor bias now prevalent. Education is propaganda, whether we like it or not. Students must

be given the facts and allowed to make their own conclusions; labor has nothing to hide and nothing to lose in this process.

There can be no doubt that today the true facts are not given in the history books. Workers, white and Negro, have ample justification for demanding their revision. Any book which attempts to approach realities of the Twentieth Century is likely to be taboo.

Books Banned

Recently Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here" and Heywood Brown's "It Seems to Me" were excluded from the Townsend Harris High School library because the New York State Education Department disapproved of them.

Arguments have raged since January about the use in New York City high schools of J. Alexis Friedman's "Current Problems in European History." In one awful sentence of the book, first excluded by the Board of Superintendents, the author had observed, "The sixteen years that have elapsed since the World War ended are replete with proof that no country can completely detach itself from others." Even the illustrations in the book came under fire. Only after a three months controversy, during which progressive-minded educators defended it warmly, has the book been included as a permissive text.

Mental Gas Masks

Just now England is preparing to face the dangers of aerial attack by training instructors and school pupils how to use gas masks. There is a mental gas for which, as yet, we have no masks. It is necessary to develop at once preventives against the propaganda in favor of things-as-they-are which sacrifices truth ruthlessly in order to preserve out-of-date fetishes of nationalism and racial hate and prejudice.

We protest against the setting up of the Reserve Officers Training Corps in the schools. We should carry our protest further and insist upon mental disarmament so that we can be prepared to face the facts of inter-dependent economic life in the Twentieth Century. In some schools the students are actually using the same textbooks as were used by their grandfathers. This is a dangerous, suicidal proceeding unless we are prepared to be sacrificed for imperialism on the alters of the tribal gods of the stone age.

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Mass Meeting and Radio Talks To Mark Socialist Convention

CLEVELAND, O. — Highlights of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, according to John Newton Thurber, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, will be the mass meeting, to be held in the Public Music Hall, on Saturday night, May 23.

Arrangements are being completed to mobilize one of the most impressive lists of Socialist speakers ever on a platform in Cleveland. Heading the list will be Norman Thomas, twice the Socialist nominee for President of the United States, and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, recently re-elected mayor of Milwaukee. Negotiations are under way for securing George Lansbury, militant leader of the English Labor Party in the British Parliament, with the local committee practically assured of his acceptance.

A massed chorus of 400 voices is being arranged for the mass meeting. Speakers include Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and National Chairman of the Socialist Party; Frank Crosswaith, Chairman of the Harlem Labor Committee; Roy Burt, Socialist candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1934; and others.

Radio Hookup

Convention sessions will be held in the Ball Room of the Public Auditorium. The first session will be Saturday morning, May 23, with the keynote address of Krzycki delivered on a nationwide radio hookup. Two sessions will be held on Saturday, three on Sunday, two on Monday, and two on Tuesday, with adjournment of the convention expected at 6 p. m., Tuesday, May 26.

Nominations for Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President will be made at 3 p. m. on Monday afternoon, May 25. This session is also to be broadcast over a nationwide radio network.

On Monday night, May 25, at 7 p. m., the Convention Banquet will be held in the Allerton Hotel, East 13th and Chester, Cleveland. The Banquet will be the first campaign meeting of the 1936 Socialist Campaign. The toastmaster will be Devere Allen, National Executive Committee member from Connecticut.

Labor Reception

In addition to the regular sessions of the Convention, which will bring 250 regular delegates and an expected 2000 spectators, special conferences on organization problems will be held on

Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22. Party workers from all over the country will gather on these days in the Club Rooms at the south end of the Public Auditorium, to discuss various phases of Party work. The National Executive Committee, sitting as credentials committee of the convention, will meet Friday, May 22, and the newly elected National Executive Committee, chosen on Tuesday, May 26, will meet for a full day's session the following day.

A special feature of the convention will be a Labor Reception to the Convention on Friday night. A group of representative members of the local trade union movement of Cleveland are sponsoring this affair, which will be held in the Metal Trades Temple, 1000 Walnut avenue, and will be open to all members of the local labor movement. This reception will provide an opportunity for Cleveland trade unionists to become acquainted with Socialist delegates and Party leaders assembled in Cleveland for the Convention.

A Souvenir Journal, commemorating the 35th Anniversary of the Socialist Party, is being issued in conjunction with the Convention.

Thoughts About Lindy

"With all of the great admiration which every American must feel for the aviator, it is impossible to forget that his prominence gave him an unusual opportunity to help in the cause to which his father (Charles Lindbergh, Sr.) gave all of his life," editorializes The Railway Clerk.

"Instead, where the father had been perhaps the outstanding antagonist of the growing power of the House of Morgan, the son identified himself with the group his father opposed. The American people feel the fullest sympathy for their famous exile, but many of us could wish that that exile had felt and shown a little more sympathy for the sufferings of the millions of America's poor."

\$123,700



"Aye, aye, aye for the Triple A" expresses the thoughts of Oscar Johnston, large Mississippi plantation owner, whose \$123,700 benefit payment was tops in 1934. Thousands of sharecroppers for whom the government farm program has meant starvation and eviction are less enthusiastic.

'Red' Methodists Draw Cop's Ire

LOS ANGELES, (FP)—Police Chief James E. Davis of Los Angeles has declared open war on the Methodist church!

Speaking before 200 members of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association at the secret meeting at University Club, Davis, who has acquired nationwide notoriety for illegally maintaining a "border patrol" to keep persons of modest means out of California, cried:

"I ask you to withdraw your support from the Methodist church, and to urge your friends, relatives and employes to do likewise."

"The Methodist church," Davis added solemnly, "has been captured by the Communist Party."

The radical activity of which Davis accused the Methodist church was the majority report of the Southern California Methodist conference in Long Beach last year, which condemned inequities of the profit system.

Party Activity

California

SAN DIEGO.—A new local is being organized here by state organizer Ward Rodgers and state secretary Glen Trimble. Prospective members who have been attending meetings include trade unionists, teachers, unemployed union members and students active in campus organizations.

Illinois

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party, at the request of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was one of the cooperating groups sponsoring a meeting for Herbert Morrison, British labor leader, at Ashland Auditorium last Saturday evening.

The Labor Spring Festival, sponsored by the Cook County Socialist Party and YPSL, promises to be a bang-up affair. Participating groups in the program include Chicago Labor College dramatic group, Rebel Arts, Socialist Guard, D. T. J., Workmen's Gymnastic and Sport Alliance, Downers Grove Socialist Dance Group, Slovenian, German, Bohemian choruses and musical groups.

Local Socialists are cooperating with the Hungarian Socialist and United Front Committee, which is bringing Alexander Garbai, first president of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and internationally known Socialist and trade unionist, to Chicago for a banquet and reception Saturday, May 9th, and a mass meeting on the evening of May 10th.

Indiana

NEW ALBANY — Socialists here are conducting a contest for postal-card articles defining Socialism in about 175 words. Cash

prizes will be awarded for the best contributions. Contestants are sending their definitions to William J. Siebel, 2126 Ekin avenue, New Albany, Indiana.

New York

OLEAN.—With three candidates for the School Board elections to be held on May 5, Olean Socialists expect to inaugurate the first Socialist officials in New York State since the resurgence of Socialist strength. The candidates are Florence Curtis Hanson, Leo Brushingham and Comrade Loomis. National organizer John Monarch and state organizer Bruno Rantane will aid in the campaign.

NEW YORK — The state office announced that John Monarch will speak for Locals Poughkeepsie and Binghamton. The latter local, like Local Rome, had remained neutral in the party controversy. Both have signified their intention to support the official Party recognized by the national organization.

WESTCHESTER — First honors in raising funds for the State Drive go to Westchester Socialists. Who's next?

Falcons Need Funds

The next issue of the Falcon Call is ready for publication. There are many fine stories and articles suitable for workers' children. All that is needed now is funds. All comrades and sympathizers are asked to send greetings and donations to the office of the Red Falcons of America, at 721 Moxley Building, Chicago, Illinois, or to Sam Schwimer, business manager, Red Falcons of America, 21 East 17th Street, New York City.

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OLD GUARD GETS GATE FROM THREE COUNTIES

NEW YORK—Efforts of the Old Guard to keep control of the official county committees failed this week in spite of new political manoeuvres. New York County, Kings County and Queens County defeated Old Guard candidates for county chairmen and elected members of the Socialist Party to those offices.

Algernon Lee, chairman of the Old Guard executive committee, was among the defeated candidates.

Controlling the outgoing officers who, under the law, have the power to fix the date for such meetings, the Old Guard called the county committees on short notice, neglecting at the same time to notify many of the committeemen. In spite of this, loyal Socialists succeeded in attending, and voted to keep the organization loyal to the Socialist Party of the United States.

In connection with the recent primaries, it became known that the Old Guard had failed in all their court actions to unseat duly elected state committeemen. In two districts, the First and Sixth Assembly districts of the Bronx, the Old Guard succeeded in obtaining re-counts, at a cost of \$100. The results of the recount showed that the loyal Socialist candidates had received two more votes than the Board of Elections had originally reported while the Old Guard vote remained the same.

Altman Defeats Lee

In New York County, Jack Altman, executive secretary of the city Socialist Party, defeated Algernon Lee for the county chairmanship by a vote of 138 to 68. In Kings County, Dr. Louis Sadoff beat Harry Kritzer by 135 to 125. Queens County unanimously elected Leonard Lazarus, James Oneal, Old Guard nominee declining.

Only one county reported an Old Guard victory. In Richmond, where the loyal Socialists had also been successful in the primaries, the outgoing Old Guard chairman had delayed notices of the meeting so that delegates did not receive them until after the meeting was over. Here the Old Guard elected their chairman by the preposterous vote of 10 to 4. The meeting of the Bronx County Committee was stopped by a court order when it became known that many delegates had not even been notified by the outgoing Old Guard officers that there was to be a meeting. Those who had been notified received only one day's notice, despite the fact that the election law provides that there must be at least ten days' notice.

Three-Union Bloc Plans to Invade Open-Shop South

PHILADELPHIA.—Plans for a drive by the clothing union bloc to organize the south were announced at the 25th annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The drive, a cooperative one, would link forces of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union with the hosiery workers, in "an intelligently directed educational organization campaign spread over a number of years," Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated's general executive board told the delegates.

The Hosiery Worker, in announcing the campaign on the eve of the convention, declared it had become necessary for protection of labor because of "collapse of voluntary adherence to code hours and minima by certain sections of the hosiery industry and the existence of differentials in manufacturing costs." The large non-union mills at Reading, Pa., would also be an object of organizational effort.

Southern Organizer George L. Gooze of the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers District 19 and numerous city and state central bodies have pledged aid in the campaign.

President Emil Rieve, in his address, denounced "high-priced Liberty League lawyers who invent lying phrases to confuse the minds of the masses regarding the meaning and purpose of all social legislation and the purposes of organized labor."

MILITANT



President Harry Bridges, militant leader of the San Francisco longshoremen, who forced employers to end their attempted lockout this week and return to the award stipulated by Federal arbitrators in 1934.

Nazi Rule Flops; Ruins Co-ops

LONDON.—Elimination of democratic control, appointment of Nazi managers to replace elected officers, secret looting of societies by appointed managers, and passage of legislation providing for the liquidation of those societies "unable to survive" have led to the rapid disintegration of the consumers' cooperative movement in Germany.

Early attempts of the Nazi administration to regain the confidence of the working class by retaining the cooperatives failed. Membership and business fell off rapidly because of lack of confidence in imposed leadership. The regime, fearing passive resistance within the cooperatives, appropriated 60,000,000 marks to liquidate the societies. Bankruptcy without this concession would add 50,000 cooperative employes to the unemployed.

Call Book Store Rates Free Plug From This Desk

NEW YORK.—The opening of the Call Book Store last week with a brisk sale of books and pamphlets on labor and Socialist subjects marked the beginning of a new Socialist institution in New York City.

Under the management of Ernest Doerfler and Charles Salzman, the book-store is providing books and literature at very low prices. Even out of print books of sociological interest can be obtained.

The first booklist has already been issued and can be obtained by writing to the Call Book Store, 21 East 17th Street, New York City.

Announcing the opening of the store, the managers issued the following statement:

"The Call Book Store proposes ambitiously to have the widest selection of political literature. It proposes to avoid the dogmatic sectarianism which in certain quarters excludes from the bookshelf any volume even faintly aromatic of a heterodox conclusion. In a world of clashing creeds and relentless change, orthodoxy is the bourbon of the world of thought; it learns not, neither can it forget.

"Hence our booklist is definitely different. It contains a wide sampling of all current politics and economics."

In addition to political literature, the Book Store carries books on general subjects. A list of pamphlets on all subjects is now being prepared.

Hospital Goes Socialist

POINT BARROW, Alaska, (FP)—The Presbyterian hospital here, a thousand miles from any other community, will be socialized if the \$30,000 appropriation is passed by congress. The hospital is built on solid ice which never melts. The church, unable to support it further, offered to donate the \$50,000 property to the government if Uncle Sam would operate the institution.



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RECREATION

NEW LAIDLER PAMPHLET ANALYZES CONSTITUTION

Announcement of the monthly publication of "periodical studies in economics and social sciences" by the League for Industrial Democracy is significant. The service is to appear regularly under the title of "New Frontiers."

A high standard of quality is set by the first of the series called "Putting the Constitution to Work," written by Dr. Harry W. Laidler. Published in pamphlet form, it includes several book reviews as well as the constitutional study. (112 East 19th Street, N. Y. C., 25 cents.)

Dr. Laidler brings to his analysis of the "supreme law of the land" a keen understanding of contemporary social problems. In his 35 pages, he summarizes constitutional history and the judicial dictatorship, dwelling on re-

cent decisions of the court. Using the past as a signboard for the future, he shows how the needs of society require fundamental change.

He concludes by declaring that the Constitution must "be made adaptable to the social and economic needs of the day. The government must be permitted to pass legislation of vital immediate importance to the masses. It must possess the undeniable right to socialize the basic industries of the country."

Laidler cites the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment as a first step in that direction.

No Socialist does justice to his advocacy of the Workers' Rights Amendment unless he has read Laidler's study of the subject and examined his bibliography.—A. L.

"Revolution's Face" Gets Dates Mixed

The gentleman, who under the name of Michael John wrote "Face of Revolution" (MacMillan, \$2.50), should have taken the trouble to define "revolution." Does he mean by revolution a fundamental change in the economic system of a country? He speaks of the Nazi revolution, the Soviet revolution, the Roosevelt New Deal revolution.

If he means by revolution simply a change in the political system, he is right in two cases and wrong as far as America is concerned. If he means a complete economic turnover, he is right only where the Soviet Union is concerned.

As a matter of fact, he is not quite sure what he means. He travelled through a number of countries looking for the face of revolution, but couldn't recognize it when he saw it. In America he thought the face was that of Roosevelt's New Deal, and passes by the genuine revolutionary forces without recognition. The revolutionary movement in this country may not be strong, but if he is in search of revolutionary forces, that is where he will have to look.

Needless to say, he reaches no conclusions, save that the world is in a terrific mess which will startle nobody. The way out? He reverts to an obscure sort of mysticism.

This much must be said for this book: it is a good expression of liberalism in the modern world. And it demonstrates the utter inability of liberalism to cope with, or even to understand, present-day society.—B. F.

All-Star Benefit To Raise Funds To Fight Nazis

NEW YORK.—Organized labor will strike another blow for victims of Nazi persecution at a huge demonstration and All-Star benefit in Madison Square Garden, Sunday, May 3. The affair, sponsored by the Committee for the Relief and Liberation of Victims of Persecution in Europe, is expected to provide between fifty and sixty thousand dollars for both refugees and those who have been unable to escape beyond the German border.

An unusually ambitious program has been prepared. One of the largest symphony orchestras ever heard in this City, composed of almost the entire personnel of the Philharmonic and fifty other musicians from the New York Symphony and the principal radio chains, will perform. Others who have volunteered their services are Paul Whiteman and his band, Rudy Vallee and his band, and Edwin Franko Goldman and his band.

Sheer Drama Marks "Croppers' Revolt"

There is more sheer drama in Howard Kester's "Revolt of the Sharecroppers" (Covici, Friede, 50 cents) than in the great majority of novels. And certainly a far better story.

This is the story of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union—that heroic organization of the most brutally exploited people in America, which accomplished the miracle of uniting those who many thought could not be united, and which demonstrated that even in the most benighted sections of the South Negroes and whites can fight side by side for their common interest. It is a story which need not be repeated here; much first-hand information has appeared, and much more will appear, in the columns of the Call.

Howard Kester is a Socialist, as are many of the leaders of the union. Socialists have a right to be proud of what they have accomplished in Arkansas and the neighboring states where the union is strong.

This is no dull thesis or stolid history. Kester writes well. The hundred pages are alive with the drama of the class struggle as waged by one of the most important sections of the working class. Its low price of fifty cents puts the book within reach of everybody.—B. F.

Picket Slugged

CINCINNATI, (FP)—As he left the picket line in front of the Ohio Custom Garment Co., where a strike led by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is in its eighth month, Leo Darpel was set upon by thugs and beaten into unconsciousness with blackjacks. Two other pickets, Joseph Pesa and Frank Root, escaped with minor injuries. Darpel was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. The company has resisted efforts at settlement of the strike or inquiry by the National Labor Relations Board.

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YPSL Tour Primes Drive Pump

CHICAGO.—The United Young Socialist Appeal headquarters at 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., announced that Milton Welsberg, the drive's national director would leave on a flying tour covering the eastern section of the country to speak at rallies of drive workers at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Reading, New York and Newark. At these rallies preparations will be made to bring the various sections over the top in the drive for \$2,500 to carry on the work of the Young People's Socialist League.

This week the Los Angeles and Chicago sections came close to challenging the leads taken last week in the drive by Philadelphia and Massachusetts. The Los Angeles section in particular, announced that they are planning a large affair which will be sure to put them in first place.

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CHICAGO (FP)—Desperate efforts to raise the \$350,000 American Olympic Fund for participation in the contests in Germany this summer are failing to produce satisfactory results. Various fund raising committees and various dodges are being tried but they need a lot of help, according

to President Avery Brundage of the American Olympic Committee.

Although widespread opposition has been expressed to American participation in the German-sponsored Olympics because of the intolerant and unchristian attitude of the Hitler government toward religious, political and racial minorities, the American YMCA is nevertheless working with the Olympic money raisers.

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The Official Theoretical Organ of the Socialist Party

GRIM REALISM ROUSES IN "BURY THE DEAD"

By McALISTER COLEMAN

"BURY THE DEAD," by Irwin Shaw at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, New York City.

You come out from this magnificent play completely devastated. Everything that the old-line critics have said about it, and they have been lyrical, seems an under-statement. Bury the Dead is a terrifying experience. Here are slain young soldiers who refuse to be buried, to the infinite dis-

gust of all forces of war, reaction and the capitalist system in general.

A fantastic notion, yes, but carried out with such grim realism as to break down the hardest of theatre-goers so that all around me men were sitting with tears in their eyes and women were openly hysterical.

The usual critical adjectives go bad when used on such a production as this twenty-four year old graduate of Brooklyn College has thrown in the face of Broadway. Honor to Alex Yokel, who had the good sense to realize after seeing a downtown showing of this tremendous thing, there was here a play which demanded a better production.

Only hope that all the high words of praise which have been spoken about this play will not go to the head of this young author. He has found the magic of making propaganda mixed with stirring theatre. He is destined to become the authentic voice of harassed youth in an age of cruel obscenity.

Bitter Stream—Bitter Sweet

The story of Bury the Dead as told in cold print conveys no idea to the reader of its power as witnessed before the footlights. No individual actor stands out in this production by the Actors' Repertory Company because all an actor has to do is recite the strangely stirring lines written for him or her by Shaw to get the story over to the audience.

After Bury the Dead, Bitter Stream, the adaptation of Silsbee's novel Fontamara, seems tame indeed. It is not so much the fault of Victor Wolfson, the hard working adapter of the play for the Theatre Union, that it does not come quite off, as it is the fact that at no time during the performance do you feel that these are farmers oppressed by the fascist city slickers. At any rate, that was the impression on the reviewer who missed the beginnings of this play, which may, of course, have been more inspired than its current appearances.

It is unfair, however, to come straight from the tremendous emotional conflicts aroused by Bury the Dead to Bitter Stream. The old-line capitalist critics who

Laundry Workers' Plight Is Topic
NEW YORK — The plight of laundry workers will be discussed Sunday afternoon, May 3 at 3:30 at the Harlem Y. W. C. A. on West 137th Street at a symposium held under the auspices of the Harlem Committee of the League for Industrial Democracy. Chairman for the afternoon will be Mrs. Carine Roane, and included among the scheduled speakers will be Ann Arnold.

Movie at the Cameo



A scene from "We Are From Kronstadt" opening at the Cameo, April 30.

said that Bitter Stream was not worth while, obviously missed their cues. Obviously it is worth while, and very much so. On the other hand, eulogies heaped on it by the Daily Worker are equally misleading. Bitter Stream is an intelligently written and directed play which adequately develops the anti-fascist thesis. The brutal attacks of the Blackshirts upon the ignorant peasants of a small Italian town arouse a natural indignation. It is high time that the radical movement turned its attention to Mussolini's Italy, and Victor Wolfson has done a first class pioneering job in this respect.

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—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

"BURY THE DEAD"

The Drama That Startled the World
By IRWIN SHAW

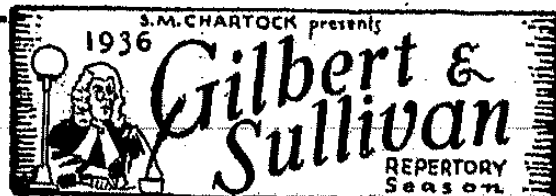
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Norman Thomas:

MAY DAY, 1936, REMINDS LABOR THAT SOCIALISM IS ONLY HOPE

THERE have been May Days before Hitler's triumph in Germany and Dolfuss' destruction of Socialist Vienna where greater armies of workers would celebrate the day which reminds us all that the great slogan, "Workers of the world, unite!" is our only hope of freedom, peace and plenty. But no May Day has ever been more significant than this. It is sacred by the memory of our martyrs, by our renewed dedication to our holy cause, and by our hopes of the world that is to be.

Here in America I have reason to believe that it will be observed more widely and with firmer purpose than at any time in our history. Nothing is surer than that if we are to have a chance to celebrate many more May Days or to celebrate them other than as Hitler makes his puppets, we must organize together and act together not only to keep what we have but to win the Cooperative Commonwealth. We Socialists welcome all workers on this day when in our hearts there is a new springtime of hope. But we tell them: "Only in Socialism lies your ultimate emancipation from poverty, insecurity, exploitation and war."

Visiting Mooney and Billings

I was on my way with some San Francisco comrades to call on Mooney and Billings in the county jail. We were parking our car near the jail when one of the Californians called my attention to a man prematurely old, burnt out. He looked like a bum to whom someone had given a tolerably new suit of clothes. He staggered uncertainly across the street. A driver of a light truck turning the corner put on the brakes to avoid him. The man got to the other side. Apparently it didn't make much difference which side it was.

"That man," my friends told me, "is Fickert, the prosecutor who won Mooney's conviction. The State has been paying him \$10 a week with a policeman to watch him during this new hearing."

Five minutes later we were talking to Mooney and Billings, men in excellent health, clear-eyed, dauntless in spirit, in spite of the law's cruelty and outrageous delays. Mooney hopes for action from the United States Supreme Court, to which he thinks appeal must be taken in, maybe, a year. These proceedings started two years ago! It's not only a duty but an honor to support such men in such a cause. Mooney and Billings must be freed, but today they are freer than Fickert!

Hearst Reports The Student Strike

San Francisco gave a perfect illustration of the power of an unfriendly press, controlled by profiteers and patrioteers. The morning after the great peace strike of the students the Chronicle and the Examiner (the latter a Hearst paper) both reported merely that the demonstration was marked by disturbances. To prove it they cited only four or five cases. One of those -- at Reed College -- I later learned was no real disturbance at all. Concerning the immense gathering of 5,000 University of California students at the Sather Gate to the Berkeley campus, which I

with others addressed, the Hearst organ merely observed that "it was peaceful to the verge of boredom." Thus do we learn the news.

American League—Against War?

On the night I spoke in Oakland a big meeting in San Francisco enthusiastically heard General Smedley Butler's entertaining and useful address, "War is a Racket." So far, so good. But, according to the Chronicle, among the other speakers put on by the League Against War and Fascism, which arranged the meeting, was a certain General Fang Chen Wu, who has been used at other League meetings.

Now I have met this general and respect him as a loyal Chinese. He made it perfectly clear to me that he thinks the United States will have to fight Japan, the sooner the better. This, he thinks will help China.

The general has a right to his opinion. But his appearance on League platforms prompts the question: What sort of war is the League, or its Communist section, against? How many potentially "good" wars does it favor at the same time that it tells innocents that it is against war? This is written to get a public answer to a question of public importance.

Corporations In Agriculture

In California, a well informed comrade tells me that 35% of the fertile farm lands of the central valleys where so much of America's fruit and vegetable supply is grown is corporation owned or farmed. This for two reasons: (1) the terrible epidemic of foreclosures in the depression; and (2) the fact that corporations can make better use of machinery and manage the marketing problem better. Thus, a corporation which loses on vegetables from Arizona because of a bad market may win later on crops from California, or vice versa.

Corporation farming is becoming more general in vegetables than in fruit. The season is shorter, the investment in particular fields less, and the workers can be more easily moved around. In some districts (e. g. around Phoenix) vegetable packers are pretty well organized, but not the field workers. I met some pea-pickers in Stockton who with the help of some Socialist comrades had won a short strike.

Now all this means that it is folly to think of the farm problem exclusively in terms of the man on his own land; folly to think there is one farm problem; folly to try, like some New Deal liberals, to solve the problem of tenant farmers and hired hands by putting them in this machine age on little farms for which they'll be paying for two generations.

That is why Sherwood Eddy's cotton plantation cooperative in Mississippi has pioneer values. Even more, that's why the sharecroppers and field workers must be organized. Let's rally to the help in particular of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, which already has tent colonies on its hands in Arkansas for evicted families and in all probability will soon have in some counties a strike of cotton croppers to guide to victory.

Farmer-Labor Coalitions

The question of local farmer-labor coalitions and the terms on which Socialists may join them is becoming increasingly important. It has been faced in 1935 and answered variously by Socialists in cities: e. g. Toledo, Detroit, Seattle and San Francisco. It is with us in states in various forms: e. g. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin. It may be with us in congressional districts. I hear it much discussed.

Now there are certain principles on which we all should agree: No coalition is possible which includes candidates or groups on the old party tickets or which supports or endorses old party tickets or any candidates on them. No coalition should be considered unless it is anti-capitalist and has the support of large and definite sections of the labor movement or the organized farmers. In any coalition Socialists must keep their own ranks firm.

Even so, there are difficulties, especially in a presidential year. It's awkward business for Socialists in Wisconsin or Minnesota to support candidate A for Governor or B for Senator while he—though not the coalition—openly or secretly supports Roosevelt for President. These coalitions attract ambitious self-seekers, would-be Messiahs, quack medicine doctors for the body politic. Unless watched, they unduly dilute or corrupt the Socialist message.

Even in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where our Party is strong and has guarded against some of these evils, I cannot see any evidence that Progressive support meant much in our Socialist campaign against middle class reaction. Elsewhere there is greater danger that Socialist organization and propaganda will be weakened with no corresponding gains. Local or even state labor parties have no glorious history. Until there is a national farmer-labor party—and that will not be this year—local parties will be hard beset by pressure from the old parties in the national field. Socialists should not go out to form local labor parties but should build their own party.

Nevertheless where there is a real labor demand for such coalitions from labor unions, and real hope of educating them and organizing them for Socialism, I do not believe Socialists should draw into their shells and say: "We'll keep ourselves pure." That drives eager folks away from us and it loses us an educational opportunity. Nothing venture, nothing have.

Provided our local Socialist groups keep their heads, their enthusiasm for Socialism, and their sense of necessary conditions for going into coalitions, they may do good in them. Each case—city, county, congressional district, or state—must be judged on its merits in the light of our own position and the particular situation. But in every case, in or out of a local or state coalition, Socialists must keep their organization, agitate and educate for Socialism, and fight for our national ticket, platform and organization. No local parties can do a national job and no local victories automatically will add up to national victory, much less to an international triumph for the workers.

Expose Steel Spies



Officials of the U. S. Steel Corporation, long accustomed to denying existence of a spy system to report workers' union activities, ducked for cover when workers at Senate committee hearings in Washington exposed the stoolpigeons. In conference above are: Senator Murphy of Iowa (left), Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin (right) and George Patterson of Chicago, whose testimony helped bare the spy racket.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

May Day Must Symbolize Unity of Cooperatives and Labor

The approach of May Day, the happy day when Labor demonstrates its solidarity with colorful displays of banners and marching millions, with stirring songs and fiery oratory, casts in stark and drear relief the lack-lustre, colorless American Cooperative Movement.

Cooperation in America is a stolid, slow-moving spectacle that has gained its supporters through an intellectual and an economic rather than an emotional appeal. It is plausible. It is reasonable. It saves one money. But it is as exciting and inspiring as a discourse on how to feed a family of ten on a dollar a day. This lack of emotional appeal is a serious drawback and a decided weakness.

It is not that a movement lacking in emotional appeal is necessarily unworthy, but color, tradition and spectacle are the stuff that move the masses, hold them loyal, fire their enthusiasm, and endow them with energy and vitality. It is the songs, the banners and the demonstrations that move an audience and galvanize it into action. These tie a bond that cold intellectual appraisal and economic gratification rarely can.

Movements Inter-twine

The present leaders of the cooperative movement are not unaware of this deficiency. They are trying to inject some life-giving vitality by means of cooperative dancing and cooperative games, by the development of cooperative symbolism and similar devices. They are trying to create

a "cooperative culture."

But such artificial stimulation is unnecessary. Cooperation is not the dull, lifeless thing it appears to be.

Really it is colorful, vivid and inspiring, because cooperation is a part of the workers movement. The color and warmth of that movement is the rightful heritage of the cooperative movement. You cannot divorce cooperation from the workers movement and have it remain colorful.

Become Infected

Because they assert that cooperation is a self-sufficient movement and deny that it is part and parcel of a greater, more inclusive movement, the present leaders have stripped the cooperative movement of its emotional attractions. They handle the workers movement with aseptic rubber gloves as though fearing an infection.

I say let the cooperative movement become infected. Let it expose itself to every microbe, germ and virus that poisons the workers movement with energy, vitality, inspiration and enthusiasm. Let it breathe the noxious air that exhilarates and drink the polluted water that quenches the thirst of Militant Labor.

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