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# Socialist Call

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La Follette's  
Movement  
Analyzed.  
Page 6 and 7.

## THOMAS ABDUCTED BY JERSEY CITY POLICEMEN



STUDENTS AND WORKERS united for this anti-war parade in Boston, Mass., April 27, the day of the national students strike against war.

## Socialists Stress Anti Imperialists Struggle In National Student Strike

By AL HAMILTON

"Fight Against Imperialist War" was the slogan that resounded on many campuses last week at the annual student strike against war. At others, the Communist collective security slogans set the tone of the demonstration. Still others strikes were based upon a minimum program that involved the basic demands of the student anti-war movement.

In New York City, at the University of California at Berkeley and at Los Angeles there were two strikes. One was a strike against war led by Socialists and independent militants, and the other was a strike for "peace and democracy" and tacitly for support of war by the United States government.

Since only a simple poster saying, "Strike against War April 27th" was issued by the United Student Peace Committee, caller of the strike, the local preparations were determined by the relative strength of the two groups that were interested in influencing the strike. On the one hand, by the Youth Committee against War and its constituent national and local organizations

and on the other hand by the American Student Union and the Young Communist League. Till the last minute the collective security forces attempted to make of the strike a complete and overwhelming endorsement of the policies of President Roosevelt.

### Lash Issues Late Orders

At the last minute, Joe Lash, A. S. U. leader, sent telegrams to many chapter chairmen, urging them to accept a minimum program which had often been proposed by the Youth Committee against War in the national United Student Peace Committee and on local campuses. In most cases the orders from Lash came too late to permit of a graceful and face saving surrender by the Communist and A. S. U. forces. In those few places where the surrender was even proposed it

was done with such strings attached as made its acceptance impossible; such provisos being general as that the collective securityites be allowed to pick the Youth Committee against War speakers.

Throuth the country at least 25,000 students attended meetings which were called as dress rehearsals of what students would do in case war were declared or immediately imminent. These demonstrations were directed in the most militant fashion against the war preparations of the government and most of the participants took the Oxford Pledge, "I refuse to support the United States government in any war in may conduct."

Many additional thousands of students took part in meetings that were directed exclusively against the war plans of the government, against the big navy, the Industrial Mobilization Plan and against the R. O. T. C. These meetings usually were addressed by both collective security and anti-war speakers, but in the degree that they were directed against the war preparations of Roosevelt they represented something considerably more pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

## Hague's Thugs Break Up Socialist Demonstration

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—While a storm of protest against the arrogant dictatorship of Mayor Frank Hague was gathering strength hourly over the week-end, Norman Thomas and attorneys of the Workers' Defense League were investigating all possibilities to file federal charges against Jersey City police for kidnapping.

Thomas was abducted, along with nearly a dozen others, last Saturday night and forcibly escorted out of Hague's city and out of New Jersey by cops, when he arrived to speak at a Socialist May Day demonstration in Journal Square. He was not even allowed to begin his speech before he was jerked from the car in which he arrived, thrown into a police car, driven to a ferry, and held until the ferry left.

He returned immediately to Jersey City to find Mrs. Thomas and his brother, Dr. Evan Thomas, and was again escorted out by police.

### Tense Situation

Thomas' kidnapping was the dramatic climax to a situation that had been growing increasingly tense all week. In accordance with a Jersey City ordinance the Socialist Party of Hudson County applied for a permit to hold a meeting at the same place that Democratic Party campaign meetings have often been held.

Commissioner of Public Safety Daniel Casey denied the permit on the grounds that the meeting would cause "disorder and disturbance." There followed an exchange of letters between Thomas and Casey, the former declaring that he intended to try to speak anyway, in accordance with rights guaranteed by state and federal constitutions, and the latter promising that he would not allow the meeting to be held.

More than 2,000 people who

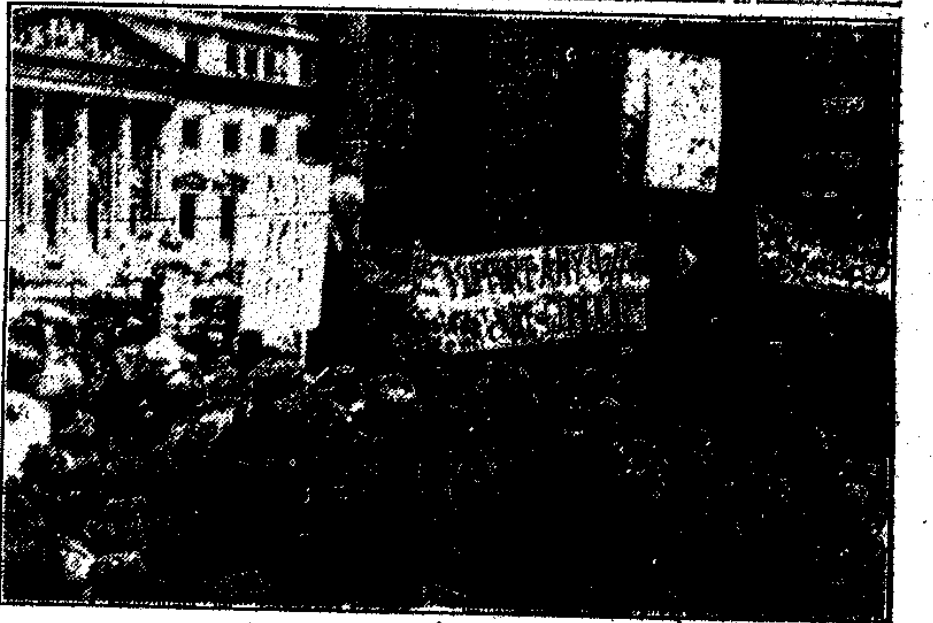
had poured into the Square for the meeting witnessed the illegal action of the Jersey City cops. While waiting for Thomas' appearance they had been shoved and jostled by some 200 police on duty in the Square, who made everybody keep moving and broke up all groups of more than two people. When the Socialist leader arrived in an open car with the top back, a spontaneous cheer went up from the crowd. There were cries of "Here's Norman Thomas! Let him speak!" But as soon as the car stopped police seized him and took him to the ferry.

### Strike Mrs. Thomas

Cops immediately went into action with nightsticks, fists and feet. Mrs. Thomas was struck on the jaw by one cop when she tried to reach her husband's side. Morris Milgram, secretary of the Workers' Defense League of New Jersey, was cracked across the eye with a billy and his glasses were broken.

For nearly an hour, until he returned to Jersey City, Thomas' whereabouts were unknown. Police Chief Walsh told Mrs. Thomas, Dr. Thomas and newspaper reporters that Thomas had not been arrested and that he had no way of knowing where he was. He advised Mrs. Thomas, however, to wait a few minutes and then call her home.

It was during this period that police picked up nearly a dozen other people, including Milgram, (Continued on Page 2)



MAYOR "I AM THE LAW" Hague doesn't like workers' meetings, and he doesn't like Socialist leader Norman Thomas because Thomas is in the forefront of the struggle to return civil rights for all workers in Jersey City. The above scene shows Thomas speaking to student strikers in New York City a few days before his abduction in Jersey City. The workers of America have a duty NOW to support Thomas and the Socialist Party in demanding justice. (Photo by Bob Lipman)





**WOMEN AND GIRLS** at Olomouc, Czechoslovakia being trained in the proper method of removing sick and injured persons from buildings and carrying them to specially prepared gas shelters, as part of the government's air-raid precautions program.

# WORLD NOTES

**Nationalism On the March  
Panic In Switzerland  
Norwegians Join L. S. I.  
The Pope**

By JOHN MILL

History repeats—national unity again. It seems that an all-paralyzing panic was the immediate result of the raid upon Austria by Hitler and his cohorts. Not only the invasion itself, but still more the thoroughness with which Austria as an independent state was wiped off the map of Europe in one day. The impunity of the aggressors shocked the whole world and filled all neighbors of Germany with genuine horror.

And just as in the world war the fear of invasion of Russian "barbarians" and Cossacks played in Germany and Austria in the hands of those who under the guise of national safety were seeking to disarm the working class politically, so now it is being repeated again though in a little different way. Switzerland and France, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and, of course, Czechoslovakia, give us a taste of this renewal of Union Sacre, of national solidarity.

In the Netherlands, an organization, "Unity Through Democracy," has been founded. Catholics, liberals, and Social-democrats are taking part in it. In Czechoslovakia a peace congress was held. It was attended by representatives of the coalition government, of agrarians, Catholics, other religious societies, small traders, nationalists, social-democrats, communists. The speakers were talking on the following themes: National Unity, Union of the Peoples for the Defense of Right, Trust in and Loyalty to our Allies, Support for the Principles of the League of Nations.

**Roland Issues Call**

In France the famous writer, Romain Rolland, issued a vigorous call for national unity. "In hours," he wrote, "when the common welfare is threatened, disputes must cease. The differences must be obviated and in all groups of the nation the arms must be stretched out to each other. Not only the sacred treasures of civilization, but the entire culture of the world are at stake.

"Fanatical prophets, bearers of a war-Koran against the 'infidels' have let loose blind hordes who destroy everything in their path. This wild flood that threatens all the democracies, has surrounded and outflanked France from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, from the Vosges to the Alps and Pyrenees. France has the honor of being considered by the whole world as the last bulwark of freedom on the continent. Let us be united. Notwithstanding all our differences of opinion, let us conclude an armistice."

**Panic In Switzerland**

Switzerland was more panic stricken than any other country. For a while it seemed that all party and class lines were eradicated. The government, all the bourgeois parties—except the fascists—the trade unions, Socialists, Communists, religious organizations—all spoke the same language. All expressed their willingness to unite in order to protect their Fatherland against foreign aggressors—Nazi Germany and fascist Italy.

Humbert-Droz, the Communist leader, before a military tribunal where he and a few more Communists were on trial for recruiting volunteers to Spain, made this declaration: "The 800 Swiss who went to Spain will not do any harm to our armed force. To the contrary, when they come back they will be more fit for military service. The Communist Party is for liberty, democracy, and defense of the country, for

the defense of Switzerland. This acknowledgement is honest."

**Lack Harmony**

But this harmony, as it could be expected, did not last long. The Socialists, in order to accentuate the Union Sacre, demanded a representation in the federal government, from which they, though the largest political party in the country, have been excluded. The bourgeois press immediately forgot the solemn declarations and started to undermine national unity. "Hours of unity—years of disruption" was the headline of the Socialist Central Organ, as a melancholic answer to the bourgeois press.

There cannot be two opinions on the imperative necessity for the workers and Socialists by all means to fight fascist invasion and the resulting destruction and enslavement, the political, moral and cultural degradation. But this struggle will not be more effective by erasing the class lines and by proclaiming "harmony of interests". Just to the contrary!

**Norwegians Join L. S. I.**

The Norwegian Labor Party joins the Socialist International. This decision has just been taken after a referendum in which 36,075 members of the party against 3,951 and 1,433 abstaining voted for affiliation.

The Norwegian Labor Party was founded in 1887. In 1921 it joined the Communist International except a small minority, which split off, founded the Social-Democratic Party, and entered the Socialist International. In 1923 the Norwegian Labor Party left the Communists, and an energetic campaign for unity in the labor movement started. This campaign was crowned with success; already in 1927 both parties, the Social-Democratic and the Labor Party, reunited. For the sake of unity, the Social-Democratic Party had to leave the Socialist International temporarily.

After the unity was restored, the party began to grow rapidly, and soon became the most influential and powerful political party in the country. At present it has 3,200 local organizations with 150,000 members. In the parliamentary elections of 1936, it received 618,000 votes or 42.51% of all the votes cast. It is interesting to mention that in the agrarian districts the party received 41% of all the votes and in the cities 46%. Out of 150 members in parliament the Labor Party has 70. Since March, 1935, the Norwegian government has been entirely a labor government.

The decision of the Norwegian comrades will be met with great satisfaction by all Socialists.

**The Pope**

In these troubled days of severe economic crisis and unemployment, it is a real pleasure and satisfaction to find some, even very old, people on a job. For instance, the Pope in the Vatican. In a short period of time this God's Ambassador discovered by hard labor and thorough research work three saints whom he pompously canonized. In addition to this, he found enough time to send his holy blessings to the Spanish bandit—General Franco.

Let us thank God for providing the Pope with such useful and encouraging work!

**CIO WINS BASIN IRON POLL**

BROKLYN, N. Y. (UNS)—The Industrial Union of Marine & Ship-building Workers, CIO, has been named by the labor board as sole bargaining agent at the Basin Iron Works.

## The A. F. Of L. Launches A New Miners' Union

By GERRY ALLARD

Socialists and genuinely progressive coal miners will frown with disfavor at the scheme recently concocted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor which is designed to split the ranks of the coal miners.

The old men of the federation, having nothing else to do, have granted an international charter to the Progressive Miners of America, and along with the pontifical blessings tendered to an outfit that is totally discredited, the craft crowd of the A. F. of L. are praying that the C. I. O. will thereby be weakened at its strongest base—the United Mine Workers of America.

There is plenty of fuel in the coal fields of this country for a general row, that is, if the coal diggers permit themselves to be hornswoggled into believing the false "progressive" Messiahs that are to be dispatched from the new Chicago headquarters to the poverty-stricken coal camps that are stranded in every coal producing state.

**A. F. L.—Will Lose**

Somebody's going to get kicked in his teeth if he takes this splitting policy too seriously, and if the writer's life-long experience in the coal fields of this country amounts to anything, it is fairly safe to predict that the A. F. of L. will lose the molar.

But even a sporadic skirmish here and there will not be worth the effort because the Progressive Miners' leadership, which has its center in a section of the Illinois coalfields, is about as slimy as a crew that ever dominated a workers' movement. The record of Mr. Joe Ozanic, president of the newly self-appointed international miners' union, and his cohorts, reeks with infamy and betrayals. What took most labor skates a generation to accomplish their history of misdeeds, was achieved by the "Progressive" leaders in less than four years, and that is an accomplishment but not of the kind that makes the miners proud.

The Progressive Miners of America was formed in 1932. It grew out of a series of pressing grievances which had their roots in the economic decline of the Illinois industry. Fifty years of organization in the Illinois coal fields did not go to waste. The coal miners had learned a few things about action, and when the leaders of the United Mine Workers in Illinois tended to side in with the coal operators more than they did with the men who paid their salaries, there were a number of revolts. The 1932 upshot resulted in the founding of the Progressive Miners of America.

**A Bitter Struggle**

Hell broke loose in the Illinois coal fields because the U. M. W. A. was determined to hold its

jurisdiction in the coal fields. The Progressives, for a year, were really progressives. Their conduct, ambitions, ideals and literature bespoke of militancy and daring, and in the early part of the new union's existence it must be said that it was for the coal miners first, last, and all the time.

But the going was tough. Untried leaders fell for the politics of shady lawyers and actual coal operators whose interest in the Progressive Miners never extended beyond personal political ambition and money. And the result is that since the middle of 1933, the leaders of the P. M. A. have muddled in the mire of red-baiting, Jew-baiting, some gangsterism, and things worse.

**A Bad Record**

In a series of articles which the writer wrote for the "Socialist Call" last spring, he charged the leaders of the Progressive Union with:

1. Aiding the state in railroad-ing unemployed workers to prison at Hillsboro and Carlinville, Ill.
2. Aiding the state in breaking up meetings of other political groups.
3. Conducting a vicious campaign against a race of people that hardly existed in the coal fields—Jews.
4. Supporting the Republican Party in the state elections and Lemke in the National elections.
5. Condoning a "kickback" system in the mines whereby the coal miners were compelled to return a percentage of their pay to the coal operators.
6. Using Frank Farrington, former president of the Illinois district of the U. M. W. A., who was exposed for accepting a \$75,000 bribe from the Peabody Coal Co. in 1926. (Farrington was removed from office and expelled by his own executive board.)

**Made No Denial**

To these and other charges the P. M. A.'s official organ, "The Progressive Miner," made no denial. They reported that they had read the charges but all that emanated from their intellectually bankrupt craniums in retaliation were epithets, innuendoes, and plain bosh. The charges are herewith made again for the same outfit to read and on the eve of their launching a "national drive" let them keep these things in mind because the coal diggers in America will be primed to ask them questions about these and a multiplicity of other matters.

Splitting the United Mine Workers at this time is reactionary and dangerous adventurism. The coal miners of this country are overloaded with problems as to where they are going to get their next meal, where they can get a job, where and how will they keep shelter over their families heads, etc. The Progressive Miners' leadership, with its ad-

dition of worn-out business unionists of the A. F. of L., have no program to meet the spreading menace of unemployment in the coalfields which numbers an army of jobless men that runs into hundreds of thousands. The United Mine Workers, admittedly, has no complete program to meet this question either, but that is the fault of the system which the general labor movement still supports.

The immediate job for the coal miners is to build upon what they have. Changing from a conservative union to a reactionary one is going backwards, and going backwards means increased misery for the harrassed coal diggers throughout the farflung coal regions of North America.

### Hague Police Bust Meeting

who is a resident of Jersey City, and a reporter for a New York newspaper, and escorted them out of town. In their roughhousing the cops made no pretense of exempting newspaper reporters and cameramen. Some of them had their press cards torn up, one camera was smashed and newsreel cameramen were not allowed to set up tripods.

**Cheer Thomas**

Back in Jersey City, Thomas went to the offices of the Jersey Observer to await his wife and brother. There was still a huge crowd in the Square. When they learned that Thomas was in the Observer Building, they congregated there cheering him demanding that he be allowed to speak.

Morris Shapiro, counsel for the Workers' Defense League, has asked for an appointment with U. S. District Attorney John J. Quinn of Newark to discuss laying the facts of the case before a Federal grand jury. Thomas in the meantime has wired Senator Robert M. LaFollette asking that his committee investigate Jersey City. He has also written President Roosevelt calling his attention to the activities of the vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee (Hague), to all members of the Democratic National Committee asking their attitude towards Hague, and to J. Edgar Hoover, calling his attention to the kidnapping habits of the Jersey City police.

**ATTENTION!**

All Socialists, unionists and all others who believe in the maintenance of civil rights should immediately write or wire Senator Robert M. LaFollette and U. S. Attorney General Cummings demanding an investigation of Mayor Hague and the Jersey City police.



# Working Class Philosophy

## May Day Thoughts

By Joseph M. Coldwell

Have you ever heard of cause and effect? Well, here is a simple illustration of the working of the law of cause and effect.

Imagine your face covered with pimples, ugly and painful. The coming of those pimples did not just happen. The pimples are the effect of a cause, so you go to a doctor who tries to find the cause. When he has found the cause he tells you what to do to remove the cause and gives you an ointment to dry up the pimples. It is the same with every evil in our social system, there is a cause for every evil. I hope I have made the working of the law of cause and effect plain, because I am a plain man and I want to reach other plain people who can understand plain words and carry out plain actions.

A few months ago a municipal election was held in Detroit, Mich. Some members of labor organizations got together to see if it would be possible to place in nomination candidates favorable to the principles and policies of organized labor. Both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. unions were asked to get together on this simple proposition.

The idea was not to endorse candidates of other political parties but in view of what had happened in Detroit in the past few years, to place in nomination a slate of candidates who would not be under obligations to the industrial and financial moguls of Detroit. But men who, if elected to the office, would use the law enforcement power in the interest of the majority of the citizens of Detroit. That was the proposition in a nutshell.

### Pie Card Artists

Unfortunately, the labor movement in Michigan, as in many other states, is lousy with persons who have gained positions of honor and responsibility, some by fair means, others by means not so fair. Those persons look upon the labor movement as a pie card to give them an easy living, and their influence and prestige as something to be used to obtain political preference and gain for their personal ends. They do not understand, and the sad part of it is that they cannot understand that positions of honor and responsibility should only be considered in the light of offering the person so honored greater opportunities for service to the working class.

It was labor leaders of the above type who prevented a united political movement backed by the solidarity of organized labor in Detroit in the recent municipal election. The result was that a sufficient number of votes were cast by the workers of Detroit to retain the existing ruling gang in power. The industrial and financial moguls of Detroit still control the city government. They are the ruling class, and remember—law is the expression of the will of the ruling class.

### Detroit Strike

The employees of the Federal Screw Works in Detroit, a subsidiary of an automobile corporation, recently had occasion to go out on strike as a protest against a wage reduction. The company brought in some scabs. The police escorted the scabs into the plant, breaking through the picket lines by the use of force and violence. The union pickets, reinforced by sympathetic spectators, booed the scabs and the police. Then hell broke loose. Men and women were clubbed right and left, the police brutally clubbing and kicking the workers and spectators, smashing skulls, breaking legs and arms. One picket, a Negro, Percy Keyes, a member of the Auto Workers' Union and a shop steward, was so brutally beaten that a doctor rushed in and asked the police to stop or the man would be killed. The police knocked the doctor down and gave him a clubbing also. Percy Keyes was taken to the hospital with broken bones and a frac-

tured skull. Just another brutal exhibition by Christian men who make up the police force of Detroit.

**Bosses Control Government**  
"What has all this got to do with pimples on the face?" you ask. That is a fair question and I will give you a fair answer. When the so-called labor leaders of Detroit refused to agree on a united political campaign but endorsed candidates nominated by the industrial and financial moguls, they made it possible for the moguls to retain control of the government of the city of Detroit.

The candidates were elected by the votes of the workers of Detroit. The moguls do not have votes enough to elect a dog-catcher. Thus it was the workers of Detroit who gave the moguls of Detroit the right to tell the police of Detroit to go out and club the workers. Is that plain enough? Well, there is the cause.

**The clubbing was the effect.** Every time a policeman's club came down on the head of a picket it sounded with a dull thud. That dull thud was simply the echo of a worker's ballot voting to give the industrial and financial moguls the right to tell the police what to do. The cause is the way you vote, the effect is the way the policeman uses his club.

Every time you vote for a candidate who believes in the continuance of the profit system you vote to have policeman's club used every time the workers interfere with the profits of their boss. My suggestion to the workers of Detroit is to ask Dan Hoan, the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, to speak to them on the subject of how they handle strikes in Milwaukee. And the next time your labor leader tells you to vote for candidates who support the present profit system, tell him to go and look for another job. Tell him his pie card is punched out.

### La Follette Committee

#### Seeks More Funds

WASHINGTON (UNS)—The "industrial association" has taken over in large measure the functions of the detective and strike-breaking agency as an ally of capital's fight against labor unions, Senators Robert M. La Follette and Elbert Thomas reported to the U. S. Senate last week.

The two senators, members of the Civil Liberties Committee, are seeking an additional appropriation to enable the probe of civil liberties violations to reach into new fields.

## S. P. Roster Corrected

The SOCIALIST CALL last week inadvertently left out the names of two Socialists who were elected alternates to the National Executive Committee:

The complete list of officers, N. E. C. members and alternates should read as follows:

Chairman—Norman Thomas, New York; Vice-Chairman—John Fisher, Illinois; Secretary—Roy E. Burt, Illinois.

National Executive Committee: Devere Allen, Connecticut; Roy Reuther, Michigan; M. A. Krueger, Illinois; Harry W. Laidler, New York; David H. H. Felix, Pennsylvania; Ward Rodgers, Arkansas; Paul Porter, Wisconsin; Travers Clement, California; Frank McCallister, Florida; Max Raskin, Wisconsin; Gus Tyler, New York; Al Hamilton, YPSL.

Alternate members of the N. E. C. are: Gerty Allard, Illinois; Lee Morgan, Ohio; Ben Fischer, Michigan; Sam Baron, New York; Harry Miller, Wisconsin; Arthur G. McDowell, New York; Robert Delson, New York.

# International May Day Celebrated By Marching Millions

Labor's powerful reservoir of militancy was spiritedly demonstrated here and abroad, April 30 and May 1, as millions of toilers in many lands observed International Labor Holiday.

Generally the masses expressed their fighting opposition to capitalist-fascism and the conditions they breed—war, poverty, insecurity and social distress.

Militant Socialists the world over, either in united fronts or independently, demonstrated for a clear cut program of working class action against capitalism and fascism with special stress on their vigorous and uncompromising struggle against imperialist war.

Beclouding and confusing the ranks of labor this May Day were the dangerous pronouncements of the Communist International and sections of the Socialist International who stubbornly rejected the true policies of revolutionary working class action against capitalism in all its forms. Refusing to heed the danger inherent in a capitalist-labor program of "collective security," these forces used May Day to intensify the nationalism of workers in various countries.

### Mislead Workers

In America our misled brethren used May Day to bolster the Roosevelt capitalist government, while in Europe and other parts of the world they brazenly supported and extolled capitalist military preparations.

In Chicago, where the Socialist Party had joined in a united front, a Communist parade marshal attempted to destroy a banner carried by the Socialist contingent which read: "Roosevelt Prepares For War! Oppose the Big Navy Bill!" Socialists rallied to protect their banner and successfully beat off any attempt to take the banner out of the march.

Roy E. Burt, National Secretary, addressed the largest May Day turnout in the history of Chicago. More than 25,000 workers were estimated to have participated in the five-hour demonstration. Communist and trade union spokesmen also addressed the gathering.

### MAY DAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Three thousand Socialists and friends assembled in Madison Park April 30 at noon to hear Norman Thomas and other Socialist leaders speak on the significance of May Day.

No less than a half dozen affairs were held by trade unions and other political groups who split over their disagreements with the Communist Party.

### 100,000 IN DETROIT

DETROIT—Nearly 100,000 people massed in Cadillac Square on May Day to demand the freedom of Tom Mooney. This was the largest demonstration that the City of Detroit has ever had on May Day.

The demonstration was called by a joint conference of A. F. of L., C. I. O., railroad unions and Civil Rights Federation. The City Council had originally refused to grant a permit for the use of Cadillac Square, then changed their minds and granted the permit. They also refused a permit to march down the main street which leads into the Square. Nevertheless, the workers massed on the side streets, and led by banner and bands, marched a mile and a half down Woodward avenue into the Square.

Among the speakers were Newton B. Short, vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and chairman of the joint committee, who has known Tom Mooney for many years; Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of

Labor; and Richard T. Leonard, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan C. I. O., who represented Homer Martin, International President of the United Automobile Workers Union.

### FLINT MAY DAY

FLINT—Nearly two hundred people gathered here May Day eve to celebrate May Day and to open the Labor Institute, a movement dedicated to workers education and culture. Socialists are active supporters of the Institute.

The Institute headquarters are at 109 1/2 West Second avenue and will be used by the local Socialist party for their office and meetings.

Roy Reuther, recently elected to the national executive committee of the Socialist party and a militant Flint auto workers' leader, was the main speaker at the meeting. There was dancing and entertainment.

Conflicting events prevented Walter Reuther, UAWA executive board member, from attending the celebration but he sent his greetings and his hopes that the Institute would be a great success.

### MAY DAY IN EUROPE

MOSCOW, Russia—More than a million Russian workers and soldiers demonstrated here May Day in the famous Red Square and before the tomb of Lenin. Troops, guns, tanks and airplanes displayed the military might of the Soviet Union. Commissar of War Klementi E. Voroshiloff was the only speaker. Stalin reviewed the throng.

WARSAW, Poland—Violence marked May Day demonstrations here this year as Nationalists and fascists attacked Socialist demonstrators. One person, reported to be a Socialist, was killed, many were injured and over a hundred were arrested by Polish Police. Reactionaries held counter demonstrations.

## Sinclair on Jersey Terror

### SPECIAL BY WIRE

PASADENA, CAL.—Upton Sinclair, world-known novelist, sassed the Roosevelt family this week with the following telegram:

"Won't the First Lady please tell Mayor Hague that it is not polite in a democracy to hit a lady on the jaw and wouldn't it help democracy if the President, as responsible head of the Democratic Party, would publicly request Mayor Hague to stop deporting Norman Thomas?"

BARCELONA, Spain—May Day celebrations here this year was featured by wide mass mobilization for a finish fight against the international fascist forces which have invaded this war-torn country. Loyalist forces vowed that they would never cease fighting until fascism was destroyed in Spain.

LONDON, England—Laborites and fascists clashed here as rival May Day demonstrations were held in London. Two hundred thousand Laborites marched to stage the most spirited and largest demonstration in London's history, according to Associated Press. The demonstrators shouted slogans demanding arms for Spain.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Socialist demonstrated in many parts of this country May Day proclaiming their uncompromising opposition to any fascist plan designed to subjugate this "island of democracy." Nazi adherents, particularly in the Sudeten, held counter demonstrations to foster their movement to Nazify the German population.

### UNION AGAINST EMBARGO

SUSANVILLE, Calif.—Lifting of the embargo on the sale of war material to the Loyalist government of Spain was asked by Local 83, International Woodworkers of America, in a resolution passed at a recent meeting.

### SWOC WINS IN DES MOINES

DES MOINES, Ia.—Some 90 hourly workers at the Des Moines Steel Co. will be represented in the future by the Steel Workers Organizing committee, according to an NLRB ruling. Certification was based on a comparison of pay roll records and SWOC union cards.



JOSEPH M. COLDWELL, who conducts the column, "Working Class Philosophy" in this newspaper, addressing a crowd of 2,500 workers and students who demonstrated against war on April 27 in Boston, Mass. Coldwell, a veteran Socialist, was a cell mate of the late Eugene Victor Debs when both served time in Atlanta, Georgia, federal prison for opposition to the last imperialist war.



# THE SOCIALIST CALL

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## COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM

Socialists have maintained that the policy of collective security as advocated by the Communists meant support for imperialism which represents the highest form of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

This has been made more and more evidently true by the policy of Communists in recent years. Communists have supported armament budgets, have increased exploitation of workers in armament industries as exemplified in France, have abandoned the advocacy of the class struggle for Socialism, and have been the first to raise the slogan of National Unity for war.

And now, as though to cap a climax, Earl Browder, who probably feels that he has earned the right to tell American capitalists what is best for them, has announced a program which tears away the last pretense of Communists that their peace policy is a workers' policy.

Speaking at a student strike at Brooklyn College, April 27, he urged:

That "the United States government should invest about five billion dollars in building up Chinese industry." (This report of his speech is taken from the New York Daily Worker, April 28, Page 2, column 5.)

Mr. Browder knows that the American government has never made commercial investments in any country. Mr. Browder knows, too, that the proposed five billion dollar program would have to emanate from the coffers of Wall Street which has swelled its financial reserves by exploiting American labor.

Now Mr. Browder proposes that the "sitdown of capital" be ended by exporting the money wrung from the flesh and blood of American workers to a foreign country for the further exploitation and enslavement of the Chinese masses. Lest it be forgotten! This is the precise program of the Japanese imperial government which is at war with China.

Mr. Browder's shameless and rank betrayal of labor will be well received by American capitalists who have always maintained that "investments" in foreign countries is one way out of depression.

The Communist Party's descent to the vile depths of betrayals and opportunism knows no limit. The latest expose of their policies should cause consternation in the minds of hundreds of rank and file Communists who still cling to the Communist movement and whose sincerity of purpose we do not question.

If the rank and file Communists accept this latest dose of political poison without murmuring or expressing some opposition, one must come to the conclusion that what was once a fine group of upright workers is now lost for Socialism and for the cause of labor.

## HAMILTON FISH

Socialists note with regret that Representative Hamilton Fish has been listed as one of the sponsors of the Keep America Out of War Committee. His record on domestic issues is such as to cast a serious reflection on his ability to sign the call to the Congress and accept the six-point program. His persistent red-baiting constitutes a menace to civil liberties, without which there can be no sound foundation for the American system which he so highly lauds.

There are those in the peace movement who separate the attitude of citizens on such problems as the big navy from their attitude on labor and other domestic problems. As Socialists we cannot make such separations, which are to us artificial.

However, the NEC points out to Socialists and others who are cooperating with large numbers of peace workers in this united action on a minimum program that there are others with whom the Socialists do not agree on anything beyond the six-point program, and that the essence of united action is a sincere effort on the part of all groups to work together for limited common purposes. Each group has the right and the duty to continue pushing its own more far-reaching program. No group is responsible for more than action on the basis of acceptance of the minimum program.

While opposing the inclusion in the Keep America Out of War movement of Fish and other such elements we believe are dangerous to the peace cause, Socialists will continue their activity in the hope that out of the Committee will come an increased realization by the peace movement that the fight for peace starts at home with a pro-labor, progressive attitude, and the mass organization needed to offset the pro-war activity of other groups speaking in the name of peace. Adopted by the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, at its meeting in Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1938.

## ACA Wins Board Vote In Mackay Radio System

NEW YORK, N. Y. (UNS)—The American Communications Assn., CIO, has won an almost ten-to-one victory in a Labor Board election held among employees of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. The election covered the "live traffic" workers of the entire Mackay system in the United States and Hawaii.

**May Day Greetings  
From Harlem Comrades  
in the Fight for  
Socialism!**

**SOCIALIST PARTY  
19th A. D.**

New York City



**SOLDIERS OF THE Chinese 8th Route Army** wearing overcoats and uniforms, they appropriated **nese in the campaign in Shansi province, where they halted the invaders.** when they defeated and seized thousands of Japa-

## Workers' Forum

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

### Disagrees With Mill

MILFORD, Conn.—In justice to the Socialist Party and for the benefit of Mr. John Mill, author of communistic propaganda, who in my opinion falls for illusions or wilfully insults the membership of the Polish nationality, I am sending a copy of a bulletin of the Polish-Lithuanian turmoil as the right side of the case and I invite you to be jury and judges.

Mr. Mill has a short memory of the Polish victory over the Mongolian hordes driven by Lajba Bernstein (Trotsky) in the year 1922. He does not care how offensive language he may use to blacken the sovereign Polish nation as long as he can sign his name to a false story appears sentimental enough to smatch nickels and dimes from saps and illiterates.

When a Socialist does not know that Polish revolutionary Socialists under the leadership of Pilsudski in the historic year 1905 had militant units and have done much for the advancement of the working men and women not only in traditional democratic Poland, but also in the entire eastern section of Europe, then he is an ignorant and undeveloped individual with whom action in a Socialist society is impossible. For I know that Socialists using pen and tongue must understand the history of nations and handle themselves on facts and honesty.

My advice to Mr. Mill is: be more careful in the future and consider well that Polish-Lithuanian relations do not need to be aired on the American soil, etc.

—Walter W. Milewski.

### A Reply

To the Editor of the "Call": Many thanks for the transmitted letter from Mr. Milewski of Milford, Conn.

You will agree with me that this gentleman's "criticism" of the stand taken in the article, "Polish Lithuanian Turmoil" (Socialist Call, April 9) does not deserve extended response.

What can I say to his fascist-antisemitic boasting about the "Polish victory over Mongolian hordes driven by Lajba Bernstein (Trotsky) in the year 1922"?

Or should I take exception to his ignorant and insolent accusation that I am a "communistic scribe" and an "anarcha-communist"? Or is it worthwhile to

try to open his eyes on the absurdity of his assertion that dictator Pilsudski "has done much for the advancement of working men and women, etc"?

This gentleman by some mystery forgot to add that the same Pilsudski threw Socialists, peasant leaders and liberals into a dungeon in Brzesc, where they were brutally tortured . . .

Mr. Milewski is very angry with me for using an "offensive language to blacken the Polish sovereign nation." It seems that for Mr. Milewski only the Polish "nobles" and industrialists constitute the Polish nation.

But for me, and for true every Socialist, not only this handful of exploiters but the workers and the peasants who count over 90% of the population in Poland are the nation. And about them I wrote "Only a Poland of workers and peasants will be a safeguard for Lithuania's independence"—the highest compliment, and praise a Socialist can give. . .

—John Mill.

### Memories

FREDONIA, N. Y. — Accept the congratulations on the form and spirit of the CALL under its new editor from a comrade of nearly forty years standing.

The years fell away when I saw the name of Job Harriman—it brought back to me the splendid oratory of his running mate, Ben Hanford. So many changes . . . yet I cannot understand them . . . so much more Socialism and fewer Socialists . . . the splendid blows of the "Appeal to Reason" . . . the end of Jimmy Higgins' fists and feet.

Well! It's coming and I guess the hard knocks are still ahead. Hope they come in time so that I can take a few.

—Ralph E. Horne.

### From One Of

#### Deb's Buddies

SHELDON, Iowa.—I am enclosing, with pleasure, my renewal for a subscription to the SOCIALIST CALL and an extra four dollars as a donation.

I am an old timer in the labor movement. I am now 82 years of age—a retired railroad worker. I have been plugging for Socialism for more than forty years. Was personally acquainted with Gene Debs—"Our Gene." He was a brave, enthusiastic man. The world needs many more like him.

## Cooperative Insurance

The wage earner is faced with many uncertainties all through life. Unemployment, sickness, accidents, death, any or all of which mean a severe setback to him when knocking at his door.

Our economic system compels him to seek protection against these hazards and he is therefore easily induced to get insured with one of the large life insurance companies, paying twice or three times the amount necessary to carry the risk, for these companies are not in business for benevolent reasons but primarily to make profits for their stockholders, pay huge salaries and entertain elaborate offices.

The accumulation of wealth on the part of these companies today is so great that no other financial institution comes anywhere near them in power and influence. In addition these companies do not protect the workers when unemployed; in fact, whenever the policy holder is four weeks in arrears in payment of premiums, his protection ceases and he forfeits in most cases all he has paid in.

### A Workers' Society

No doubt, most of the men and women insured have never heard of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, rendering protection at actual cost. No dividends are paid to anyone from the hard-earned pennies of the members. Salaries paid to a few men in the office conform with the wages of fair paid workers. No member loses his membership through unemployment; in fact, should he or his family be in distress, the society is there to help. There certainly seems to be good reason to get acquainted with this organization, which is over 53 years old, has paid more than \$21,000,000 in benefits, has 360 branches in 27 states of the country and is financially sound.

It maintains Recreation Farms and camps in various sections of the United States and, most important of all, the dues are fixed to suit the budget of wage earners. Its policy is progressive and dedicated to the cause of the workers. Age limit for membership is 55 years. The home office is located at 714 Senecca Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Write if you desire additional information.

### Greetings

Ladies' Branch 25-B  
Workmen Circle, NYC  
F. RIFKIN, Sec'y



# A Fighter For Freedom

This is the portrait that won first prize in The New Republic's "Little Known Fighters for Civil Liberties" contest.

By AARON LEVENSTEIN

Dead men are beyond saving. Mass meetings, resolutions, letters and telegrams of outraged protest cannot give back life to Joseph Shoemaker of Tampa, Fla., who was kidnapped with two of his colleagues and lynched because of his political and union activities and died of the injuries sustained. But such protests do have meaning, for they can save the lives of martyrs to come and, in the city of Tampa, they may hammer a dent into the armor of the Ku Klux Klan, which was responsible for the murder.

This was the job that Frank McCallister, living in the neighboring city of St. Petersburg, set out to do. The Klan had openly violated the most elementary of civil liberties and the murder of McCallister's friend was the lever with which the rotten structure of the Klan might be toppled over.

It is now almost two years since Shoemaker died in a Tampa hospital, his back a mass of bloody pulp into which hot tar had been smeared, his leg amputated by physicians in a desperate effort to save his life after the night riders had held him over a fire. No one has been punished yet, and the prosecution of the case has received a dreadful setback in the recent acquittal of the six policemen on trial. It seems doubtful that justice will be attained, but Frank McCallister still presses on.

Millions of Americans know the story of Joe Shoemaker but not the name of the man who has made it possible to learn the truth hidden under the palm trees of Florida, where "life at its best is cheapest." McCallister has wisely preferred to work in effective obscurity. He gathers the facts and makes them available to the newspapermen of the nation; he summons to the cause of civil liberty the eloquent voices that are not afraid to speak; he organizes groups of justice-loving citizens, such as the National Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Tampa, to spread the sorry truth throughout the country.

The reluctant prosecutors, who at first would have been happy to ignore the murder, became aware of the public pressure McCallister had aroused and realized that they were under the surveillance of the people of the whole country. Indictments were handed down and five of the policemen were convicted on charges of kidnaping. They appealed, the higher court delayed, and postponed its decision. McCallister filed a brief with the LaFollette committee, organized a group of prominent Tampa citizens who visited the Governor and left with him a memorandum about the case.

A few days later the court spoke—conviction reversed. Despite the blow, the fight went on as though it had only begun and McCallister showed no fatigue or discouragement. He visited local editors who were stirred to action by his demands as he spoke with the voice of a public opinion he had created. The Shoemaker case came back into the headlines, the editorial columns grew passionate once more and the defendants were brought to trial for the murder. The jury was allowed to hear only one-third of the state's evidence against the men, the judge directed them to acquit the defendants and obediently they followed their instructions.

Frank McCallister may be unknown to the millions who are still shocked by the verdict the jury has returned, but he is not unknown to the Ku Klux Klan, which curses his name behind its white hood. On the dark lonely street where McCallister lives with his wife and two children, automobiles filled with Klansmen are often parked at night, their headlights turned off, their presence a silent warning. If he walks an unlit street, he must glance over his shoulder to see who follows. If an automobile suddenly draws to the curb where he is standing, he must move hurriedly on.

McCallister still looks like the insurance salesman he once was. A neat, tall figure, carefully dressed, with a good-natured smile, he fills people with confidence and gets the facts they would ordinarily be afraid to reveal. "We'll get in to see the Governor," he says, "even if he doesn't want to see us! Remember, I was once an insurance salesman."

He is not a native Floridian. Born twenty-nine years ago in Illinois, he moved into Florida with his parents during the real estate boom. The collapse left his family impoverished and his insurance job was their only support—until he was fired for presiding at a public meeting addressed by a Socialist.

He lived in New York for a year or two but returned to St. Petersburg in 1933 to fight for the maintenance of Florida's civil liberties. Cuban cigarmakers threatened with deportation because of union activities, Negro turpentine workers held as peons in the northern part of the state, unemployed workers abused because of their demands for relief, citrus pickers terrorized in the orange groves, have had his effective assistance. City councilmen in his own town have heard his protests against Negro discrimination, particularly when they deliberately rejected a federal PWA appropriation that would have provided better housing for Negro citizens.

News of an attack on civil liberties spurs him to immediate action, and he is off at once in his battered old car to the scene of activity. On one occasion, a few hours' notice was sufficient to send him scurrying across the state to Miami, where he boarded a plane for Havana in order to save the life of one of Batista's intended victims. In the prejudice-ridden atmosphere of the South, in a community where the Ku Klux Klan controls the public officials and holds open demonstrations in full masked regalia, he wages his energetic campaign for the right of men and women to enjoy "the blessings of liberty."

that the book is an argument for collective security against this octopus. Really it is an objective analysis of the reasons why the first World War did not kill but intensify Pan-Germanism. Actually the book shows to me how terribly futile American participation in new European war would be, which is precisely the point that seems to have occurred to John Chamberlain who writes the introduction.

## AT THE FRONT with Norman Thomas



### An Open Letter To Governor La Follette

Dear Phil: I have heard or read your recent speeches, especially your speech formally inaugurating a new party, with a great deal of interest.

It is a satisfaction to find that you do not accept the delusion of our Communist friends and others about the possibility of a satisfactory People's Front within the Democratic Party, the party of Southern planters and other Bourbons, the party of Tammany Hall, the Kelly-Nash machine, Tom Pendergast, and last but not least, Frank (I am the Law) Hague, the Jersey City Hitler, who is vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

It is also a satisfaction to observe that you criticize the failure of the New Deal to stimulate that production so necessary for the good life in America.

We Socialists also find ourselves in sympathy with the role your brother is taking in the fight to keep America out of war. Bob's criticism of the President's naval program is completely sound and is of itself ground for vigorous political action by those who know that fascism may come if the President should get us into war more surely than by any other process.

These points of agreement naturally lead me to a warm and sympathetic interest in the development of your plans. So far your statement of them raises certain doubts from a socialist angle which I want to put before you frankly:

1. You differentiate your position from a Socialist position on the ground that you believe in the necessity of reward according to deed, not according to need. You are in error if you believe that Socialists expect to be able immediately to reorganize the world on the principle "from every man according to his ability; to every man according to his need." Most of us believe that, at least in a transitional period, remuneration will have to be on a combination of the principles of need and deed; that is to say, a basic minimum income such as technologically we are well equipped to provide, plus differentials based as nearly as may be possible upon deed, certainly not upon breed or greed, as in our present society.

2. We do not find as yet adequate basis for your new party. You are opposed to the "old capitalism" and you make some pertinent suggestions on constructive government activities; for instance, in the field of housing, but your underlying philosophy and program are not clear. Are you trying to reform the old capitalism into some new capitalism, or are you seeking a new social order resting upon cooperation and the planned production for the use of all, not the private profit of the owners? It does not seem to me that you have adequately considered the degree to which the failure of the New Deal is implicit in capitalism at this state of its development. I do not believe that the capitalist system can or will stand the kind of operation you seem to have in mind and survive, unless possibly under some semi-fascist arrangements, which I know you do not want.

On still another point we mistrust the basis of your new party. Apparently you rely upon an appeal primarily to those whom you regard as "progressive," a term which is by no means self-defining or neces-

sarily unifying. We believe that the good society requires workers, to own through their own state and their own cooperatives the great natural resources and the principal means of production and distribution. We believe that the appeal must primarily be to the workers to harness physical energy and our marvelous machinery for the production of abundance and the end of the class divided and predatory society.

We do not believe that there is any such deep-rooted opposition between the interests of working farmers and industrial workers as to prevent their intelligent cooperation in this task. We welcome individual support from all those who can transcend class lines. But so long as there exists a class division which crosses national lines the organization of the good society in America and throughout the world will depend upon a developing sense of solidarity of those whose labor with hand and brain creates the wealth and beauty by which men live. I am not now arguing the question of name when I ask to what extent you expect to build a farmer-labor party as a vigorous exponent of what you call progressivism.

3. Finally I hope that you will rapidly set forth your practical plan for meeting the difficulties in the way of any new party. That party is, of course, jeopardized by the lamentable civil war between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. I do not see much hope for any new party except on the basis of an honorable peace which will preserve the principle of aggressive industrial organization, especially in mass industries.

There are moreover, as you well know, increasing difficulties within our political structure. Forty eight sets of primary laws tend practically to embarrass new parties and psychologically to invite an endless repetition of the effort to reform one or another of the old parties. The tendency of state legislatures is to make it increasingly difficult for a new party to get on the ballot. The Federal Constitution itself not only penalizes true democracy but the formation of a new party by its provision that, to be elected, a Presidential candidate must receive a majority of the electoral college (which is entirely possible on the basis of minority of the popular vote) and if no candidate receives a majority that the election must be thrown into the House of Representatives where each state, regardless of population, has one vote. Fear of throwing the election into the House of Representatives lost your father hundreds of thousands of votes in 1924. What plans have you to meet this situation? What sort of laws and what sort of Constitutional amendment will you propose to deal with some of these matters, and what kind of campaign in support of your proposals will you wage among lovers of true democracy?

I write this letter personally and in no official sense, but I am sure that I speak for a great many Socialists and Socialist sympathizers in eagerly awaiting such answer as you may care to give, not only by word but by the development of your plans in action. Surely there is a great work to be done at a critical hour where the measure of our opportunity, if we harness our

machinery to the service of peace and abundance is only equalled by the measure of our tragedy if we let it be harnessed to war and the scarcity upon which profit depends.

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN THOMAS

How unsatisfactory the Democratic Party is in the service of the workers is proved by the failure of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to provide a rule under which the Hour and Wage bill can come to a vote within a reasonable time. For this failure Southern Democrats must bear the responsibility since they furnished five of the eight votes which formed a majority of the Rules Committee. The bill under question is no perfect bit of legislation but, as now formulated it is at least a tolerable beginning. Its defeat will be a victory for reaction.

It is exceedingly serious news that the railroads are asking for a 15 per cent wage cut by July 1st. Public prosperity will not be increased by reducing wages already rather low. Of course the unions will fight this demand.

There can be no doubt about the desperate financial plight of the railroads, and equally there can be no doubt that it is in large part due to their own methods of financing over a period of years. There is no answer to the problem except on a basis of the socialization of the roads. The federal government should stop throwing good money after bad in an effort to bolster this private ownership.

There is much to be said in support of President Roosevelt's criticism of private monopoly largely achieved through finance capitalism. Nevertheless practically it is too late in the day successfully to unscramble the eggs or to resist the various tendencies, some of them technological and more of them legal and psychological, which under capitalism have produced monopoly. The President himself is far from consistent because N. R. A., Guffey Coal bill and some other of Mr. Roosevelt's own proposals actually encouraged monopoly. Without by any means condemning out of hand any inquiry into monopoly practices or all the particular legislation which the President mentions, we Socialists must insist that the remedy for current ills lies in the right sort of socialization, not in trust busting, to which it will be a pity to see the attention of the workers diverted. Historically fascism began as a kind of trust busting, not as an appeal to enhance the power of monopoly. And fascism—the President to the contrary notwithstanding—is more likely to be reached by enhancement of federal power and by the appeal to the little profit seeker for support against the big profit seeker than by the frank reaction of big business.

In working for our Memorial Day Anti-War Congress at Washington you can make exceedingly effective use of Hubert Herring's interesting little book, "And So to War" (Harper's). He proves his statement that Roosevelt has put us farther on the road to war in six months than Wilson in two years.

Another useful book is Henry G. Wolfe's "The German Octopus" (Doubleday, Doran) Most reviewers have seemed to imply

### May Day Greetings

While we plow oats for food, the SOCIALIST CALL plows the social fields for that day when labor shall own everything it produces.

Fraternally,  
NAHUM, EFFIE, JOEL  
BURNETT,  
R. F. D.  
Charlotte, Mich.



# GOVERNOR PHIL LA FOLLETTE: POPULIST OR FASCIST?

By A Wisconsin Correspondent

"I will lead."  
In this vein Governor Philip Fox La Follette, nourished since childhood by his faith in his own high destiny as a political leader, last week at Madison, Wis., launched the new national political party — National Progressives of America, Inc. — which apparently he hopes will carry him to the presidency in 1944.

Canny in his choice of time and place, astute and colorful in his showmanship, and ambiguous in his program, the 41 year old chief executive of Wisconsin offered himself as troubled America's leader.

His program, such as he now chooses to reveal is couched in terms so general that it is full of double meanings. In brief, it is a highly emotional appeal to both left and right—to labor and capital—and those points where an honest facing of the facts would reveal the mutual antagonisms of left and right, Phil's program takes refuge in mysticism.

In his indictment of the New Deal's scarcity program—which indictment he now borrows lock, stock and barrel from the Socialists—La Follette is clear and sound.

He is forthright and convincing when he describes Republicans' lack of a program.

These criticisms he made ably in the 100-minute speech April 28 when he announced birth of his new party. But concerning his program he sidestepped thus:

"What we believe and what we propose is so clear, and so fundamental it can be told without words. It is expressed in a symbol."

That symbol is a blue X in a field of white, enclosed in a red circle.

The X, according to Phil, denotes the marking of a ballot; also, the multiplication sign, signifying an increase in wealth. The circle denotes the unity which Phil would bring to America.

Put into words, the symbol becomes the new party's slogan: "Multiply wealth through courageous use of the ballot."

### Borrowed from Socialists, but Misrepresents

Correctly La Follette sees that unless the national wealth is increased—unless the New Deal's program of artificial scarcity is reversed—a hungry people may pawn their liberty in a desperate bid for security. Idle men, idle machines, and idle money must be put to work so that we may produce more and enjoy more.

Here his debt to socialist theory is unmistakable. But how to do it?

"There are those people who will continually ask, 'How can we put people to work—how can this be done?' These people will never be satisfied. . . . They bicker so much over details, they have no energy left for action."

In other words, don't ask questions or you will be an obstructionist. "We seek only those who come with complete conviction and without reservation. The movement that unites America must itself be united."

Here his movement acquires the overtones of a fascist philosophy.

Phil La Follette is, of course, no fascist. Not now. He believes passionately in democracy and freedom. Only

### X Stands For The Unknown

An X in a circle is the symbol chosen by Phil La Follette for his new party.

All high school students of simple algebra know that X stands for the unknown.

X is the fitting symbol for the new party's program, as well as for its future.

It is possible, in Phil's struggle for power, that X may get bent into the shape of a swastika.

he wants to be the leader, he doesn't welcome criticism, and he appears at times to confuse his own ambitions with the destiny of the people.

He knows that what he calls the old-fashioned capitalism has outlived its day. He has been critical of it since as a child he learned progressive politics from his crusading father, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Sr. But he shrinks from the socialist alternative. Phil wants no class party, as he has repeatedly made clear. Not a farmer-labor party, but a progressive party, trying to unite all classes, is his political vehicle.

With these his views, his choice of X as his party's symbol is perhaps more fitting than he intended.

All high school students of algebra know that X stands for the unknown.

And X, the unknown, denotes both the program and the future of Phil's party. Phil and his followers MAY be absorbed by the farmer-labor forces. His analysis of our troubles, borrowed from the Socialists, may yet lead him to a socialist conclusion.

It is also possible, that in his struggle for power, the X may get bent into the shape of a swastika.

The National Progressives of America, who already carry certain overtones of fascism, may evolve into an American version of a fascist party—all the time damning fascism as a foreign danger—and Phil La Follette, fired by an intense personal ambition and favored, like Mussolini, Mosley and Doriot, with a radical background, may yield to the Fuehrer temptation.

Time alone will tell whether Phil's movement will take a socialist or a fascist direction. No doubt persons of each inclination will join his party. Its appeal is that broad and that unclear. Workers and farmers will be wooed by the past reputation of the La Follettes, father and sons, by the well advertised progressive legislation of Wisconsin, and by the "abundance" argument.

At the same time potential fascists will be attracted by the centralized leadership, by the assumption that capitalism can yet be made to work through a "government of action by the crusading nationalism, and by the approach to mysticism. With less cause the La Follette movement in the past has nurtured avowed fascists like Newton Jenkins of Chicago.

Yet, though only the coming events of history can reveal the influence and the eventual course of the National Progressives, a study of the manner in which the new party was launched, and what Phil said and left unsaid in his Madison speech, will throw much light on probable trends.

### New Party Was Well Timed

Independent liberals like Senator Norris, New Deal Democrats, and the Communists have been quick to charge that the launching of the new party splits the

progressive forces now grouped around Roosevelt. The Communists bespeak the liberals' fears more forcibly than the liberals themselves. As the Sunday Worker: "La Follette and La Guardia would not run ahead of the parade." Browder scorns La Follette and his followers as "these impetuous people."

They mistake Phil's shrewdness. Phil's political break with Roosevelt is no sudden decision. It was carefully planned over many months, and has taken definite form since the beginning of the new year in the nine years old depression.

Though still young years Phil La Follette is far older in political experience than almost any New Dealer, including the President. He realizes that Roosevelt is fast slipping in popular prestige and that his policies can not long stem an even worse depression. Phil has no thought of going down with the tide.

He prefers to make a break with Roosevelt before other New Deal supporters do, because he is convinced that he will thus demonstrate his foresight and his claim to leadership. He sees that the political realignment is inevitable; he will not wait for the Tories themselves to determine the new line of forces to their own advantage, but will have a hand himself to his advantage.

The analogy of the Republican party was implied by Phil when he appeared the present time to the years shortly before the War. The only other speaker at the Madison rally, Judge Alvin C. Reis, who presided, went further and used the analogy to claim victory in 1944. Argued Judge Reis, the Republican party, born also in Wisconsin, at Ripon, Wis., in 1854, became a second-party in 1856, dealing a death blow to the Whigs, and came to power with Lincoln in 1860.

Contrary, then, to the protests of the timid liberals, La Follette is convinced that his choice of time is uncommonly shrewd. Certainly it was true of the place and the manner. During the past week, the governor made his break with New Dealers in four state wide radio hook-ups. In each talk ending in a note of suspense like a serial thriller. In the first talk he invited those, who shared his views to "come a mass meeting in Madison" to help determine what to be done.

The rally was skillfully stage-managed by Wisconsin's youthful and ambitious adjutant general, Ralph Inmell, who marshalled the national guard against the far-

### UNFAIR TO SOCIALISTS, SAID CONG. AMLIE

Madison, Wis. Congressman Thomas A. Amlie (FLPF) told newspapers that while he considered a third party inevitable, he feared that the new party (National Progressives of America) would cause a split in the Progressive ranks in Wisconsin.

"I believe the Socialists will probably withdraw from the Progressive ranks in the state because the governor in speech did not have much for them," Amlie stated.

The Progressive Congressman said he agreed with much of what the governor said but believed the chief executive was unfair to Socialists in his talk.

ment was Walter Reuther, militant leader of the powerful West Side locals. The unity caucus backed Reuther but the Communists in the group fought bitterly against this endorsement. Unity was supporting Adolph Germer for secretary-treasurer.

Attempts by the Communists to get Germer to run for chairman had failed but at Lansing additional pressure was brought to bear from other sources as well as the CP and finally Germer accepted. Thomas and Reuther both withdrew in his favor.

Despite the division in the unity ranks at this point, a unanimous decision was reached to put up Victor Reuther for secretary-treasurer and to refuse to yield on this point. Dick Leonard was the Martin-Frankensteen nominee. An effort to reach some agreement between the unity and "progressive" caucuses was made but did not succeed.

### Rank and File Rebel

When the final day's session opened, soon after the decision to run Victor Reuther, the Communists at the convention were already campaigning for Leonard. There was a hue and cry raised

by Communists who could not swallow this doublecross. Finally, the CP leadership was forced to issue unusual orders—members from non-UAW local were to support Leonard; CP members from UAW locals were to be released from discipline on the question but were urged by the Communist party to support Leonard.

Leonard won. Reuther received 182 of about 600 votes, but they do not believe that the spite opposition from the Communist Party and the officialdom of the CIO.

The original unity group, with the CP—commanded a majority at the convention. But when the Executive Board members were elected, the unity nominees for three of the five places were defeated.

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A militant program is sought. Today this means a well-planned, united and militant fight against wage cuts, an extensive struggle for the needs and the rights of the unemployed, and an effective drive to organize competitive shops.

### A Vague Effort to Preserve Capitalism

The economic program of the National Progressives remains largely shrouded in mystery. La Follette spoke at length on the need of converting an economy of scarcity into an economy of abundance, and soundly argued that liberty would be destroyed by a shrinking capitalism. But even Republicans and Democrats can make these arguments, and proclaim, as did Phil, the goal of "a definite, decent annual income for all."

### Foreign Policy: Isolationist and Imperialist

In his foreign policy, Phil is more explicit. He is isolationist and an advocate of what is apparently intended as imperialism for the Western hemisphere.

"We believe that this hemisphere—all of it—was set aside by our Creator for the ultimate destiny of man. Here—a vast continent was kept virgin for centuries. Here it was ordained that man should work out the final act in the great drama of life. From the Arctic to Cape Horn let no foreign power trespass. Our hemisphere was divinely destined to evolve peace, security and plenty. It shall remain inviolate for that purpose."

And: "Whatever dreams of a better world there be—their fate rests with our people. In America alone is the vigor, the vitality, the vision, the stamina, the courage to fight it out no matter how long it takes.

"Americans! Here and now, for the first time anywhere on earth we see tonight the common man's answer to the black plague of the twentieth century."

### Labor Party Must Be Pushed Independently

American Workers and farmers may be less certain, that the Revelation of the road to their Divine Mission was made "for the first time anywhere on earth" at Madison, Wis., on April 28.

Until a more concrete program is added to the exhortation they must in their own way proceed with the task of building a national farmer labor party. Phil's

break with the New Deal may accelerate the trend toward a new political alignment. But Phil's new party is not the party that the times require. Phil and his followers may find a place in a national farmer-labor party, and may even render valuable service—but not as self appointed leaders who hide contradictory policies behind mystical appeals.

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor party, the American Labor Party of New York, and even the Commonwealth Federation of Washington—for all their shortcomings—are more dependable instruments for the emancipation of the workers than the new National Progressives of America.

Socialists and their friends in the unions need to push more actively than ever the agitation for a genuine labor party. They must take the stand that if the labor movement and the forces represented by La Follette are to join hands, Phil must come to the labor movement—not labor to him. They have the task of spreading this view to every union member, and to every progressive farmer, white collar worker and professional.

### How Not To Organize A Workers' Movement

MAYNARD KRUEGER

Member N. E. C., Socialist Party

Phil La Follette is not a fascist, nor a semi-fascist, nor a pseudo-fascist—not yet. But does the man make the movement, or does the movement make the man? If he was deliberately launching the beginnings of a fascist movement, he would take his cues from Hitler and Mosley, Coughlin and Newton Jenkins, and do it this way:

1. Organize it from the top down, not from the bottom up.
2. Let the principles and platform be written by the leader.
3. Incorporate the organization, register the name, and trade mark the symbol in 48 states before any convention is held.
4. Declare resoundingly for mother, home, and fireside, and "the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience."
5. Condemn fascism, communism, and "old fashioned capitalism."
6. Condemn socialism by misrepresenting it.
7. Declare for Western hemisphere imperialism only, and its manifest destiny to save civilization.
8. Demand collective action and private enterprise, collective enterprise, and private initiative, public control of private ownership, or production for use at a profit.
9. Avoid having the movement controlled by mass organizations of workers and farmers.
10. Get a symbol, which, like Caesar's wife, can mean all things to all men.
11. Assume the democratic manner by asking everybody for advice, but take only what agrees with the leader's plans.
12. And when anyone asks, "How can we put people to work—how can this be done?" answer "Such people will never be satisfied. What we believe is so clear that it can be told without words."

# Frankenstein Vs. Martin In The Auto Union

By BEN FISCHER

DETROIT — There is much talk in the official family of the auto workers of a schism between Richard T. Frankensteen, a vice president of the UAWA, and Homer Martin, international president. This has gone so far that statements have been issued in the public press; one by Martin containing veiled attacks on Frankensteen and an answering statement by Frankensteen.

The form of this growing struggle is a "program to end factionalism," which Frankensteen has issued. This program would end factionalism by the vicious bureaucratic method of stamping out anyone who disagrees with the international officers. It outlaws caucuses and provides for discipline against anyone who attacks international officials. Inherent in the program is the effort to shift decisive power in the union from

Martin to someone else, presumably Frankensteen. The entire program if carried into effect would leave the union with one caucus and one caucus only—the international office machine.

Much discussion is taking place in the higher circles regarding the motivating factors. It is an open secret that Frankensteen aspires to become lieutenant governor of Michigan; there is also rumor of his aspirations to become president of the UAWA.

### Board Meets

The program proposed by Frankensteen is scheduled to be one of the important factors in the deliberations of the General Executive Board session beginning Monday in Detroit.

At the same time that talk of division in the official family gathers momentum, there are clear indications that the Communist party has made an alliance with Frankensteen. Some

even charge that it is the Communist who are the inspiration behind Frankensteen's new program and tactic. Not only is this charge encouraged by Communist Party members endorsing the Frankensteen line and by the determination of the CP to "get" Martin for his position against "collective security," but the events at the Michigan CIO convention held in Lansing two weeks ago virtually dispel doubt.

### Communist Doublecross

The Communists, who have been part of the unity caucuses in the UAWA, detoured its program, doublecrossed its policies and assured the Martin-Frankensteen forces of victory in the election of officers and an executive board at the state CIO gathering. Originally, R. J. Thomas, vice-president in charge of the Chrysler locals, had been the administration candidate for state CIO chairman. His oppo-

nent was Walter Reuther, militant leader of the powerful West Side locals. The unity caucus backed Reuther but the Communists in the group fought bitterly against this endorsement. Unity was supporting Adolph Germer for secretary-treasurer.

Attempts by the Communists to get Germer to run for chairman had failed but at Lansing additional pressure was brought to bear from other sources as well as the CP and finally Germer accepted. Thomas and Reuther both withdrew in his favor.

Despite the division in the unity ranks at this point, a unanimous decision was reached to put up Victor Reuther for secretary-treasurer and to refuse to yield on this point. Dick Leonard was the Martin-Frankensteen nominee. An effort to reach some agreement between the unity and "progressive" caucuses was made but did not succeed.

### Rank and File Rebel

When the final day's session opened, soon after the decision to run Victor Reuther, the Communists at the convention were already campaigning for Leonard. There was a hue and cry raised

by Communists who could not swallow this doublecross. Finally, the CP leadership was forced to issue unusual orders—members from non-UAW local were to support Leonard; CP members from UAW locals were to be released from discipline on the question but were urged by the Communist party to support Leonard.

Leonard won. Reuther received 182 of about 600 votes, but they do not believe that the spite opposition from the Communist Party and the officialdom of the CIO.

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### C. P. Rule or Ruin Policy

It is on the basis of this program, and the basic policy in-

herent in it, that Socialists approach the question of peace in the UAW. Deals between leaders, deals involving caucuses or political groups, or ruthless campaigns against critics will not bring peace but will bring greater factionalism or possible chaos and destruction to the auto union.

Efforts to doublecross the unity group and isolate the Socialists and other militant elements in the unity ranks, seem likely to prove a boomerang. The extensive following which the unity group has built up in the past year will not accept Frankensteen's leadership nor will they accept his program. Efforts by Communists to swing these union members into such a position can hardly succeed.

So certain is this, that the Communists did not even dare to introduce their program (which is Frankensteen's program too) into the unity caucus. Instead they sought and are seeking to destroy the unity group with Frankensteen's aid from the outside. They cannot "rule" and therefore there is a likelihood that they will try to "ruin."



SOCIALIST MAYOR HOAN of Milwaukee said this about La Follette's National Progressive Party: "I agree with La Follette's idea of government control of credit, but beyond that, the governor hasn't said anything. What's he going to do? What's his program? I am going to reserve judgment until I know what his program is."



# Socialists Stress Anti Imperialists Struggle In National Student Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

greater than collective security.

## C. P. Imperialist Banners

At the collective security strikes an attempt was made to fill the emotional gap left by the exclusion of the Oxford Pledge and a meaningless oath was administered whose clear implication was willingness to crusade against fascism under imperialist banners.

Fewer students participated than in the past few years due to the divisions in the ranks and the increasing drive toward war. It was commented by many older observers, however, that the thinning of ranks in the student anti-war movement is considerably less than that which occurred in 1916 and 1917.

There were only one or two high school strikes. In New York, where the A. S. U. policy of cooperation with the administration has been carried to its most absurd lengths, high school chapter are running peace assemblies at scattered dates in May, thus destroying effectively any connection with the national strike.

Following are typical reports sent to the CALL from schools in various parts of the country:

**LOS ANGELES, Cal.**—At Los Angeles Junior College, one strike meeting was held to endorse resolutions supporting the O'Connell Bill and collective security. An anti-war speaker was forbidden. Therefore 250 students held a supplementary strike meeting whose chairman was Socialist Lillian Buyeff. The meeting opposed Roosevelt's war preparations and took the Oxford Pledge.

**LEXINGTON, Ky.**—900 University of Kentucky students heard Paul Jones, noted anti-war fighter and chairman of the Socialist Party of Ohio, stress the program of the "Keep America out of War Committee" and oppose collective security at the Student Strike here. Joe Freeland, Socialist student and editor of the Kentucky Law Journal, was the student speaker. Classes were dismissed for the hour.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—1,000 Hunter College and C. C. N. Y. Business School students heard Norman Thomas, a member of the Building Service Union and student speakers at a meeting under the auspices of the Youth Committee against War in Madison Square. They almost unanimously took the Oxford Pledge. About 50 yards away was the Communist collective security meeting with about 1500 people including 600 Fur Floor Boys imported for the occasion. The rival meeting was necessitated by the refusal of the collective securityites to permit Norman Thomas or other Youth Committee representatives to speak at the strike.

## Publish Paper

At the main center of C. C. N. Y. 1,000 students demonstrated in Lewisohn Stadium under the leadership of the non-collective security forces in the college. Norman Thomas was the main speaker. Over 500 of those present took the Oxford Pledge. The participating groups published a four page newspaper called, "Student Action" which was distributed in the school for several days prior to the strike. Other advance publicity included a picket line of Hunter College girls, Student Council and Communist supporters met in the Great Hall.

At Brooklyn College rival meetings were held at opposite ends of the athletic field at both day and evening sessions. The anti-war strikes, held under the auspices of the Youth Committee and the Y. P. S. L. attracted

about 500 students each and an overwhelming majority took the Oxford Pledge. Speakers at both meetings included Joe Ludonici, chairman of the A. S. U., Arthur McDowell, Executive Secretary of Local New York Socialist Party, Brendan Sexton, Executive Secretary of the Workers Defense League, and Alvaine Hollister, Executive Secretary of the Youth Committee against War.

The collective security meeting at Brooklyn Day session was addressed by Earl Browder who presumed to advise American imperialism as to the best policy it could pursue. He urged investment of 5 billion dollars in China as the best means of solving our unemployed problem. His frank support of imperialism discredited him and his followers in the school. At Columbia University there were two demonstrations—one of 500 students supported by the Youth Committee and the Peace Council heard Norman Thomas speak. The other was a very small communist meeting.

## Boston Meeting

**BOSTON, Mass.**—The Boston Youth Peace Strike Committee conducted a parade in which 300 students and trade unionists participated.

The parade was participated in by the students from Simmons, Radcliffe and Portia Colleges, from Harvard and Boston Universities and Tufts Institute and by members of the Butchers and Ladies Garment Workers Unions.

Stretcher bearers carried a "private killed in action" and a "General X died in bed." Then came the United States Navy—a battered Eskimo kayak—on which was painted, "All the navy we need." Comrade Eileen O'Connor Lane led her young son, Roger, with a sign, "Babies for sale, 29c a pound."

The parade proceeded to the Boston Common where a crowd of 2500 students and clothing workers were waiting to join in the strike. The speakers included Rose Pesotta, International Vice-President of the I. L. G. W. U., Joe Coldwell, prison cell mate of Eugene Victor Debs and student Ted Taylor of Harvard, Trudy Tannyhill of Simmons. The chairman was John Swomley of Boston University.

Between speeches the Boston University Seminary Singers performed. Needles to say the speeches were all directed against support of any imperialist war.

The Communists turned out a few people who reenacted the Boston Tea Party by dumping cases marked "made in Japan" and "made in Germany" into the harbor.

## Tucker Smith Speaks

**ANN ARBOR, Mich.**—Tucker Smith, secretary of the Michigan Keep America out of War committee and Robert Morris Lovett were the main speakers at the U. of Michigan strike here. Over 1,000 students heard Smith attack American imperialism and collective security. Lovett spoke as a supporter of the Keep America out of War Congress, supported the Ludlow amendment and urged withdrawal of American armed forces from China.

**BERKELEY, Cal.**—At the University of California there were two strikes. One supported by the religious groups, the Student Peace Service and the Socialists and Trotskyites, had about 1,000 participating. The Communist meeting had about 3,000 participants.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—At George Washington U. strikers voted to support the National Keep America out of War Congress to be held in their city. The meeting was chaired by Simon Rottenberg, chairman of Local 2 of the United Federal

## More Industrial Victims

**POTTSVILLE, Pa.**—More miners were added to the long, black rolls of industrial deaths when a mine explosion at the St. Clair Coal Co. near here wiped out the lives of eight coal diggers and seriously injured ten others, April 27.

The gas explosion, caused by the criminal negligence of the coal company, threatened the lives of eight other miners who succeeded in making their escape from black damp which overfilled the mine following the blast.

A week ago forty-five miners lost their lives in a mine disaster near Grundy, Virginia.



THE ENTRANCE TO the Keen Mountain mine of the Red Jacket Coal Co. at Grundy, Va., from which rescue workers brought the charred bodies of 45 miners of the night shift who were killed by dust explosions.

# WHAT IS SOCIALISM

By GIUSEPPI BERTELLI

(Continued from last issue)

But capitalism did not, in fact, could not become more tolerable, and it rebuilt on the right what it was obliged to throw away on the left. And thus, slowly but surely, the majority became convinced they had been victims of a delusion and drew themselves aside, disillusioned, discouraged, pessimistic. As the ranks became thinner, those who remained began playing the ludicrous game of blaming each other for the catastrophe. Some proposed a tactic A, some a tactic B, some proposed an impossible populism, others an impossible standpatism, while still others proposed a transformation in a non-political unionism, an alliance with the capitalistic democracy, others an appeal for an immediate revolution . . . without revolutionists! Thus, of a party already great, we formed five, each necessarily impotent and each against the other four.

## We Must Create Socialists

Here is an incontrovertible truth: From Marx down to the last theorist of Socialism it is admitted, first, that the social problem cannot be solved but through the abolition of capitalism and the substitution therefor of a Socialist regime, and second, that Socialism cannot be substituted for capitalism unless a majority, or at least a large minority, of citizens understand Socialism, who accept Socialism and who want it, IT IS INCUMBENT UPON US TO MAKE, TO CREATE SOCIALISTS.

To understand Socialism is to become a Socialist. But if 999 in a thousand do not understand what it is, how can they turn Socialists? If we wish to substi-

Workers of America and leader of the Youth Committee against War in the city. Strikes also took place at American University Graduate School and at Georgetown.

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.**—Temple U. strikers saw the most realistic part of their strike in the skit given by the cast of "Pins and Needles" regarding the "Four Angels of Peace." Congressman Scott, ardent supporter of the Big Navy, spoke in support of collective security.

**BALTIMORE, Md.**—Jeanette Rankin, Congresswoman who voted against war in 1917, led several hundred Goucher College strikers.

tute for a capitalist regime, a Socialist one (and as Socialists we cannot help but desire this) we have to teach Socialism: what it signifies and what it proposes to those who know not. This very fundamental requisite has been all too slighted, continually occupied as we are with deploring capitalistic crimes, wars, fascism, injustices and ugly facts of all types, all flowing from the capitalist fountain head.

## The Class War

As it is impossible to convince a cat to abstain from eating a rat, so it is likewise impossible to convince a boss to abstain from exploiting his servant, a capitalist from exploiting his markets and a bourgeoisie the renunciation of fascism when their class interests dictate otherwise. Either we create Socialists, or we will not conquer capitalism.

Let us accept a self-evident truth: capitalism cannot be reformed, as such it can only be destroyed. Neither political and economic liberty, peace and fraternity, justice and equality, abolition of the exploitation of man by man, nor national security are contingent upon a capitalistic system, be it democratic or dictatorial. If we dedicate ourselves to this cause of education, and convince, by hundreds, by thousands, the men in all social classes, from the workers of the fields and factories, in the unions or not in the unions, the students in universities, the solution to the problem will be near.

Let us explain Socialism to those who do not know. Let us demonstrate that it is the only means for the abolition of all shame, all infamy, all injustice, from ignorance to poverty, from exploitation to war, from the tyranny of governments to the unhappiness of the multitude. We will construe, in that way, Socialism in the brains of the many, because to be a Socialist it is enough to simply know Socialism, and to be honest toward others and toward ourselves.

## We Must Recruit Soldiers

We have to recruit soldiers, soldiers who will know for what they are called to fight: In dedicating ourselves to this teaching the recruits will not be assembled in vain, but will form an imposing army for the conquest of a brilliant future. Let us continue our struggles for the transitory betterment of existence under capitalism, our anti-war activities, our opposition to

political reaction, and so of the rest of the concessions that is possible to wrest, now, from a moribund regime.

But in every meeting and in the columns of our newspapers let us always conclude these exhortations with the warning that the relief which is sought is only temporary, and that the ultimate enemy will in any case repay itself for its concessions at usurious rates, since they still control both the government and the market.

Let us explain that the final solution can only be obtained by the eventual abolition of capitalism and the succession of Socialism. This explanation is necessary and must be a constant one, since without the advent of Socialism there cannot be any deliverance worthy of the name.

## Away With Delusions

Let us not delude the workers with the possibility of honest capitalist governing officials, with capitalist democracies which may save them from capitalist fascism, or with capitalist reforms which may lead to a triumph of social justice, a possible justice without the abolition of the slavery of wages! At the close of each meeting, of each article, let us explain, let us teach Socialism. They will understand and will become Socialists. They will thus come with us to thicken the ranks of the fighters for the conquest of a true justice, of a true liberty, of a life worthy of being lived. Let us say to them as distinct from the teaching of christianity: Comrade, stranger or American, white or black, Socialism has not come to redeem you, it tells you that only by your efforts can you be redeemed, and that when you will. It points to the tactics to follow, the arms to use, the objective to attain. Decide yourself!

The men and women will understand, and will come.

Probably after forty-five years of Socialist activity, and after having assimilated as much Socialist philosophy as my intellectual strength has permitted, I may yet be in error. But my observation in the past and my verification in the present assure me I am close to the truth. Thus, to his comrades, an old but not yet tired Socialist gives this counsel in honesty and in absolute good faith.



# Socialist Resolution On The Labor Party

Adopted By The National Convention, Socialist Party, U.S.A., Kenosha, Wis., April 23, 1938

The Socialist Party of the United States has always advocated independent political action on the part of the worker. It advocates today, as it has in the past, that the labor movement launch a labor party. Nevertheless, it understands that only a revolutionary Socialist Party can successfully lead and prepare the working class for the struggle against war and fascism and for the conquest of power by the workers and their allies to establish a Socialist society. The Socialist Party, therefore, declares that it must maintain and strengthen its party organization and its independent forces regardless of what development takes place in the field of political action.

A labor party, resting primarily upon the trade union organizations, cannot take the place of the Socialist Party. A labor party is in general reformist in action because it is concerned primarily with the improvement of the conditions of the workers within the framework of capitalist society.

The rising class struggle in the United States, bringing the masses of working people more and more sharply into conflict with the forces of capitalism, political as well as economic, finds its political expression in the desire of the more militant workers to enter the electoral arena with their trade unions against the capitalist parties.

## LABOR PARTY A PROGRESSIVE MOVE

The formation of a labor party would be a progressive move in America. It would help to break the workers away from the old parties. It would help to develop among the workers a greater feeling of independence, power and determination to fight for labor's interests. It would train working people in organization, discipline, solidarity and tend to reveal to them the class nature of the capitalist state.

A labor party, to serve this purpose, must be completely independent of the capitalist parties. In modern society the class nature of a party is not determined merely by its leadership but by its basic program and activities and by its active control. Unless the political program of a party is definitely working class as opposed to the owning class, and unless the control of such a party is definitely invested in a movement free from the direct influence of the owning class, such a party is a capitalist party.

Whenever such a movement becomes formidable, it is a simple thing for the forces of capital to gain domination over its activities by financial contributions and political deals. Only a party controlled by the labor movement and engaged in a consistent struggle against the owning class will be able to avoid being whipped into the service of the owning class.

## MUST BREAK FROM CAPITALIST PARTIES

The Socialist Party will work consistently to lead all labor political movements into channels independent from capitalist parties. This is the only course which will make it possible for such movements to serve the purpose of advancing the workers toward class-consciousness.

The labor political forces will not move inevitably into independent action. The decline of capitalism and the danger of reaction the world over both tend to draw the workers toward a defensive position where their major thought is not directed to achieving the things which they want and which are rightfully theirs but rather to defeating "main enemies" by alliances with "lesser foes." This fundamental attitude has given rise to the people's front movement directed not toward strengthening the workers in their fight for a work-



Only independent working class political action can hope to overcome such all too common scenes as the one above.

ing class program but rather toward helping the "better" capitalists fight "bad" capitalists. The current Roosevelt depression with its wage and relief cuts and steadily mounting tide of misery among the workers has strengthened temporarily this tendency toward defensive rather than offensive action.

Especially because of this situation, it is more necessary than ever before that those within the labor movement who favor a labor party independent of the capitalist parties work aggressively for their program. Not only is the People's Front or so-called Democratic Front inadequate in the fight against capitalism, but it serves no progressive purpose. It does not train the workers to act together but to act with capitalists. It fails to prepare the workers for Socialism. Far from aiding the fight against fascism, it makes this fight more difficult by weakening the independence of the workers and making the anti-fascist struggle dependent on the "democratic" sections of the owning class, a group which inevitably succumbs to those needs of capitalism which lead to fascism.

## ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

On the side of the advocates of an independent labor party there are important objective forces. The logic of militant industrial unionism is independent political action. The industrial unions in the mass production industries, such as steel, auto, rubber, oil, coal, aluminum, etc., are locked in combat with the most powerful forces of capitalism.

Liberal politicians cannot consistently play the role of impartiality in the struggle between the great mass production unions and the giant industrialists. The pressure from the industrialists and finance capital is too great. Big business owns America's press, radio, principal political parties and the dominant forces in every walk of life. Unionism of a militant character is enormously expensive for these great industrialists and financiers. They are capable of exerting a pressure which smashes through the sham liberalism of the capitalist politicians.

Mass production unions are necessarily built along militant lines. They include workers who take great pride in their work and organized strength. These unions are freeing millions of American workers from virtual serfdom. The desire for unionism and for independence is greater here than anywhere else in the American working class.

This factor can be utilized by the advocates of independent political action.

## COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party has become one of the best organized and most determined opponents of independent political action by labor. The forces in officialdom of the labor movement aligned with Roosevelt and the New Deal are compelled to take a similar position. Therefore, the Socialist Party alone assumes the political leadership of the struggle for genuine labor political action. The Socialist Party, therefore, cannot be content merely to go along with labor party movements but must lead in the fight for independence on the political field.

The fundamental reason for the New Deal attitude of comparative friendliness to labor is its perspective. The New Deal is interested in preserving the capitalist system. While individual capitalists think mainly in terms of immediate profit and commercial advantage, the New Deal originally encouraged labor's efforts to secure greater purchasing power because it understood that only that method could alleviate the depression and allow capitalism to stabilize itself in a world facing economic collapse.

The perspective of the New Deal is expressed even more clearly now in the present international situation. Because the New Deal is tied to the defense of capitalism and capitalism breeds war, the New Deal has become a streamlined instrument for war preparations.

## THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE

The New Deal and the Communist Party are both attempting to strengthen the war machine. Both seek to create the greatest possible unity in the nation in the face of war—unity in support of that war. This gives additional impetus to the drive against a labor party since such a party would encourage an independent expression of the workers on the question of war. A labor party would be an important instrument of education and action in the fight against war. This is especially true in the light of the experience made available by the World War. The slogans around which a new war will be fought will strike a familiar ring. They will remind too many people of 1914 and 1917; too many people have seen through the lies of these slogans. They will hesitate before they are fooled again.

The Socialist Party, therefore, cannot divorce its activities on

the political field from its conception of the anti-war struggle. It must try to promote the independence of the working class and all its organizations not only for historic reasons but also in the light of the immediate aspects of the anti-war struggle.

## STATEMENT OF POLICY

In accordance with these principles the Socialist Party declares its policy as follows:

1—Wherever labor organizes its own party under its own banners and its own control, the Socialist Party will explore actively and sympathetically the possibility of membership in it on terms consistent with the advancement of Socialism which requires as an irreducible minimum the right of the party to maintain its own identity and its work for Socialism, and ITS RIGHT TO RUN SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES AGAINST CAPITALIST CANDIDATES.

2—Wherever there is a labor slate or other arrangement short of a labor party whereby political support is given to candidates of the working class, not on capitalist party tickets, responsible only to labor organizations and the carrying out of a sound labor program, the Socialist Party will give it wholehearted support. It will not only work for the election of such candidates or tickets but will point out the significance of such action in the light of general labor party developments.

3—Wherever there are no organized beginnings of independent working class political action, the Socialist Party by its political campaign and its work within the unions will lead in arousing and inspiring workers for such political action. It will sympathetically encourage beginnings of independent working class action and seek to guide its development

into a true labor party completely independent of capitalist parties in control, policy and candidates.

## FARMER-LABOR ALLIANCE

The success of independent working class political action requires a political alliance with working farmers who are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity for a new political alignment. The Socialist Party will strive to enlarge labor parties into farmer-labor parties under conditions and policies that will make such parties instruments in the struggle for the co-operative commonwealth.

Concrete arrangements for the carrying out of this program of political co-operation with non-socialist groups in accordance with this resolution are, between conventions, subject to the approval first of the state committee in organized states and thereafter the NEC.

Just as the labor movement generally is subjected to certain pressures in the present period, pressures which grow out of the war situation, the danger of fascism and the decline of capitalism, so also the Socialist Party is subjected to such pressures. Only if the Socialist Party were a sterile sect, which did not actively participate in the life of the working class movement, would it be free from such pressures. Because it understands this, the Socialist Party believes that its own integrity as well as the general cause of independent labor political action requires a firm policy in the face of extreme compromises of labor on the political field. The Socialist Party itself attempts to build up counter-pressures to make easier the free development of the progressive forces in the labor movement.

# MAY DAY AND LABOR

By ROY REUTHER

Member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party

May Day in 1938 represents a challenge to militant labor. The great movement of industrial unions, built primarily in the past two years, faces its first economic crisis.

The growth of unionism and solidarity among mass production workers in America has given new hope to the forces of progress throughout the world.

The efforts of employers to force wage cuts and speedup should be answered on May Day—with labor's greatest weapon—SOLIDARITY.

The drive of the national administration towards a new and disastrous war for profits threatens the very life of our great labor movement. A war of imperialism means the end of the rights of labor. The May Day plans put into effect would destroy the entire freedom and independence of labor organization.

May Day 1938 should mark a new determination to maintain labor's gains, to extend labor organization and to keep America out of war.

Warm Socialist Greetings to the  
**SOCIALIST CALL** on the  
Occasion of  
**MAY DAY**

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# A Review Of Current Workers' Literature

**"Unions Face the Depression"**  
Published by Socialist Party of the U. S. A., 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 16 pp. 5 cents. Reviewed by Joel Seidman.

In "Unions Face the Depression" the Socialist Party has made available a simple and concise discussion, in question and answer form, of some of the leading problems now facing the American working class.

The pamphlet shows clearly how the lagging of wages behind production causes depressions. It shows how capitalism, while increasing our capacity to produce wealth, makes less use of that capacity. Socialism is pointed to as the goal, and the distinction between Socialist and Communists is made clear.

A plea for A. F. of L.—C. I. O. unity is one of the highlights of the pamphlet. Particularly in view of the new depression is it necessary for unity to be achieved, but without sacrificing the principle of industrial unionism in the basic mass production industries.

Unions will be of greatest service to their members, Socialists believe when the rank and file workers have the greatest degree of control over their organization. Workers' education will help to prepare union members to function intelligently and effectively.

Widespread use of "Unions Face the Depression" will help new union members think through some of the most important problems confronting them.

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## "The Lonely Man" Auto Union Play, Set For May 19th

DETROIT, Mich.—"The Lonely Man," by Howard Koch, will be first production of the UAW Players, the United Automobile Workers' newly formed dramatic group. This play, which has been produced by Federal Theater groups in both Chicago and New York, is a new pro-labor drama based on the early life of Abraham Lincoln. The date set is May 19; the place, Deutsches Haus, Detroit.

Less than a year ago the UAW set up its educational department. At first this concerned itself with directing inter-local athletics and with forming classes in shop stewardism and other subjects of particular interest to union members.

### Radio Program

Then in June 1937, the union contracted with a local radio station, WJBK, for a fifteen minute daily broadcast and a half hour on Sundays. This was the first time in America a union has made any considerable use of radio to direct its organizational activities and to instruct its members in matters of policy and current affairs.

The week's program includes dramatizations of labor history; workers' drama; workers' world news (dramatized labor news); speeches by both local and out of town celebrities; and an amateur night in which members of the UAW locals participate.

In case of strikes, the radio has proved most useful in broadcasting appeals for pickets in summoning members to mass meetings, and for announcing elections, entertainments and so forth.



UNION REGISTRATION of Republic Steel strikers at the Cleveland office of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as instructions were due to arrive regarding the manner in which to proceed in obtaining reinstatement ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. 2,000 registered.

## Negro Committee Sponsors Affair

NEW YORK—Plans for a gala affair on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Negro Labor Committee and the Negro Labor Assembly are underway here.

Sponsors of the affair announced that a celebration will take place in the spacious auditorium of the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th street, the night of May 21.

Several skits from the popular Labor Stage success "Pins and Needles" will be presented along with some of the leading figures from stage and screen. Dance music will be furnished by Giffith's famous Valhalla orchestra.

An attractive journal will be published in connection with the anniversary affair.

Officers of the Negro Labor Committee are: Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman; Phillip Kipp, treasurer; Winnifred Gittens, financial secretary, and Noah C. A. Walter Jr., organizer. Several A. F. L. and C. I. O. unions are affiliated with the committee.

## THE NEGRO UNIONIST

By FRANK R. CROSSWAITH  
Dedicated to the Negro Union Man and to the Negro Labor Committee on Its Second Anniversary  
Thus, as a little giant here he stands Holding aloft in toil-torn hands the key to Equality and justice, as a union man.

Now he moves forward, to plow with Ebonied hands rough and strong, Ground which tyrants have soaked with the Red blood of all working men; Over the long stretch of centuries.

Lashed with the whip of slavery, And bent with the honest toil, Broken, crushed, and robbed, left On the rack to bleed and die; Remembered not by those who exploit him.

Cold as an iceberg though he be, Or slaving still in mine or factory; Millions of his kin and class will one day March, and march to final victory. In the fell clutch of circumstance, Tormented by hunger and hate, Toiling from sunrise until late, Existing only to be exploited; he vows now to Emerge triumphant with his class and race.

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**HEARTBREAK HOUSE**  
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**We Are with You in Your Aggressive and Militant Fight for Socialism in Our Time!**

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A Cutter Charles Siegle	I. Goze	M. Weiss
A Friend A. Lieberman	A Friend of the Call William Kunitz	W. Weiss
A Friend A. Lieberman	A Friend Al Skurnick	Helen Koenig
		V. Augenstein
		I. Sivck

**HEARTY MAY DAY GREETINGS TO THE SOCIALIST CALL!**

Workmen's Circle, Branch 209  
J. ROSEN, Secretary

Branch 1032, Y. C. L. A.

YPSL Functional Circle, Y. C. L. A.

Jewish Branch, Socialist Party  
I. Negin, Chairman  
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**"ONE OF THE BEST MUSICAL SHOWS OF THE YEAR, WITTY, FRESH"**—Atkinson, N. Y. Times  
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# Building Socialism

The convention is over. The party has made decisions on policy for the next two years.

Unitedly, the membership should rally behind them. **KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR** Every worker should urge support to the May 30th anti-war congress in Washington. Send delegates. Raise funds. Popularize the drive to Keep America Out of War.

**REUNIFY THE LABOR MOVEMENT** Every worker should drive for unity between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. on the basis of industrial unionism in the mass production industries and continuation of the drive to organize the unorganized.

**DON'T SCAB AT THE BALLOT BOX** Every worker should fight for independent labor political action. No support to capitalist party candidates! Build a strong labor party controlled by labor, serving labor and fighting the bosses' parties.

**BUILD THE SOCIALIST PARTY** Every worker who means business in the fight for labor emancipation belongs in the Socialist Party. Only a strong Socialist Party will insure a successful labor movement.

**NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE**  
(By decision of the N. A. C., a summary of the decisions of the N. A. C. will be carried regularly in the CALL. They will appear in this column.)

The N. A. C. met April 30 with Comrades Allard, Garden, Hamilton, Krueger, Porter and Burt present.

The N. E. C. at their meeting in Kenosha ordered a new pamphlet to be prepared setting forth the position of the Socialist Party on vital issues as shown by convention decisions. It was decided to take steps to get this out at once.

Plans were made to make available for locals and branches the convention decisions. Each local or branch should arrange a membership meeting for the consideration of the convention action. Following the membership meeting, a series of open meetings should be held to present the Party's position as reached by the convention. Special suggestions will be prepared by the national office for these meetings.

The report of the organization committee was carefully considered and the national office was instructed to proceed as rapidly as possible on these plans.

The anti-war work was considered and the N. A. C. asked all locals, branches and sections to immediately throw their support back of the Anti-War Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., May 28-30. Delegates should be sent from every local, branch and section of the Party. In addition, Socialists are expected to do everything they can to have other groups send delegates.

The full power of the Party is to be thrown with the drive to aid Spain. The special committee working on the item of Trade Union Unity reported and gave evidence of important work being done in that field.

The N. A. C. made special plans to report fully to the Party all developments on Labor and Farmer-Labor activities throughout the country. In the meantime comrades are urged to be active in efforts to secure independent political action by workers in building a Labor Party along the line of the convention decisions.

**MAINE**  
This state is one of the first to swing into action following the national convention.

Carl Godfrey was nominated for Governor and Howard Penley for State Senator from the Third Congressional District. A vigorous campaign is now under way to get the necessary signatures for the petition for these candidates.

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
**NEW KENSINGTON**—Following the convention the Local makes plans to go ahead on convention pledges. They are active in the Local Keep America Out of War Committee and are working for a strong delegation to the Anti-War Congress.

**COLORADO**  
Comrade Whitehead reports an ever growing interest of people in the Socialist position and program.

**KANSAS**  
The Comrades are making plans for the coming political campaign. Comrade Ida Beloff, accomplished campaigner and speaker for Socialism, will be the candidate for Governor.

## ON THE CO-OP FRONT Milwaukee Cooperatives

**PETER WARTIAINEN, JR.**

"The Socialist Party will begin the job of establishing public ownership of the large scale industries such as banking, electric, power, insurance, mining, and transportation, communications and the trustified industries, and will extend the process of socialization as rapidly as possible until unearned income in the form of rent, interest and dividends, and profit, is finally abolished.

"The consumers' cooperative movement has offered another proof of the practicality and desirability of production for use and not profit. In the coming years in the United States, the movement faces genuine possibilities of growth and influence. Socialists should study the cooperative movement and become active in it."

Thus the "Socialist Handbook" states in no uncertain terms that it is opposed to the profit system, recognizes that the cooperative movement is a desirable non-profit method of transacting business and urges its members to become active supporters of the movement.

**Milwaukee Co-Ops**  
A visit to Milwaukee, one of the Socialist strongholds in America, we find a Socialist movement that has existed as a powerful social force for decades in the city, but only an embryonic cooperative movement recently started not by the official Socialist Party but by individual members and non-members.

Cooperation is too slow and insignificant a method for many a Socialist to bother with. As one member put it "I never yet saw a cooperative that was honest." And on the strength of the fact he never became acquainted with this phase of Socialist activity he condemned it. Municipal, state and national socialization are the things these "practical" party members dream of. They never seem to figure how far away the Socialist control of our government and the industries are.

Typical of many persons idea of Cooperation is the venture of the Socialist Mayor Daniel Hoan into cost-plus selling after the world war. Prices of daily necessities were exorbitant and as the city council would not attempt to control them the Mayor with personal finances purchased goods at wholesale prices. Than with city trucks, men and other facilities which he duly paid for he distributed goods almost at



**CHICAGO**  
South Side Labor Forum—Auspices Committee on Labor Education, International Brotherhood of Red Caps  
Tuesday, May 10—Paul Douglas, "Labor and Unemployment Compensation."  
Tuesday, May 17—Maynard Krueger and Ethel Stevens, symposium on "Collective Security and War."  
Tuesday, May 24—Jra Latimer, "Labor and Civil Liberties."  
All meetings begin at 8 P. M.

## Wisconsin Federation Convention May 21

**MADISON, Wis.**—The Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation of Wisconsin will hold its first state convention Saturday and Sunday, May 21 and 22 at Madison, according to Henry Rutz, state secretary.

The convention will select a slate of candidates for state wide offices and for the United States Senate. Matters of organization and the adoption of an election platform will be up for consideration.

It is expected that at least one Socialist will be nominated on the state ticket this year.

cost. A court battle followed, the city claiming the little money that accrued. The mayor received the decision, but as his objective to bring prices down had been achieved he put the earnings into a trust fund for a similar move in the future.

### Rochdale Plan

The three cooperatives that are sound business ventures, and true to Rochdale principles of cooperation are the Midland Wholesale Warehouse Outlet, the People's Cooperative Association and the Milwaukee County Consumers Association. The former is a grocery and meat store, the latter a gasoline station.

Arthur Schmidt, an active Socialist is manager and was instrumental in organizing the gas station. The others, active in the organization of the other two co-ops have been leaders in their communities, but non-Socialists.

The Milwaukee County Consumers Cooperative Association has a union contract with the CIO Gasoline Station Attendants Union. The other two and the remaining smaller cooperative organizations have no union ties. On the whole the organized labor movement is indifferent or antagonistic to the idea of non-profit business in spite of the fact the American Federation of Labor endorses the movement and leading CIO officials have done the same.

### Consumer's Finance

In the field of consumer's finance the Commonwealth Mutual Bank can be cited as a successful experiment and numerous Credit Unions in many of the industrial concerns hold the germ of democratic consumers credit. The Postal employees

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RATES: 3 Mags, 25c, 5 cents per additional line.  
Minimum 1 Month.  
Deadline: Monday at 2 P. M.

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

**UPPER WEST SIDE BRANCH, 12 W. 87th Street, Apt. 312, N. Y. C.**  
Emma Hartos, Sec. Meets every 2 and 4 Wednesday.

**BRONX**  
5TH A.D. Meets every Wed. 7 West Burnside Ave. Harold Reisman, Sec'y.

**DETROIT**  
BRANCH ONE meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., 1110 West Warren.

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

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

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

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

Credit Union is one of the largest in the country.

Tangible advantages of the cooperative movement are difficult to determine yet, but most leaders feel they exist. Cooperation pulls one out of revolutionary and idealistic clouds to the practical business of distributing goods in a non-profit manner. It has enabled the Negroes to start to solve their own problems, by giving them their own store, which is the neatest and cleanest in its district. Cooperation is distributing back to its members patronage rebates, better quality goods and teaching workers how to democratically manage their own affairs.

### HAMILTON TAKES LEAVE

Al Hamilton has taken a leave of absence from his post as National Secretary of the Young Peoples Socialist League in order to devote his attention exclusively to anti-war work. Judah Drob was elected acting National Secretary.

**BUNDLE RATES**  
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**SOCIALIST CALL**  
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10 to 100.....2½c each  
100 to 300.....2c each  
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For Further Information Write to  
**WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND**  
714 Seneca Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Call Fund

Things are beginning to shape up for the "Socialist Call." There has been heartening response since our last report.

Heading the list is George K. Novick and his co-workers in New York City who have remitted around \$250.00 in the past four weeks. When George (our New York Call director) gets through collecting for several May Day greetings that are still outstanding he will have a big lead on the "Call" boosters in other parts of the country.

A surprise came through the mail a few days before the convention when our St. Louis comrades came through with a \$50 check which put Missouri over the top in the drive.

Harry Laidler, the amiable member of the N. E. C., stopped in our office during the convention long enough to add a ten spot to the Call's coffers.

Then two Jewish branches of the Party came through in fine shape. The Jewish comrades of Los Angeles remitted \$10 and a few day later Ben Fischer, Michigan state secretary, forwarded a \$16.00 contribution made by the Jewish branch of Detroit.

Ernest and Elizabeth Morgan of Yellow Springs, Ohio, came through with another \$20 contribution which makes a total of \$50 these loyal comrades have contributed since Jan. 1.

The Berks County section of the Party in Pennsylvania came through with \$10. Special mention, too, must be made of the \$2 contribution from Local Wichita, Kansas, and a five spot from Local Yorkville, N. Y.

Now turn your eyes to the figures below and check on how your state stands in the drive for funds to sustain the "Socialist Call."

State which have filled their quotas:

State	Quota	Amt. Rem.
Conn.	\$50.00	\$51.10
Ill.	150.00	109.80
Ky.	10.00	10.00
Md.	25.00	25.00
Mass.	150.00	150.00
Mo.	50.00	50.00
Neb.	5.00	5.00
N. M.	5.00	5.00
Ohio	75.00	89.80
R. I.	20.00	20.00

States that are lagging:

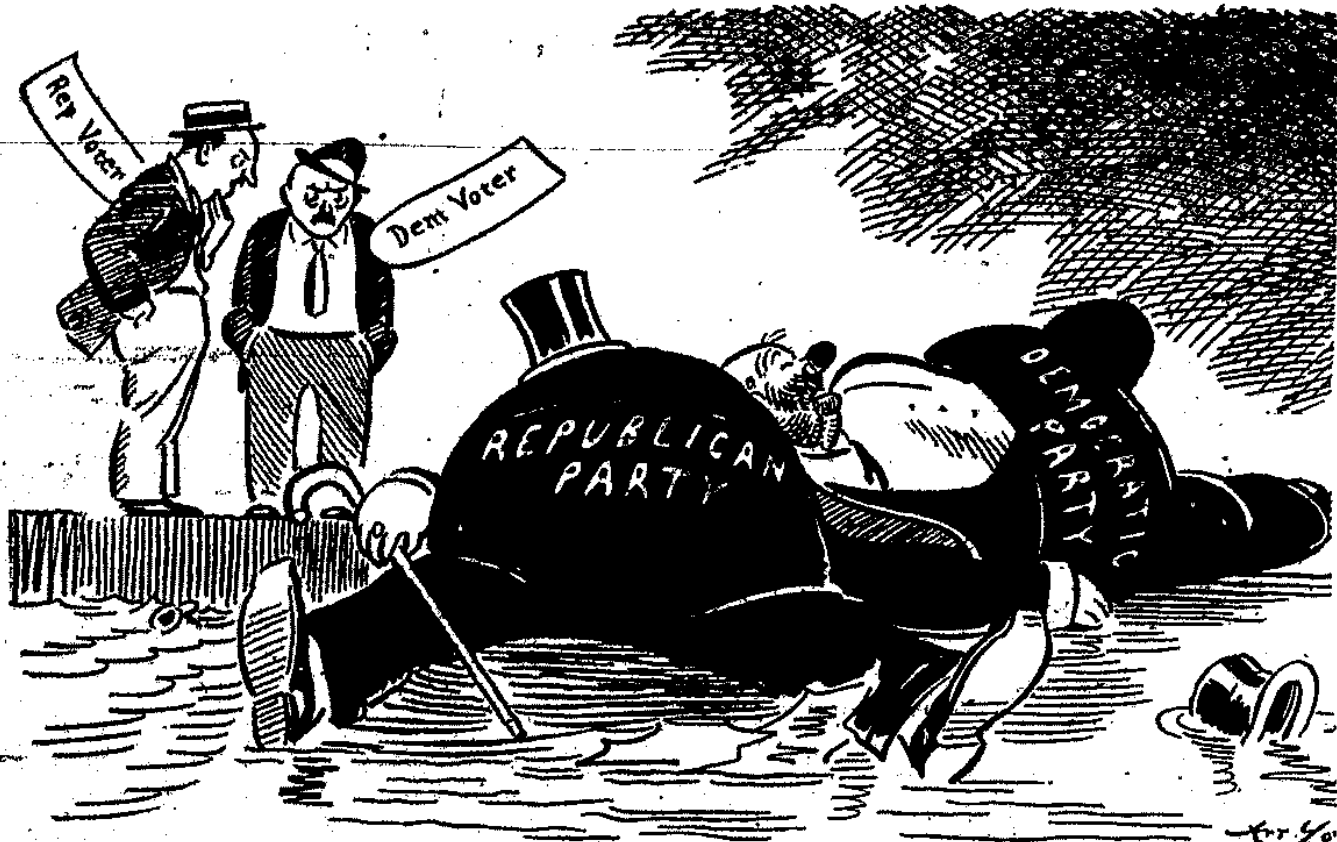
Cal.	\$50.00	\$40.10
D. C.	15.00	10.00
Ia.	5.00	3.00
Ind.	40.00	23.00
Kan.	25.00	*10.00
Me.	10.00	3.00
Mich.	150.00	105.00
N. H.	5.00	4.00
N. J.	75.00	15.00
New York	1,000.00	248.50
N. C.	5.00	2.00
Okla.	5.00	2.00
Ore.	15.00	9.00
Pa.	300.00	132.00
Texas	15.00	13.00
Utah	5.00	4.00
Va.	5.00	1.75
Wash.	25.00	3.00
W. Va.	5.00	1.50

No report:

Alabama	\$5.00
Arizona	5.00
Arkansas	5.00
Colorado	25.00
Florida	5.00
Georgia	5.00
Idaho	5.00
Louisiana	5.00
Minnesota	10.00
Mississippi	5.00
Montana	5.00
Nevada	5.00
North Dakota	5.00
South Carolina	5.00
South Dakota	5.00
Tennessee	10.00
Vermont	5.00
Wyoming	5.00

**SUPPORT JOBLESS**  
**MINNEAPOLIS**—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of Minneapolis recently adopted a resolution insisting that WPA workers who refused to work on projects of a military nature be not deprived of relief.





"Say, Bill, how long are we going to continue to vote for those parasites, anyhow?"

### 24 COAL OPERATORS FACE TRIAL MAY 16

Twenty-four Harlan county, Kentucky, coal mine executives, 23 law enforcement officers and 22 coal mining corporations will go on trial May 16, in the first criminal prosecution in Federal courts for depriving workers of rights guaranteed them by the National Labor Relations Act.

Facts in these cases were unworked by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. The Department of Justice, made the investigations and will prosecute. Reports are that the government's line of action will center around the Wagner Act, and a Civil War statute which makes it a criminal offense to conspire to prevent any citizen from enjoying "any rights or privileges secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States."

The Harlan county coal fields have been the scene of bloody struggles between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators for many years. In recent months the miners' union has made great strides in organizing thousands of non-union miners.

**PRESSMAN TESTIFIES**  
WASHINGTON — Describing the new Wagner-Healey bill (S. 3390 and H. R. 9745) to enforce collective bargaining by government contractors as "the most effective enforcement machinery for the National Labor Relations Act that we know of" Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel,

### Workmen's Circle Sponsors Concert

NEW YORK—The Workmen's Circle, largest Jewish labor fraternal order in the country, is sponsoring a concert for the benefit of the Jewish Victims of European Fascism, on Sunday, May 8, 8 p. m., at the City College Auditorium, 28th Street and Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.

The program and participating artists will consist of:

1. Sergei Radamsky—world-renowned tenor, recently returned from a successful concert tour of Europe and America.
2. Marie Radamsky—in a program of folk songs of many lands and in many tongues.
3. Gregory Hershman—outstanding pianist.
4. Lillian Shapiro—prominent dancer associated with Yiddish Art Theatre.
5. The Rebel Arts Chorus—40 voices in new labor and revolutionary songs.
6. Scenes from "Pins and Needles"—the smash labor musical of the season.
7. Elfrieda Bos-Mestechkin—concert master, Women's Symphony Orchestra.

testified this week before a House Judiciary sub-committee urging immediate passage of the

### Kentucky Teamsters' Trial Continued

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The case against Frank Kwallek, militant Teamsters organizer, and twelve other workers on a charge of "banding and confederating" growing out of a strike here last fall, has been continued until June 7.

Failure of sheriff's officers to summon important defense witnesses was the ground on which the court granted the continuance. Although the indictments were returned last November, only two of the defendants have ever been arrested, due to officials' fear of arousing working-class resentment here.

### Norwegians Favor Russian Union Affiliation

PARIS, France.—The International Federation of Trade Unions announced April 6 that its trade union affiliates in Spain and Norway had voted favoring the entry of the Russian unions into the international.

The trade union centre of Switzerland was reported to be opposed to the proposal. Spanish unions had no reservations, while Norway did not altogether agree with the Russian conditions for affiliation.

**Support Your Loyalist Comrades and Fellow Workers of Spain! Rush funds to Rose Shapiro, treasurer, Socialist Spanish Committee, 112 East 19th St., New York City.**

# COMMUNIST STOOGES BAR SHARECROPPERS FROM UNION MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard Kester, noted sharecropper organizer and member of the Executive Council of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, was denied the right to sit in on a session of the International Executive Board of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America by Communist stooges it was revealed today.

A motion to bar all persons not Executive Board members or office workers of the International was carried at the beginning of the Thursday afternoon session just before the arrival of Mr. John Brophy, National Director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who attended the meeting in order to hear a discussion of problems encountered by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union due to affiliation with the International.

The motion was obviously aimed at Mr. Kester since the only non-members present were he and Miss Evelyn Smith, office secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

### Kester's Statement

Howard Kester afterwards stated, "This isn't the first time a member of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union has been evicted. All of us are accustomed to being ordered out of meetings by Arkansas cotton planters, but I hardly expected to be asked to leave a meeting of the International Executive Board just before matters of vital importance to all members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union were introduced, especially since I am an officer and member in good standing of the organization which constitutes the most significant group affiliated with the Agricultural Workers International."

According to J. R. Butler, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and Vice-President of the UCAPAWA, "Howard Kester was barred from

the meeting because Don Henderson (a Communist) thinks he is the brains of the STFU."

### Had Presented Resolution

The S. T. F. U. representatives on the International Executive Board of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America presented a resolution from their organization requesting clarification and assurances of the autonomous status of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union within the International.

The resolution presented by J. R. Butler requested jurisdiction over tenants, sharecroppers and farm day laborers in the Southern states, with the right of the organization to issue its own charters and membership books bearing the seal of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and to develop its own program and policies.

### Loyal to C. I. O.

The S. T. F. U. delegates assured the group of their loyalty to the principles of industrial unionism and the desire of their members to remain within the ranks of the Committee For Industrial Organization on a basis that would be acceptable to the tenant farmers and sharecroppers who were described as an elemental body of workers intensely loyal to the only organization to ever reach them and give them a hope for the future.

### G-MEN RAPPED

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that it has had uniform lack of success in inducing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take action in cases involving the kidnapping of Negroes. Even when Negroes have been kidnapped, transported across state borders and lynched, as in the case of Ab Young, the F. B. I. has refused to take any action.

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### FOR THE ENEMIES IT MAKES.

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