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Socialist Call

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

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

1100 DELEGATES ATTEND NATIONAL ANTI-WAR MEET



UNEMPLOYED WORKERS and their fellow workers of various unions as they appeared last week carrying placards in front of one of the 21 relief stations in Chicago which the city closed when funds upon which 91,000 persons have been depending for food and shelter ran out.

Keep America Out of War Congress United on Minimum Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A real united front for opposition to the militaristic policies that are plunging this country toward war was established last weekend here at the National Anti-War Congress.

Over 1100 delegates were present from labor, fraternal, political, religious, farm, peace, youth and student organizations. They came from every corner of the country and from nearly every state. They were unitedly in favor of the now-famous six point program of the Keep America Out of War Committee to continue the organization as the Keep America Out of War Congress. They set up a continuing program of work and planned for another Congress within the next year.

ADOPT PROGRAM

The program as adopted reads:

1. The immediate removal of American ships and marines from belligerent zones and the evacuation of American nations who, if they stay, stay at their own risk; opposition to every expression of American imperialism.

2. No increase in the army and navy budget; work toward reduction of the present excessive military machine.

3. The democratic right of American citizens to vote on a declaration of war.

4. Abandonment of all existing plans for industrial mobilization and defeat of all new plans for universal conscription and regimentation, thus warning our militarists that the American people will not tolerate war abroad, and war dictatorship at home.

5. No alliance or joint action with any nation or group of nations for war, or which is likely to lead to war, declared or undeclared, under any name or any pretext.

6. At home, concentration on the struggle against injustice, unemployment, bad housing and property, and a determination by means of that struggle to seek out prosperity rather than to find it in war trade; abroad, increasing solidarity with the people of all nations in the struggle to abolish economic injustice and colonial oppression, and to remove the causes of dictatorial militarism.

MINIMUM PROGRAM

It is understood that this is a minimum joint program, and that groups and organizations affiliated with the Congress have the right to develop outside of this minimum program for joint action, their own full programs for advancing peace and opposing war, militarism, imperialism, fascism and totalitarian dictatorship.

The sessions ran from Saturday noon to Monday noon, May 28 to 30. The opening session heard speeches by Norman Thomas, Hubert C. Herring, Frederick J. Libby, Homer Martin and Franklin C. Littell. It enthusiastically cheered each speaker and forced them to rise for repeated bows.

The Congress then proceeded to adjourn for commission sessions on such subjects as the building of a warless world, combating war propaganda, the foreign policy of the United States, domestic alternatives to war economies. Among the commission leaders were Charles Boss, Stephen Raushenbush, Louis Hacker, Lewis Corey, Dr. J. Max Lewis, Joel Seidman, Devere Allen, Dorothy Dunbar Bromley and Walter Ludwig.

FORMER ENEMIES MEET

On Sunday night there was a mass meeting chaired by Dorothy Detzer, Smedley Butler and Salomon de la Selva, who were enemies when the former led the American marines who sought to defeat the revolutionists in Nicaragua, led by the latter, received a tremendous ovation when they dramatically clapped hands.

Equally dramatic were the appearance of Henrietta McGhee and Barbara Penningroth, Mrs. McGhee is the sharecropper mother who was so brutally imprisoned by the boss rider terror. Barbara is the 10 year old St. Petersburg (Florida) schoolgirl, who said, "We are the youth who are going pay for the next war long after the people who make the war, including President Roosevelt, are gone."

At the opening session Norman Thomas asserted that the so-called collective security of the "have" nations against the "have-nots" means for the "United States certain militarism and almost certain war."

HOMER MARTIN SPEAKS

Homer Martin announced the rededication of the Auto Workers Union "to this struggle against war". American involvement, he said, would "bring fascism at home".

Hubert C. Herring, author of "And so to war", spoke on the dangerous parallels between present American policy and that of 1916. "The world is headed for hell with all flags flying," he said.

The Labor session announced plans for a Labor Keep America Out of War Committee which would concentrate on getting support from unions for the program of the Congress.

"I Entreat and Plead With You to Come to Our Aid,"

—MOONEY

By TOM MOONEY
Prisoner No. 31921

The struggle for our freedom continues unabated, clearly pointing the way to ultimate victory. My brief in the habeas corpus action was filed on March 15th and the State's reply on April 30th. We expect a ruling from the United States Supreme Court not later than May 31st, and are genuinely hopeful that our freedom will be the result.

On May 10th, Senator James Murray of Montana, co-author with Congressman Jerry O'Connell of the resolution now before the Congress to memorialize the Governor of California to pardon me, spoke over a National Broadcasting Company coast-to-coast network in an eloquent plea for our freedom. Hearings on the resolution opened before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on May 11th, serving to further rally public opinion in our fight.

Appearing at the hearings was one of my original co-defendants, Israel Weinberg, who refused Swanson's offered bribe to frame me. The expose of Oxman after my trial caused Weinberg's acquittal. Jesse Glenn Denton, brother-in-law of Mac Nevin, foreman of the jury which con-

victed me, related how Cunha, aid to Fickert and active prosecutor of my case, visited Mac Nevin nightly, a damning story of jury tampering by the frame-up gang.

Claude Ellis, attorney for Rigall, whose testimony Oxman sought to suborn, told the story of the Oxman-Rigall letters. Mr. and Mrs. Earl K. Hatcher testified how Oxman was at their home in Woodland, Calif., ninety miles from San Francisco, at the time he claimed to see me at the scene of the explosion. Other important witnesses were heard. The hearings were one of the most effective forward steps yet



TOM MOONEY

taken in the long and desperate struggle for our freedom, and helped crystallize public opinion so that the court should decide favorably.

The subcommittee did not have the power to subpoena witnesses or pay their expenses. The witnesses appeared voluntarily at our request, glad to assist in the fight for justice. They left their businesses and came a long distance, and we have undertaken to pay their expenses, the very least we could do. This has placed a tremendous burden and financial obligation on our shoulders which must be met immediately.

Our funds have been drained for the Supreme Court fight and we are desperately in need of money. Will you contribute to our defense and help us carry on this vital work in Congress and the Supreme Court? We need your generous, loyal, wholehearted assistance, and I entreat and plead with you to come to our aid now as you have done so unstintingly in the past.

(Direct all funds and communications to Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, Box 1475, San Francisco, California.)

World Imperialism Set for World War

By GUS TYLER

Two years and two months ago Hitler reformed the Ruhr. France threatened war. The capitalist press of the world announced an early war!

Curiously enough, the Socialist Call (which is far more conscious of the war danger inherent in capitalism than is the capitalist press) expressed the opinion that the French threat did not mean war.

Now, two years and two months later, the capitalist press of the world hails the four-power deal that is being worked out among Britain, Germany, France and Italy, and further announces that the immediate danger of war is passing.

And again we are compelled to disagree.

BRITISH CAPITALISM

The key to this puzzle is Great Britain. British capitalism wants no war against Germany and/or Italy. It wants no war BECAUSE IT IS INTELLIGENTLY CAPITALIST.

If Britain goes to war, it will not only have to fight against German and Italian bullets but also against German, Italian and NATIVE propaganda in the British colonies. Britain, just because it controls the greatest landed empire in the world, will have to fight two wars at once: against the opposing empire; against the colonials.

Britain doubts whether it can successfully fight such a war. It most certainly shall attempt to avoid the risky adventure.

Britain wants no war with Hitler or Mussolini for still another reason: The defeat of either would mean revolution in their respective countries, working-class revolution. Whether the Allies could repeat what they did after the last war—come to the aid of the defeated capitalists against their workers—is again highly doubtful. And most certainly, Britain wishes to avoid the danger.

Hence, Britain seeks to make deals with Hitler and Mussolini. FRANCE'S POSITION France, for like reasons, follows the same line. But France does so with far greater reluctance than Britain, because France is a continental power whose safety depends upon maintaining intact that neat system of national checks and balances created by the post-war settlement in Europe.

France, therefore, constantly demands a price from Britain for its co-operation in these deals: the price is a guarantee from Britain to stand by France in case of war.

And Britain constantly gives and takes this assurance; gives it to get French backing for the deals; takes it away to check France from rushing into a war that would involve Britain.

Because of this analysis of the world situation we prophesied more than two years ago that the Ruhr crisis would not mean war. We prophesied that it would lead to:

- a) A Franco-British understanding;
- b) An attempt on the part of England to make this understanding part of an all-around agreement with Germany and Italy;
- c) A movement for the isolation of the Soviet Union.

1936 PREDICTIONS

Thus did we write on March 21, 1936:

France "will play not primarily to punish Germany, but to get a firm alliance with England.

"The English capitalist class, which both for economic and political reasons is not anxious to see a war against Germany today, must, at the present juncture, avoid all appearance of open collusion with Hitler. England's most immediate interest is the stabilization of Western Eu-

rope. And in-exchange for this France demands an alliance, and not any ambiguous one either.

PRO-HITLER PACT

"Strange as it seems, there is more than a possibility that the Franco-British pact will not at all displease Hitler.

"A Franco-British pact will undoubtedly be brought within the framework of some broader agreement, involving Germany. Recalling Britain's strong inclination toward Hitler's proposal, it is likely that a new Locarno will be written wherein Hitler promises twenty-five years of peace to his neighbors, wherein England gives definite commitments to aid France in enforcing the same.

"The loophole in the pact of such a nature is the necessary vagueness in defining the relations of Germany to the Soviet Union. Such a pact may very well be an excuse to give Hitler a free hand against the Soviet Union.

This does not mean that France will openly tear up the Franco-Soviet pact. There is no need for that. It does mean that French interest in the Franco-Soviet pact will take second place and that, in practice, it will worm out of all responsibilities, should it find it to its most immediate interest."

During the intervening two years, this prediction has been borne out almost to the dotting of the "i." This prediction found its validity in the fact that it was based not upon the "say-so-and-so" of governments but upon a Marxist analysis of the CLASS nature of the system.

The deals that have been made are not the doings of bad capitalists; they are the results of capitalism.

NO HARMONY

Now that the deals have been made, a large section of the capitalist press sees nothing but harmony, and therefore predicts a long period of peace. Again they are in error, because again they merely see superficial governmental actions and fail to see the basic character of the society underlying these shifting policies.

The truth of the matter is that the present deals are less agreements among people with common interests than they are compromises between enemies. These compromises can not be a basis either for lasting or even TEMPORARY peace.

Under the best circumstances this peace can be temporary ONLY for the great empires of France, England, America. That temporary peace can only be purchased by permitting Fascist expansion to the East, culminating in an early war against the Soviet Union.

This is, in all likelihood, the present British perspective. The delay in its realization arises from French tardiness in entirely repudiating the pact with Russia and from the preliminary work of paving a military road for Germany across Austria and Czechoslovakia. Each new step in that direction has met momentary resistance, but only momentary—since the resistance is not meaningful unless Britain joins in it.

WAR ON RUSSIA

The only problem for Britain in the event of such a war is that it will result in so considerably strengthened a Germany as to confront Britain with a first-rate rival. But even here Britain has an answer: It can so use its "neutral" position as to prolong a war and it can use its still untapped strength later in the war to demand a settlement such as will safeguard British interests.

This would be the setup under the best circumstances: an early war against the Soviet Union. But it is doubtful whether this "best circumstance" (using "best" only in terms of how



LARGO CABALLERO, Spanish Socialist leader, former prime minister of Loyalist Spain, who was invited to address a mass meeting in New York City July 19, the anniversary of the Spanish civil war. Caballero was invited to America by the Confederated Spanish Societies.

Hearst Makes War on Union Newspapermen

CHICAGO, Ill.—The story of mass firing on the Chicago Evening American and Herald-Examiner, a ruthless war by William Randolph Hearst against his own employes, which metropolitan newspaper have refused to print, was disclosed this week.

Hearst, who recently launched a campaign to "Humanize War," opened an undeclared war last summer on members of the Chicago Newspaper Guild, composed of working newspapermen and women.

When the Guild sought to open negotiations for better working conditions last summer, the Hearst management began a drive of mass firings at the Chicago plant. More than 330 employes have been fired since last July. Of this number 43 have been discharged since April 20.

Many of the 330 discharged persons were active Guild leaders. The firings have led to the filing of cases against the two Chicago Hearst newspapers with the National Labor Relations Board. In filing the cases they charged the Hearst management with violation of the Wagner Labor Relations act through intimidation of employes and discrimination against Guild members.

many nations would be involved in the war) will come to pass.

Neither Germany nor Italy is in a fit position to wage a war. Italy still has an Ethiopia to conquer; it still has a Spain to conquer; it will have a most unreliable soldiery in the event of a great war, because it will have to supplement its picked black-shirt troops with plain workers. Germany still has an Austria to assimilate; it will face a hostile Czechoslovakia; it, too, will have trouble at home.

JAPAN'S ROLE

Germany and Italy, in a war against Russia, must rely upon the aid of Japan. But Japan will run the risks of such a war—only if it means Japanese domination of Asia. And that means a challenge to Anglo-American interests in the Far East.

The "Japanese" danger is, at the moment, the chief danger to British and American imperialism. But one must remember that a deal with Germany and Italy, giving them a free hand against the Soviet Union, of necessity INCREASES the Japanese danger. It therefore increases the danger of a world war.

A deal with Hitler and Mussolini has been made by Britain because it suited the latter's imperialist interest; but just that same imperialist interest will later involve it in a war.

Within the framework of capitalist-imperialism there is no safeguard for peace; whether it be a "deal" or a counter-alliance. The only force for lasting peace is the working class, in a struggle against the imperialist system, in a struggle for political power.

Notes On The Jersey Front

LA FOLLETTE'S CIVIL Liberties Committee was reported to be making plans for an investigation of Mayor Frank Hague's despotic rule in Jersey City. The committee received \$60,000 from the senate which it had requested to continue its work. Hundreds of telegrams have poured into Washington asking the committee to investigate Jersey City terrorism. If the committee goes through with its plans the searchlight of public attention will be focused on the illiterate mayor racketeer who thinks Jersey City is part of the Rome-Tokio-Berlin axis.

NORMAN THOMAS PUT the heat under Attorney-General Homer Cummings political seat when he charged the Department of Justice with playing politics with terrorist Democrats in Tampa and Jersey City. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch carried a long story of an interview with Thomas who said:

"There is a tacit agreement by the political bosses to support Roosevelt in Washington if he'll keep right on regarding civil liberties as a local issue. His Department of Justice has done next to nothing in various Southern cases and, despite Cummings' promise, so far nothing in Jersey."

The Democratic bigwigs in Washington fumed over this. On the heels of the Roosevelt administration's sell-out of the Spanish Loyalist to the British Empire, the role of the Democratic Party in countless civil liberties cases over the country is rapidly unmasking Roosevelt's liberal pretensions.

THE ROME-BERLIN—Jersey City Axis was officially consummated May 22 in Jersey City when Mayor Hague's representative, Commissioner William McGovern, the Italian vice-consul, and 1,500 Italian veterans celebrated the conquest of Ethiopia, according to the Workers Defense League. The International complications of this are serious for the United States has

not recognized Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia, and Mayor Hague, by sending an official representative to such a celebration, is proving statements of those who insist Jersey City is not a part of the United States.

The 1,500 Italians at the Fascist demonstration rose when the Fascist National Anthem was played and gave the fascist salute. No objection was heard from any official of Jersey City.

EVIDENCE COLLECTED by the Workers' Defense League on the Jersey City situation will be available to the agents of the Department of Justice if and when they conduct their investigation.

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, defied Jersey City police to arrest him when he mounted the top of a car near Journal Square and addressed a street meeting last week.

THE NEW YORK POST, which has been carrying a series of articles exposing the underworld character of the Jersey City political rulers, was barred from the stands in Jersey City. The Post obtained a temporary injunction forbidding police from interfering with the distribution of its newspapers.

DAVID G. WITTELS, in the Post's copyright stories, says that Mayor Hague's organization "is a \$50,000,000 business, set up like an underworld empire; and the Hague crowd fights to protect it just as any other gang would battle for its racket: viciously, violently, terroristically."

"FIFTY MILLION dollars a year," reporter Wittels continues, "... Nations have gone to war for that much. Men have lied and murdered and sold their souls for tiny, tiny fractions of that sum. Don't you think that if you offered an average of \$5,000 a year each you could enlist an army of 10,000 men to do almost anything you wanted?"

Economic Crisis Threatens Japan

With its military machine hopelessly bogged down in China and its economy beginning to break under severe strains imposed by unexpectedly prolonged military operations; there is mounting evidence that Japan is rapidly nearing acute economic crisis which may ultimately cause economic collapse at home and military defeat abroad, informed sources reported last week.

Despite the misleading optimism of high government officials all Japan is now gripped by the grim realization that continuation of war in China means increasingly bitter hardship for the Japanese people, and particularly the workers. Living costs have been rising—prices have climbed more than 11 per cent in the past year—and supplies of certain important commodities, including foodstuffs, are being sharply curtailed.

However, what is worrying Japanese militarists more than the drastic reductions in living standards necessitated by the war, is the serious danger that economic strangulation will wreck their military effectiveness. The huge stores of raw materials necessary for war which Japan possessed before the "Chi-

nese incident" have already been exhausted and the steady decline in available foreign exchange, caused by falling exports and other factors induced by war, will soon make it difficult to purchase these raw materials abroad. Japan's exports for the first seven week of 1938 were 19.4 per cent below 1937.

This drop is due partly to effective popular boycotts being carried on in several countries whose trade with Japan is important. Rising prices of Japanese goods should make further inroads in Jap exports. If the popular boycotts can be strengthened, Japan's economic vulnerability may spell its defeat in China.

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for the
SOCIALIST CALL

Less than 10.....3c each
10 to 100.....2½c each
100 to 300.....2c each
300 or over.....1½c each

Working Class Philosophy La Follette's New Party

By Joseph M. Coldwell

The latest attempt by Governor Philip La Follette to organize a new party has disappointed many persons who really thought that the Governor was not only a liberal progressive, but also an educated and intelligent man. But sad to relate it was only another case of the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse.

In outlining the purposes of his new party, the Governor was vague and ambiguous. It was just a patching up of the old Populist Party garments by a poor tailor. Just money question was brought out from its hiding place and given an airing. Just read the press dispatches of his speeches carefully and you can sit back and get a mental picture of the Governor exuding his glamorous platitudes about the government ownership of money and credit.

PHIL FOR PROFITS

He does not mention the collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution. No, Gov. Phil believes in the profit system, as does President Roosevelt. Not content with ignoring the chief sources of exploitation, namely, at the point of production, he went out of his way to take a crack at Socialism, which he said "Is the philosophy that proposes to reward work and achievement on the same basis, regardless of human contribution."

In plain English he said that Socialists believe that all should be paid the same amount regardless of the value of the service they render to society. Or a polite way of saying that Socialists believe in the dividing up scheme. Now any person who makes a statement of that nature in this age and generation is either an ignoramus or a hypocrite. In either case such

a person is not worthy of the confidence of thinking people.

FOR A NEW ORDER

We need a new economic system, based on production for use instead of production for profit. And in view of the break of the present economic system that gives to the few a superabundance of the good things of life, and misery, degradation and suffering to the many; would it not be well to make a careful study of the causes that permit the few to live in luxury, and that keep the many in misery and want?

Remember that money is only a medium of exchange. We must produce things to get money or credit. Our great trouble is that we are not permitted to produce things, because the capitalists own the land, the farmless farmer needs, and the machinery the jobless wage worker needs. The capitalists will not let the farmer use the land, or the wage worker use the machines unless they, the capitalists, can get rent, interest, or profit.

Think it over, and remember that glamorous platitudes but-ter no bread or don't reduce the price of pork chops. We do need a real bonafide Farmer-Labor party. But it must be founded on realistic principles, and led by intelligent and honest men. Workers of hand and brain, workers on the land and in the factories, mills and shops, on the railroads and on the highways, you, yourselves must strike the blow for economic freedom. The days of miracles and Messiahs are passed. This is the machine age. We, the workers, must build our own political machine, we must pay the bills, we must nominate our own class candidates AND WE MUST RUN OUR OWN POLITICAL MACHINE.

ONE OF THE largest sections of the American Federation of Labor show at Cincinnati, Ohio. The view shows the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union display of a sweatshop conditions before the growth of the union. The union now claims 253,000 members.

Facts For Workers Who Still Vote Democratic

Democratic governors of 8 states proved that they were as adept as their Republican predecessors in using the National Guard to menace if not actually crush labor unions. The record shows that governors of nine states, who called out National Guards in 1937 strikes, were all Democrats, with one exception, Gov. Barrow of Maine who is a Republican.

In 1937 Governors called the National Guard for use in labor disputes 12 times. During the year about 10,000 National Guardsmen were in service, with about 6,000 more mobilized. They occupied at least 20 cities in the 9 States.

FLINT, MICH., JANUARY 12, 1937: Sit-down strikers held the Fisher plant during the General Motors automobile strike. Two thousand National Guard men arrived equipped with machine guns. This number was increased until there was a total of 4,000 troops, the entire organized force of Michigan. They remained until February 16, 1937.

ANDERSON, IND., February 13, 1937. Strikers of the Guide Lamp and Delco-Remy Co. found that Governor Townsend ordered 1,000 National Guard men into the city, declared martial law and established a military blockade at the county lines. Union meetings were prohibited and not more than four men were permitted to enter the headquarters of the United Automobile Workers of America, which was conducting the strike. Although the strikers returned to the plant under a settlement agreement with General Motors the guardsmen continued their military occupation, patrolling day and night, even invoking military rule against the union attorney when he sought to visit the arrested strikers. Troops were demobilized on February 23, 1937.

CAIRO, ILL., APRIL 10, 1937 One hundred Negro members of the Workers Alliance held a sit down demonstration at the county relief building in protest against forced labor without pay during the February floods. Governor Horner called one company of National Guardsmen who evicted them. One Negro was shot and wounded.

LEWISTON, MAINE, APRIL 21, 1937: During the great shoe strike at Lewiston-Auburn, more than 500 National Guardsmen were called out by Governor Barrows. They remained until May 18, 1937.

MONROE, MICH., JUNE 13, 1937: During a strike at the Newtown Steel Co. (a Republic subsidiary) the union announced a huge mass meeting. Govern-

nor Murphy ordered out 350 National Guardsmen.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., JUNE 19, 1937: Governor Earle declared martial law and ordered 500 State policemen in charge of National Guard officers to close the plants of the Bethlehem Co. Military restrictions were lifted on June 25, 1937.

YOUNGSTOWN AREA, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1937: Five thousand National Guardsmen were called into the steel strike by Governor Davey to close the plants which the steel operators threatened to reopen. This action diverted thousands of sympathetic workers from adjoining states. After three days, however, guardsmen were used to reopen the plants and act as escorts for strikebreakers. Emergency zones were established, and meetings and gatherings prohibited within these zones, and picketing limited. In the presence of and occasionally with the assistance of National Guardsmen homes were raided and workers beaten.

Additional troops were sent to Warren, Canton, Cleveland, Niles, and Massillon.

At Massillon, after an attack on strikers in which two workers were killed by police and deputies, the National Guard assisted the police in a raid on CIO headquarters.

EAST CHICAGO, IND., JUNE 30, 1937: After the declaration of truce in the Inland steel strike at East Chicago, Governor Townsend ordered 4000 National Guardsmen mobilized in their armories.

AKRON, OHIO, JULY 6, 1937: Five hundred National Guardsmen were ordered into the strike area after the Goodrich Rubber Co., had asked authorities for "protection of its employees". Sheriff protested the use of troops, stating, "it may start trouble in a peaceful community."

ALCOA, TENN., July 8, 1937: Three hundred guardsmen were ordered into active service remaining until July 13th at which



time the strike was settled with the Aluminum Workers of America, who led the strike against the Aluminum Company of America.

ARDMORE, OKLA., OCT. 20, 1937: Eighty National Guardsmen called by Gov. Marland during a strike of oil field workers.

AKRON, OHIO, NOV. 19, 1937: Eighty National Guardsmen called by Gov. Marland during a strike of oil field workers.

AKRON, OHIO, NOV. 19, 1937: Gov. Davey ordered two thousand National Guardsmen to "stand by" during a sit-down strike of rubber workers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

SUGAR FIELDS, LA., NOV. 24, 1937: Five thousand WPA Negro workers were rounded up and forced by two thousand National Guardsmen to work in the sugar cane fields to save the crop for the growers. (Facts reprinted from a speech by Rep. John M. Coffee in the "Congressional Record.")

Speakers' Bureau

In anticipation of the fall political campaign the Speakers' Bureau is now arranging lecture tours for all parts of the country. All types are being planned. Some of the speakers have agreed to make extended tours, others are available for engagements in their own districts. The Speakers' Bureau is ready to help you plan an active and vigorous educational program. If you want speakers for picnics, street corner meeting or mass meeting write the Speakers' Bureau at the National Party office.

Bakers Fight Nazis; Appeal for Donations

NEW YORK CITY—Striking bakery workers of the Krug Baking Company of Jamaica, L. I., have appealed to friends and members of the organized labor movement to rally to their aid. Fifty-five union bakers have been conducting a nine-month strike against the corporation which is alleged to be Nazi-controlled.

Local 3 of the Bakers' Union is reported to have spent \$70,000 in combatting the scab firm. Funds are now depleted, the union reports, and victory of the strikers can only be assured by the support of all believers in unionism.

Norman Thomas is listed as a member of a committee which is helping the union. Funds for this worthy cause may be sent to Joseph Cappadona, financial secretary, 143-23 95th St., Jamaica, L. I.

ANTI-WAR CONGRESS HIGHLIGHTS

"FDR—you're preparing war—you fight it" was the message that some of the young delegates, under the leadership of Lewis Conn and Ken Cuthbertson, left on the fence of the White House for the President.

A large crowd gathered before the President's mansion and hung their message on the pickets of the fence. The local and metropolitan press reported the story in full and many carried three or four photos of the various incidents. Most of the series ended with the collection by the White House police of the signs—presumably to deliver them to the President.

No less than ten young people came to the Congress in the trailer of the Christian Youth Council of California. They lived in it during the trip and some even stayed in it during the congress. They have taken all their meals in it and seem well satisfied with their new method of living.

At the opening session Homer Martin asked the delegates from the Auto Union to rise. They received one of the best and longest ovation of the many of the Congress.

The determined action of some delegates prevented the management of one of the restaurants from applying their Jim Crow regulations against Jeff Campbell. They stood up for their rights and the manager finally had to back down.

Norman Thomas was at his very best at the opening session. He alternately brought the house

down with laughter and then with defeating applause.

Little Barbara Penningroth was real earnest of the determination of the anti-war movement as she made her speech. She was poised, calm, logical and spoke very much to the point.

The Washington KAOWers and YCAMers were working day and night for many days before and during the sessions. Leading them were Clarence Senior and Alvaine Hollister, who gave an example of the nearest thing to perpetual motion.

The youth sessions were attended by about 250 delegates. Among the speakers at their opening session were Tom Pendell of the National Council of Methodist Youth, Harold Chance of the Student Peace Service, Kermit Johnson of the Auto Workers, Minnie Lurye of the I. L. G. W. U., Warner Shippee of the Harvard ASU and Mary Moore of the Colorado Farmers Union Juniors, Simon Rottenberg of the Washington, D. C. YCAW and of course by Alvaine Hollister who gave the keynote report.

MASSACHUSETTS

Interesting news of this state concerns the organization of Youth Committee in the Springfield and Boston-Cambridge area as a part of the Keep America Out of War work. Representatives of these groups attended the conference in Washington last weekend.

A troop of Labor Scouts with 10 members has been formed in Springfield by Comrade Leo Leopold, YPSEL organizer.

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Bill Brown

Over this editor's desk comes most of the important labor papers in the country. Among them is the highly interesting, hard-punching "Northwest Organizer," official organ of Local 544, General Drivers' Union in Minneapolis. Last week the "Organizer" carried the boxed "Bill Brown Says—" column without a message from the author. Bill Brown had been killed under circumstances which made his demise shockingly tragic.

The General Drivers' Union fought, not one, but a series of fierce battles to establish itself as a power in the Northwest. Against corrupt political forces, police, company thugs and snarling, libeling factionalists the drivers of Local 544 waged a militant struggle and they triumphed holding steadfast to their original principles. Here was a union that scoffed at red-baiters and proved that it was strongest when it placed its most militant members into leadership. In the forefront of this long, bitter struggle was Bill Brown whose acceptance of the principles of the class struggle qualified him for the important job of president of the fighting organization.

Bill Brown's death is made more tragic by the fact that he leaves his post in the prime of his life and at a time when the future held great possibilities for the further development of his talents as a brave leader. His death is a distinct loss to his membership and to the enlightened labor movement. But even in death it must have been comforting for him to know that he led and helped build a formidable institution that will grow and survive to see his social dream realized.

Liberally Anti-Working Class

Readers of "Time" magazine are engaged in a heated discussion as to whether or not Roosevelt is a liberal. The majority to date seems to hold the opinion that he is not. Whether the argument is between New Dealers on the one hand and Republicans on the other, we do not know; but we would add our bit to the discussion by citing the following incontrovertible facts:

Roosevelt is in league with Chamberlain of the reactionary British Empire in strangling Loyalist Spain.

Roosevelt dismisses national civil liberties issues, such as the Jersey City, Tampa and Louisiana cases, as "local problems."

Roosevelt's New Deal partners in eight states have called out the National Guards against labor on eleven different occasions.

Roosevelt went out of his way to plague labor at a most crucial time in the Little Steel strike of last year.

Roosevelt tolerates as the vice-president of his Party, America's No. 1 fascist, Mayor Hague.

Roosevelt was silent while his Democratic Senators scuttled the humanitarian anti-lynching bill.

Roosevelt is perhaps the greatest militarist to occupy the White House in a generation.

But what's the use? We could go on all day.

Whether Roosevelt is a liberal depends a great deal on one's conception of liberalism. Liberal or no liberal, Roosevelt is primarily concerned with the preservation of capitalism, and as President of the capitalist system first, and a liberal in his spare moments, he continues to charm and deceive a fanatical labor following with a great deal of success.

How to Turn Machinery into a Blessing

By JOHN M. WORK

Most of the marvels of labor-saving machinery, which make it possible to produce the necessities and comforts of life in such great abundance and variety, have come into existence within a century.

No longer ago than the eighteen-fifties the farmers were still thrashing wheat with the flail, and the industrial workers were still working with machines which, while not quite so primitive as the flail, were very old-fashioned and unproductive compared with modern machinery.

Had the minds of the people—the part of their minds relating to social science—developed as fast as machinery, they would have changed the economic system in such a way as to make the machinery redound to the benefit of all the people. But their minds did not develop fast enough. The result is that machinery conduces mainly to the benefit of the few, while the masses of the people are impoverished and millions of them are unemployed.

What shall be done about this? It would be foolish to abolish the machinery and go back to the primitive tools. It is not only desirable to keep the machinery but it is desirable to have more and better machinery.

How, then, shall the machinery be changed from a curse which produces unemployment and poverty to a blessing which will bring steady employment and universal prosperity?

This is a very easy question to answer. Machinery now produces unemployment and poverty because the chief industries are privately owned and are therefore operated for the benefit of a comparatively few private owners who exploit the rest of the people. Machinery can be made to bring permanent and universal prosperity by taking the exploiting industries over and making them collective property. They can then be operated for the benefit of all the people—and, at last, machinery will become a blessing instead of a curse.



JURYMEN IN London, Ky., federal trial who will decide the guilt or innocence of 66 coal operators, gunmen and corrupted law enforcement officers who face charges of conspiring to deny mine workers of Harlan county the right to organize and bargain collectively. (Left) The late Bennett Musick, 19-year-old son of M. A. Musick, United Mine Worker organizer, who was murdered by Harlan county sheriffs. Young Musick's death helped focus national attention on the terror existing in Harlan.

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.

Berzelius Windrip Comes To Life

Those of us who have read Sinclair Lewis' anti-fascist classic, "It Can't Happen Here," will remember how Berzelius Windrip first captured public imagination by launching a determined political drive which carried him to the presidency. Although he and his party claimed to be "purely American" and against all forms of dictatorship, his regime turned out to be a reign of fascist terror.

In spite of the fact that Phil LaFollette is of a higher intellectual calibre than "Buzz" Windrip was conceived to be, we cannot help noticing certain striking resemblances between them. "Buzz" really had faith in his destiny as a great leader; so, apparently, does Phil. There is the same vagueness of program, the same belief in Divine Inspiration, the same emphasis upon personal leadership with a corresponding disregard of democratic procedure.

LaFollette has a liberal background; but that is no indication that he cannot become fascist. Mussolini was originally a Socialist. Our good friend, Stalin, was once considered a revolutionary, too, but now —? More than once in the past the principles of revolutionary integrity have been sacrificed on the altar of personal dictatorship by one man. Liberal or radical pretensions are not enough.

In LaFollette's National Progressives of America, Inc., is plenty of potential fascist dynamite—enough to blow to bits what few civil liberties American workers now have. A movement which has no use for those who ask honest questions, and welcomes only "those who come with complete conviction and without reservation" will be looked upon with suspicion by all true liberals. Its strong nationalism, its frantic waving of the Stars and Stripes, and its use of a semi-mystical, symbol-smack strongly of Buzz Windrip and his Minute Men. Buzz was "The Chief"—what will Phil LaFollette be?

Here is a program behind which well-intentioned liberals, idealists, progressives, erstwhile radicals, and reactionaries can

align themselves without any qualms of conscience—so blurred are its outlines and so indefinite are its aims. The danger lies not so much in what LaFollette has said, but in what he has left unsaid.

The Progressive party, in all fairness, is no more self-contradictory and in many ways more concrete in its program than is the Communist party. At least it comes out frankly for the preservation of the profit system—that is one point which is made painfully clear. But the C. P., which claims to be Marxian, drifts about "a Democratic Front," and rejoices that the people of Illinois have defeated the Kelly-Nash capitalists and supported the Lucas-Horner capitalists. All that was ever revolutionary in the C. P. is gone with the wind.

In 1935, just three short years ago, Earl Browder, speaking of the Democratic and Republican parties, told the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance that "Both these parties are owned, body and soul, by the capitalist class." And further: "We propose a revolutionary solution of the crisis of capitalism, by abolishing the whole rotten capitalist system, by setting up in its place a socialist system which would put everyone at work, not at the New Deal slave-labor, but with the most modern machinery producing the goods we all need for our own use and not for capitalist profits." How do these statements stand up against the present position of the party?

In a May Day proclamation to the citizens of Illinois, the C. P. says: "Illinois, must be rallied behind President Roosevelt's Recovery Program, which, although limited, is yet a step forward." . . . "November must see an overwhelming defeat for all the forces of reaction in the state, concentrated in the Republican Party leadership and in the boss-ridden sections of the Democratic Party." Why only the "boss-ridden sections"?

If LaFollette's third party takes the road to fascism, American workers must be aroused to the necessity for building a real labor party—not the sort of "Democratic Front" which the Communists propose, which is really only a stooge for capital-

ism. In this task the Socialist party must assume the guiding role. A genuine revolutionary movement is the only real defense against fascist usurpation of civil rights. We cannot expect Communists to give us any help in this respect.

Whatever lies ahead whatever it later develops that the Progressive emblem of an "x" within a circle stands for, we Socialists must continue the fight for the overthrow of capitalism. We must intensify our efforts to crystallize the resentment against the old parties into active support for Socialism.

And we must not let it happen here.

—Stanley McNail.

FREEDOM

As weary men trudge all the time
In search of freedom, of body and mind,
I oft wonder what the future holds in store
For those of us whose hearts are sore
In a world gone mad with greed
By what shall we be freed?
Shall it be through dominating force
That will drive us to the worse?
Shall it be another gory war
That we all so much abhor?
Shall it be the status quo
That men blindly say will do?

Calmly sitting idly by
Watching precious moments fly,
Or shall it be that which so many are
taught to fear
But which those of us who know
hold dear?

Yes, Socialism! The promised land
Where workers join hand in hand,
In society co-operative
With abundance not prohibitive.

So, dear friend of mine, do not neglect
To mighty soon select
A small red card, which your emblem
shall be
And so help us all be free!

—WALTER S. PASNICK,
New Kensington, Pa.

A Fine Socialist Example

DAYTON, Ohio.—I am visiting our members, ex-members and sympathizers soliciting subs and financial help for the "Call". I am enclosing \$8.00 with this letter, \$5 donation and \$3 for our bundle order.

In recent months our little group here has raised \$15 for Spain and \$15 for Tom Mooney. Unemployment has hit our comrades and friends very hard as in other sections of the country. We are pushing the circulation of the "Call" as speedily as possible.

Yours for revolution. No surrender! No compromise!

—P. S. McGarvey

OHIO

The Socialist Party of Ohio will hold its state convention at Columbus on June 18-19. Members are asked to bring blankets, army cots, and wives to help with cooperative cooking.

AT THE FRONT
with Norman Thomas

against liberty and justice are "local police matters."

Both cities have their mobs allied with the local authorities—in Tampa it's the Anti-Catholic K.K.K.; in Jersey City it's a made-to-order mob whose leaders boast their Catholicism. These mobs might hang each other but first they would together hang Jews, as the Jersey City mob beat them on May 7th. But Hague has plenty of Jewish sycophants and carexists about him. Witness the fate of brave Rabbi Plotkin at the hands of his own community.

CATHOLICISM AND REACTION

A few words are in order about the Roman Catholic church or important elements in its hierarchy.

In Germany where Hitler, born within the church, has persecuted it it has often acted with courage and dignity against Nazi excesses.

In Spain it is the ally of Franco — and Hitler!

In the province of Quebec it is apparently backing a dangerous brand of clerical fascism.

In Jersey City it is a vociferous ally of Hague. His mob leaders are very noisy in professing their devotion to the church as well as to country.

Recently at a dinner in Newark in honor of a certain Father Tobhey, John A. Matthews, according to the newspaper, upheld the right of "Catholic Cities" to keep out Communists and non Catholics generally. He is quoted as saying: "If you, Thomas, and your ilk, come into New Jersey to de-Christianize Christianity, the great Catholic mass will ride you out, sir, whether by ferry, subway, or other means."

This great American patriot and foe of internationalism is a court officer in Jersey (Advisory Master in Chancery) a papal Chamberlain and a Knight of Malta. The doctrine he preached is as dangerous to his own church as it is to liberty.

Father Toohey added his bit by proposing an "Association of the Godly" to fight for Franco in Spain and Hague in Jersey City.

Fortunately the Catholic Worker and some other good Catholics repudiate this sort of thing. But isn't it time for some of the American hierarchy to speak out against Catholic mobs and Catholic fascism for their own sake if not for the sake of liberty?

LETTERS FROM THE MASSES

The Jersey City episode brought me a lot of mail, most of it very encouraging. Of course there have been anonymous letters or letters from men begging me not to reveal their names which shed light on Hague's intimidation. There have been nut letters, some of them threatening me in the name of religion and patriotism, some pro-Catholic, some virulently anti-Catholic.

The strangest have been a few letters and clippings criticising the Socialist Party and me, directly or by inference, for bothering Roosevelt about Hague. Roosevelt needs the votes of Hague's Congressmen; hence I shouldn't embarrass him or Hague! Anyway, it's the people of Jersey who should clean their own house!

To this last point the answer is that the people should clean their own house but they need

a little help from the rest of America. Hague has them terrified by his power over jobs, courts, taxation, etc. Much of this power is derived directly from the federal patronage which heretofore Roosevelt has given him.

We don't ask Roosevelt to be a dictator; we ask him to be a leader true to his own professions. A New Deal which depends on Hague's support will collapse.

Hague's post as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee reflects on Roosevelt far more than on Farley. And Roosevelt is responsible for a Department of Justice which so far has done absolutely nothing to fulfill the promise of the District Attorney in Newark or of Atty. General Cummings in Washington to act in the matter of the Jersey City complaints.

Life, Westbrook Pegler et al pontifically criticise us for invoking the Lindbergh law on kidnapping. Apparently they do not know that the law was amended to apply to those kidnapping others for ransom "or otherwise". Of course we do not seek the death penalty. But over a period of years the Jersey City police have systematically deported men, not under arrest, with violence. This is kidnapping; it is a serious denial of the rights of citizens. We must use the law there is (the Lindbergh law and the law of 1870 now being used in Harlan, Ky.) and, if necessary, seek more.

I urge Socialists and workers to read Lillian Symes' important article in the current Harper's entitled Communism Twenty Years After. Among other good things it contains some worthwhile comment on certain seeds in Bolshevism out of which the evil fruits of Stalinism have sprung.

Here's hoping we can soon say, Senator Hoan from Milwaukee!

A CRITICISM OF OUR HAMILTON FISH EDITORIAL

NEW YORK CITY.—As a subscriber to the Socialist Call and a member of the Committee to Keep America Out of War, may I comment on your recent editorial on Representative Hamilton Fish, in which you question "his ability to sign the Call to the (Anti-War) Congress and accept the six-point program."

In the interests of truth and good sportsmanship, let us look at Congressman Fish's record on the specific questions involved in the six-point program, as follows:

(1) Opposition to the Administration's Super-navy bill. Rep. Fish was one of the most vigorous opponents of this measure and voted against it.

(2) Opposition to mobilization and conscription bills. The Congressional Record of May 7 contains a strong speech by Rep. Fish, attacking the May Bill which he called "a snare and a delusion."

(3) The right to vote on war. Rep. Fish was one of the chief proponents of the Ludlow Amendment and since its defeat has introduced in Congress a joint resolution proposing a national referendum before citizens and aliens can be drafted for military service overseas.

Likewise, Congressman Fish has been in full accord with the remaining points on the program: (4) Ending use of naval

REACTIONARIES REMOVE DALLAS LIBERAL PROF

DALLAS, Texas. — A white swastika surrounded by draperies of black stood out on the walls of the administration building at Southwestern University at Georgetown May 21, as a student protest at the discharge of Dr. John C. Granbery, professor of philosophy by the trustees Friday. The Hitler emblem, a tribute to Dr. H. C. Burgin, reactionary and dictatorial president of the university was put up Friday night.

Dr. Granbery, a professor at Southwestern for many years, is one of the few outstanding liberal teachers in the state. He is chairman of the Workers Defense League of Texas, a member of the national committee of the Keep Us Out of War Committee and a persistent advocate of civil liberties. When the "Ford Gang" was conducting a reign of terror in Dallas last Fall Granbery presided at Norman Thomas meeting here in

protest against the outrages. On May 12th he spoke here at a meeting to urge the lifting of the embargo against Loyalist Spain.

The professor is popular with the student body at the Methodist institution (he is an ordained Methodist minister) and has a host of friends and admirers among Methodist ministers and others all over the state. On the board of trustees of the college are a wealthy insurance company president, an oil magnate and a Federal Judge who oppose the things that Granbery stands for. The hearing has been described by an observer as a "farce".

Some years ago Dr. Granbery was discharged from Texas Technological College at Lubbock because his advocacy of public ownership of public utilities was objectionable to the Power Trust.

Up and Down Main Street

By A WISCONSIN FARMHAND

The annual banquet of the Twelve Corners local of the party was a short-lived success. Mrs. Tuck Adkins and Mrs. Oscar Kurtzmeyer, both of whom pride themselves on their culinary skill, cooked a mighty fine meal, replete with duck, roast beef, porterhouse steaks, potatoes both Irish and sweet, lots of gravy, beans, peas, carrots, corn, etc., accompanied by a couple of pies and cakes. The coffee and cigars were excellent, the cigars costing five cents a piece.

Then Bill Wolf, the party chairman, did the right thing and the wrong thing at one and the same time. He announced we would all sing, "Arise, ye prisoners of starvation."

Twelve Corners would have won the ball game last Sunday with Bear Creek over at Olson's pasture because they were leading in the sixth 21 to 9. But Angie Schmidt, the star pitcher for Twelve Corners, made an awful mistake. He got a clean single to left and tried to make a double out of it. He slid into the wrong second base.

Playing ball in the pasture is hazardous because his suit was ruined. (It will take a week for the New Yorkers to get this one!—Editor.)

The Sauk County Republican announced a ten per cent increase in employment by the railroad in Saukville. I know that they are right, because the railroad hired my cousin, Wiley Whitford, to clean out the station nights.

Sauk County sent Van O. Beamis to the assembly last year and he was something of a credit to us. While he didn't vote for old age pensions and some of the farm bills, he didn't vote against 'em either. He was never around

vessels to protect oil tankers in China.

(5) Immediate removal of American military forces from the Far East.

(6) No entangling alliances for war under any pretext.

Regardless of his stand on other questions, the above record should remove all questions concerning Representative Fish's ability to sign the Call to the Congress and accept the six-point program. His position on

when they called the roll. He'll be re-elected on the strength of his record.

Sven Svensen is a good-natured Swede all right. Mary Ellen Watts was serving him breakfast at the hotel when the fried egg slid off the platter and flopped on his vest. Quick like Sven laughs and says, "Hal-hal-dot bane a purty good yoke on me!"

Humpty Boggs, the village bar fly, claims he is going on the radio, advertising Schlutz Beer, every Saturday night over a coast-to-coast hiccup.

Toady Malloy claims he was on the radio, too. He says he fell off of it trying to put up a picture of Norman Thomas.

Toady overheard Mrs. J. Wellington Washford, the wife of the banker, saying that she would like to hang Norman Thomas, so Toady sent over the autographed photograph to her with instructions to hang N. T. anywhere she sees fit.

Yessir, there is only one Norman Thomas. He is THE Norman Thomas, and for the benefit of a few upstart ward-healers in the big city he should sign his name "T. N. T."

We got one Stalinite in the county and one Trotskyite. The Stalinite eats his meals standing up because he won't ever take a position any Trotskyite takes.

Next week a crucial decision confronts the Bear Creek local of the party. The local, consisting of one member, has applied for membership in the Sauk County Farmer-Labor party and there is a bitter discussion over whether it is to be group membership or individual membership.

other issues is beside the point. LYN SMITH, STATE EXEC. SEC'Y. NEW YORK BRANCH WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Do Your Socialist Duty by Sending a Sub for the SOCIALIST CALL

This is written too early for comment on the Keep America Out of War Congress from which we have so much. Its work should be continued on the basis of the fullest possible minimum program on which we can agree, with the right for the Socialist Party and other organizations to push their full program.

THE CZECH SITUATION

All my sympathies are with the Czechs as against Hitler. I can understand why in America the fate of Czechs emotionally (although not logically) involves more concern than the fate of the Chinese. I can also understand why advocates of collective security find a little more reason for hope in the actions of Great Britain and France concerning Czechoslovakia than concerning Spain. But may I point out: 1.) The interest of these nations is promoted by fear and hate of Hitler's growing power in reference to themselves, not concern for genuine democracy; 2.) they are defending a bourgeois government in Prague having refused to defend a mildly revolutionary government in Spain; 3.) they are plenty big enough to deal with Hitler themselves if they mean business; 4.) originally they helped make the crises by including an unnecessary number of Germans in Czechoslovakia at Versailles; 5.) no service to Czechoslovakia that the United States can render by participation in war is worth mankind the cost in blood and suffering and the sure establishment of fascism in America. Keep America out of war and out of war trade, which is likely to lead to war. Certainly stop American war trade with Japan and Germany. That doesn't require "collective security" or the threat of war. See on this point Elliot Janeway's significant article in the June Harper's Magazine—"Japan's Partner the U. S.!"

FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN

On May 30th in Bartow, Fla., the retrial of men, mostly Tampa policemen, indicted for the kidnaping of Shoemaker, Poulnot and Rogers begins. It will be under a judge named Moore who comes from West Palm Beach. Before me lies a snapshot of a big road side sign welcoming visitors to West Palm Beach in the name of the Ku Klux Klan! This trial is the last chance that any punishment at all will overtake the murderers of Shoemaker. The Supreme Court of Florida, along with other good Democrats in high office has seen to that! And the long delays have made the public lose interest. But we must not forget!

KLAN TAMPA; CATHOLIC JERSEY

There are interesting parallels between Tampa and Jersey City. Both are overwhelmingly Democratic; both are corruptly governed with tenderness toward gambling rings—book makers in Jersey City, bolita players in Tampa; both have seen the machinery of justice prostituted; and in both President Roosevelt apparently feels that the crimes

BOOK REVIEWS

FONTAMARA

"Fontamara" by Ignazio Silone, 144 pg., Modern Age Books, \$0.35

Reviewed by Sol Perrin

After putting down Fontamara which you have read in one sitting, you won't put it down before you have that rare feeling that comes of having done a pleasurable thing. You find yourself thrilling and wishing you could put the book in the hands of many people.

Modern Age Books deserve our thanks for putting this book out and at a price everyone can pay.

This is a novel of revolution in Fascist Italy. An isolated, minor and forgotten revolt by the farmers of the tiny village of Fontamara, which is hidden in the far corner of that tortured land. This was no planned revolt, nor was it based on a great idea or fought with a great purpose. Just as the stunted agriculture struggled from the barren and thirsty soil of Fontamara so this revolt developed painfully and died. But the seed was blown by the hot breeze and will settle on more fertile, more abundant, soil.

When the fascist commandant caused the proclamation to be posted in the village, Berardo Viola, the landless, was there. It read "All Discussion Forbidden".

"Now, then," said Berardo, "anybody who touches this placard better look out for himself." The bailiff puffed himself up, pleased by this, so he thought, support.

"All the troubles of the farmer," continued Berardo, who had the soul of an anarchist, "come from discussion. That's why our lives are a hundred times worse than donkeys who do not reason. The unreasoning donkey needs a certain amount of hay, he has limited speed in motion, he carries a load just so heavy and no more. The farmer on the other hand, he reasons and the farmer can be persuaded. He can be persuaded to work beyond the limits of his physical capacity. He can be persuaded to go without food. He can be persuaded to go to war."

Berardo Viola was murdered in a fascist prison. The women of Fontamara were violated by the black shirted gangsters, their men were robbed and slaughtered.

The story of Fontamara has been well told by Ignazio Silone in this powerful and magnificent novel.

LABOR ON THE MARCH

"Labor on the March" by Edward Levison, 325 pp. Harper and Brothers, New York. Price \$3. Reviewed by Gerry Allard.

Eddie Levison's "Labor on the March" is an important book. Not only is it a chronicle of the swift-moving events which brought birth to the Committee for Industrial Organization, but it is also an able interpretation of the historic forces which made the development of that movement inevitable.

"Labor on the March" excels anything that has been written on the contemporary labor movement, and the reasons for this achievement lies in the fact that the author's qualifications are unusually well balanced. As a newspaper reporter, he had the opportunity to travel and at first hand observed the titanic struggles to establish industrial unionism in open shop industries; but more than this, Levison is a progressive labor activist who has contributed his bit in the class war, and it is noticeably a matter of joy for him to record an important phase of labor's economic and political maturity.

The C. I. O. adherents have already lauded the book. The official caste of the American Federation of Labor will dissent. The eighteen-carat scissorbill who clings to the Republican Party because his Lincolnian forebears were Republicans, and "what was good for my grandpappy is good enough for me" attitude, pretty well characterizes the sentimental Comperian allegiance of labor's aristocracy. Levison cites the logic of history, the forces and concentration of production, and what is more important, the psychology of the workers in mass industries to take this political fossilism over the coals.

One of the highlights of "Labor on the March" is the author's treatment of the C. I. O.'s dominant personality—John L. Lewis. There is no sickening hero-worship or flattery of the dynamic labor leader who has, on the one hand, gained the reverence of wide sections of the guys below the heap, and on the other, provoked and deepened the hatred of employers and snarling sectarians. Levison shows that Lewis, as all normal human beings, has undergone a change and the process of change has not reached its climax. Lewis has not lost complete faith in capitalism, that is true, but neither have the masses.

Workers should put "Labor on the March" on their must reading list. It is encouraging to note the appetite American workers have developed in recent years for labor journals. This is swell, but that kind of reading should be interspersed with a book from time to time. "Labor on the March" has one draw-back: it



DAVID DUBINSKY whose International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reported great gains in a meeting of the executive board in Minneapolis last week.

Garment Workers Report Gains

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Despite severe business recession and widespread unemployment in the garment trades, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, third largest unit in the CIO, has made steady gains in membership during the past year, according to reports made to the union's general executive board in session here at the Hotel Nicolette last week.

Though the garment union was expected to move toward disaffiliation from the CIO at its meeting here, no definite action was taken on the industrial-craft union controversy, and the executive board's sessions were devoted mainly to surveying the union's experience since its 1937 convention.

It is now doubtful that the ILGWU will take any step to alter its relations with either the CIO or A. F. of L. until the fall when the first CIO convention is scheduled. At that time, it is understood, the ILGWU will probably leave the CIO and continue as an independent organization, unaffiliated with either CIO or A. F. of L. This is the policy that has been outlined by

costs three dollars, which is a lot of money for workers these days, but they can get around that by 1) getting their union to buy several copies, 2) getting a club of shopmates to buy a copy, 3) or by laying off the beer for awhile. If these suggestions are not realizable, there is the public library.

Literature Received

"Labor Stuff," by members of the Labor Journalism Class, Dressmakers Union, Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Mimeographed. A collection of short stories, poems, reports, interviews, etc., by members of the Dressmakers' Union. Some of the stories will shortly be published in the "Socialist Call."

"You and Your Money," William Lemke, Dorrance and Co., Inc., Philadelphia. 98 pp. Price \$1.00.

"The American Steel Industry," by Folke W. Sunland. Dorrance and Co., Inc., 106 pp. Price \$1.50.

"C. I. O.—Industrial Unionism in Action," by J. Raymond Walsh. W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., New York. 293 pp.

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

A Home in the Country Within Your Means? 125 Acres of Breathtaking Beauty on Barger Lake, Shrub Oak, N. Y. (45 Miles from New York City) Co-operative Colony—Two shares (total \$200) entitle you to build your cabin or bungalow. Membership includes use of camp facilities. Details and descriptive prospectus from BARGER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY or CAMP THREE ARROWS 6 E. 17th St., N. Y. C. HANOVER 2-7995 —Guest House Open—

Workers' Alliance Organ Lauds Socialist Leader

IN "WORK"

Official Organ, Workers' Alliance (Note—The subject of this thumbnail sketch is an alternate member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.)

Lee Morgan is the man whose leadership of struggles for relief and jobs in Southern Ohio carried him into the Governor's office—he led a successful sit-in in Governor Davey's office that lasted for thirteen days and nights. It received national publicity and was regarded as the first sit-down strike in Southern Ohio.

Morgan, former advertising representative for the Dodge Motor Company, was born thirty years ago in Pittsburgh, where he received an education denied to the colored race in the South. After working for Dodge for six years, until 1930, he was dropped when the depression hit the country. Roaming around the states, Morgan discovered that he was barred from many jobs because of racial bias.

He landed in Cincinnati with a book company, and when the bottom dropped out he became Industrial Director of the Negro Welfare Association, affiliated with the Community Chest. Morgan found that the vested interests controlling the Chest did their best to put the skids on all collective and sincere relief work that he did.

While working with the Chest, Morgan came in contact with the unemployed, attended meetings, demonstrations and eventually assisted in financial drives to organize them. When the Unemployed League weakened, Morgan secured information about the WA. He quickly succeeded in organizing a local of unemployed and WPA workers, with a total enrollment of over 2,000.

A WPA worker, he devoted all his spare time to organization on the county committee, finally dropped his WPA job to devote full time to organizing. As chairman of the WA county organization he secured more than \$5,000 in back pay for 200 workers in a major demonstration. Then he participated in a state-wide demonstration for a 10 per cent wage increase which was granted.

At the Second Annual Convention of the Ohio WA he was elected first vice-president and in May, 1937, became state secretary-treasurer. He speaks throughout Ohio, and as an officer of the NAACP and the National Negro Congress deals especially with problems affecting Negroes.

David Dubinsky, the union's president.

The board named vice-presidents Luigi Antonini, Isador Nagler and Julius Hochman as a committee empowered to seek resumption of peace negotiations between the warring factions.

The garment union's membership was 253,646 as of January 1, 1938, Dubinsky informed his executive board. Income for the year ending December 31, 1937 was reported at \$5,847,957. Dubinsky's report attributed the union's continued growth in the face of adverse conditions to "sustained, intensive and costly organizing campaign." The union spent \$3,617,444 for organization expenses last year.

Maine Socialists

Fight Leaflet Ban

BANGOR, Maine—The Socialist Party of Maine swung into action here last week against a city ordinance which limits the distribution of leaflets and other literature under the pretext that "they clutter the streets."

Howard Penley, Socialist state secretary, and Roger Levenson, representative of the Workers' Defense League, appeared before the city council May 24 to argue repeal of the ordinance.

The Socialist spokesman said that the ordinance conflicted with the United States constitution which guarantees the freedom of the press.

Local Socialists are forming a broad committee of citizens to aid in repealing the reactionary city law.

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Available at: Med. Bureau & N. A. Comm., 381 4th Ave.; Workers' Bookshops, 50 E. 13th St., 920 Prospect Ave.; Bronx, 365 Sutter Ave.; Brooklyn; Leblang's, 43rd St. and Broadway, N. Y. C.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Thursday, June 9 8:30 P. M.

Speakers:

- OJIER PRETECEILLE UGT Representative
- RAMON SENDER Novelist
- JOSE BERGAMIN Catholic Philosopher
- CARMEN MEANA Social Worker of Madrid
- JAY ALLEN Distinguished Foreign Correspondent
- DR. EDWARD BARKSKY Head, International Hospitals in Spain —Just Returned! And Other Notables

Auspices: Greater N. Y. Committee

Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

New York City Police Jail Loyalist Pickets

NEW YORK.—The Socialist Party of New York, through its executive secretary, Arthur G. McDowell, last week suggested to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine, that Frank Hague of Jersey City must have his counterpart in the New York Police Department.

The suggestion came in a protest by the Socialist Party over the arrest of Jack Altman, city chairman of the Socialist Party; Sam Baron, a member of the city executive committee, and Socialist Party representative in Spain last year; Brendan Sexton, national secretary of the Workers Defense League, and S. Castrow, secretary of the Confederated Spanish Societies, May 26 in the course of a picket line demonstration before the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center, protesting British-American joint policy of embargo of supplies to the government of the Spanish republic.

According to the secretary of the Socialist Party, arrangements had been concluded with the Police Department for the holding of the two-hour picket line before the Fifth Avenue entrance of the British Chamber of Commerce, as well as for a street meeting on 50th Street which also would have been addressed by Altman, Castrow, Frank Crosswaith of the Harlem Labor Center, and Harry W. Laidler, state chairman of the Socialist Party.

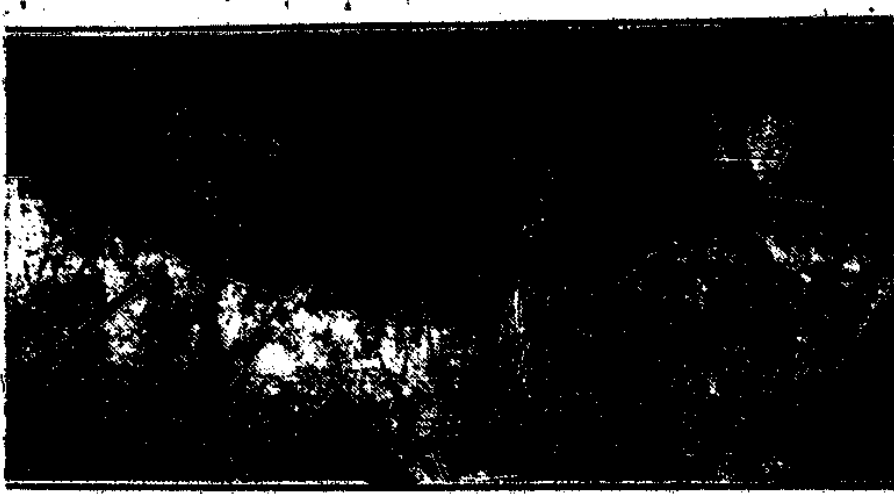
The meeting was abandoned

and the individuals arrested were pulled out of line for insisting on shouting in audible tones their demand for the lifting of the Spanish embargo.

The text of the joint telegram to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine follows:

"On behalf of the Socialist Party I protest most vigorously the unjustifiable arrest and detention of the city chairman of the Socialist Party, Jack Altman, three members of our city executive committee, and the secretary of the Confederated Spanish Societies at the British Empire Building in the course of a public manifestation against British and American collaboration in embargo against Spanish republic. Sole crime of those arrested consisted in lifting their voices for the Nye Senate resolution to lift the embargo. You must have some police officer in your employ anxious to succeed Frank Hague of Jersey City in public esteem. Suggest you investigate."

The picket line was sponsored by the Socialist Party in conjunction with the Confederated Spanish Societies, and was also sponsored by the Harlem Labor Committee, whose representative carried a banner including a protest against British police killing of Jamaica labor leaders in recent days, as well as protest against British aid to the fascist Franco.



HELEN SUGARMAN and Gertrude Hines, office workers employed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 117, display some of the checks which the local is distributing to unemployed members.

Reactionaires Gang Up on Labor Board

FRANK NEWTON

During the month the N. L. R. B.—after issuing its notable decisions in the Little Steel and Ford cases suffered an attack from two inter-union interference and disruptive of existing employer-employee contractual relationships. Padway is a Wisconsin product who fought the Socialists, joined the Socialist and was expelled by them finally in 1927. In 1919 he favored joining the Comintern; has been successively a county judge, state senator, republican, progressive and unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

His claim to current fame was his ability to write into the otherwise not bad Wisconsin Labor Relations Act a provision permitting employers to sign closed shop contracts with unions having minority representation or even no members at all!

The other source of attack has made the nation's press. It has been interpreted as a major defeat for the N. L. R. B.; a back-sliding on its part; a victory for free judicial and business enterprise. Actually it is nothing of the sort. Actually it is a move which while slowing down the process of administrative decision by the N. L. R. B. merely represents a move to carry out procedural methods so as to anticipate and avoid potential and future unfriendly court decisions.

FORD AND STEEL

The attack comes from Little Steel and Ford in response to the truly notable decisions against the illegal and social malpractices made by the N. L. R. B. It arises, however, out of a weasel-worded decision calling for "fair play" by Chief Justice Hughes in a stockyard case. Lawyer F. H. Wood whose barnyard proclivities brought about the demise of the dying N. R. A. (Schechter case) acquired sufficient experience to enter the Kansas City stockyards. (Morgan v. U. S.).

The Supreme Court held that in administrative judicial decisions; findings of examiners or intermediates must be made available to the interested parties for final argument prior to administrative decision (which is again the subject, as with the N. L. R. Act) to ultimate court action.

Secretary Wallace in a careful and excellent letter to the N. Y. Times, May 8th, explained the situation with respect to its application to his Department. He remarked that the practice called for by the Court had been instituted by the U. S. D. A. since 1933 (and by the N. L. R. B. in most instances) despite a previous decision by Justice Hughes in May 1936 in which he then held that there was no need for this practice. Hence, says Secretary Wallace, "the court's cloudy phraseology was made necessary—in order to establish—a careful job of legal reconcilia-

tion which confused clarity of thought."

TECHNICAL TRICKS

Out of this unusual spectacle of a cabinet member publicly and deservedly rebuking the Court's Chief Justice, we follow the strategy of the N. L. R. B. It is merely withdrawing its recent decisions to insure the practice of allowing for final argument by interested parties (a practice not hitherto necessary but customarily followed) in order to avoid any technical and procedural reasons for having the case turned down and thus delayed when it ultimately reaches the courts. The answering strategy of lawyer Wood and others was an attempt to prevent the N. L. R. B. from withdrawing its cases in order to comply with the present court opinion. Delay will ensue but the evidence on which Little Steel and Ford stand condemned will not be altered by technical tricks. The decisions, undoubtedly will stand and will be enforceable by law save in the event of the repeal of the N. L. R. B.

Thus goes on the game of affording capitalist justice to those who were murdered Memorial Day 1937, in the Workers Struggle against Little Steel.

Wis. Progressives Meet on June 12

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The state committee of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation will discuss further cooperation with democratically controlled farmers and workers political groups of the Midwest on June 12, according to Henry Rutz, state secretary.

This action is in accord with a resolution adopted at the state convention. Plans for a vigorous fall campaign will be outlined and preparations made for a membership drive, Rutz said.

On the same day the Milwaukee county unit will hold its annual picnic at Barns Grove.

Keep war out of the world by keeping America out of war!

Tampa Flogging Trials Resumed in Bartow, Fla.

BARTOW, Fla.—The Tampa flogging trials, was resumed here Monday, May 30, exactly two and one half years after the fateful kidnapping and flogging of Joseph Shoemaker, Eugene Poulnot and Sam Rogers on the night of November 30, 1935. Shoemaker died ten days later as a result of the beating.

Judge John Moore of West Palm Beach has been appointed by Governor Fred Cono to replace Judge Robert Dowell who disqualified himself when the prosecution charged "prejudice" as a result of his conduct in the previous trials.

The five defendants, C. A. Brown, John P. Bridges, F. W. Switzer, C. W. Carlisle, and Sam E. Crosby, were Tampa city policemen at the time of the crime. They will go on trial for the kidnapping of Eugene Poulnot. All five have been once convicted of this charge (June, 1936) but that trial was set aside by action of the State Court on a technicality. The present retrial was ordered by the Supreme Court at that time. Last fall those defendants were acquitted of the murder of Joseph Shoemaker by a directed verdict of Judge Dowell.

The State's prosecution is directed by a special prosecutor, J. Rex Farrow. He is aided by the County Attorney Manual Glover.

The defense legal staff is headed by Pat Whitaker, prominent political figure in Florida.

Labor Parade

KANSAS, CITY, Mo.—C. I. O. unions here are planning a parade and demonstration on June 5, to show their support of the Ford strikers in their long fight against the Ford Motor Company here.

BRANCH DIRECTORY

RATES: 3 lines, 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. 97th Street, Apt. 811, N. Y. C. Emma Hartog, Sec. Meets every 2 and 4 Wednesday.

BRONX

8th A. D. meets every Wed., 8:30 P. M. 7 W. Burnside. Ross Feder, 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 545 Randolph St., 4th fl.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CENTRAL BRANCH meets every Thursday night in Room 517, 524 S. Spring St. Ben Sands, secretary, 304 E. Maple, Glendale, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Local 57 meets every Wednesday night at 8.30 a. m. at 1927 Steiner street.

COMMUNISTS GANG YIPSEL MEMBER

BY A YIPSEL

NEW YORK.—Hy Bookbinder, member of the Y.P.S.L. National Executive Committee, was brutally attacked by three young Communists last week when he attempted to distribute leaflets in answer to a vicious attack upon the YPSL by the East New York branch of the Young Communist League. Led by Al Bell, a member of the C.P., the three "lovers of democracy" took the easiest road to squelching opposition.

Several days preceding this incident the YCL printed a leaflet that for filth and slander has no precedent in the history of the Communist Party, not excluding the worst of the third-period days. Entitled "Workers' Enemy in East New York," it charge one of its former members by calling him a "moral degenerate, thief, and stool pigeon." It then goes on to falsely state that Nelson is a

leading theoretician and teacher of the Yipsels.

Actually, this former member never even applied for admission to the YPSL or SP. And the charges mentioned seem very weak indeed in light of the fact that he was expelled over three years ago, since which time nothing has been said of any such charges.

The leaflet, with picture and address of the individual, was distributed to discredit the YPSL by associating it with moral degenerate, thieves, and stool pigeons.

In answer to this libelous statement, the Yipsel circle of the neighborhood printed its own leaflet and attempted to distribute it near the YCL headquarters. It was at this time that Bookbinder was attacked by the Communist pug-uglies.

A New Pamphlet . . .

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"Toward a Farmer-Labor Party"—by Harry W. Laidler.....15c

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TERROR IN DETROIT!

FIRST-HAND STORY OF SAVAGE POLICE RAID ON AMERICAN BRASS PICKETS

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN.

DETROIT.—Police brutality in the American Brass Company strike, in which more than 50 pickets and sympathizers were injured during a riot May 26, was given the approval of Mayor Reading as union leaders threatened a 24-hour "labor holiday" for Detroit unless the City Council halts the use of police as strike-breakers.

The strike started April 19 as a sitdown in the powerhouse when the company cut wages 10 percent. It continued peacefully until May 9, when police evicted the strikers, after which an outside picket line was established.

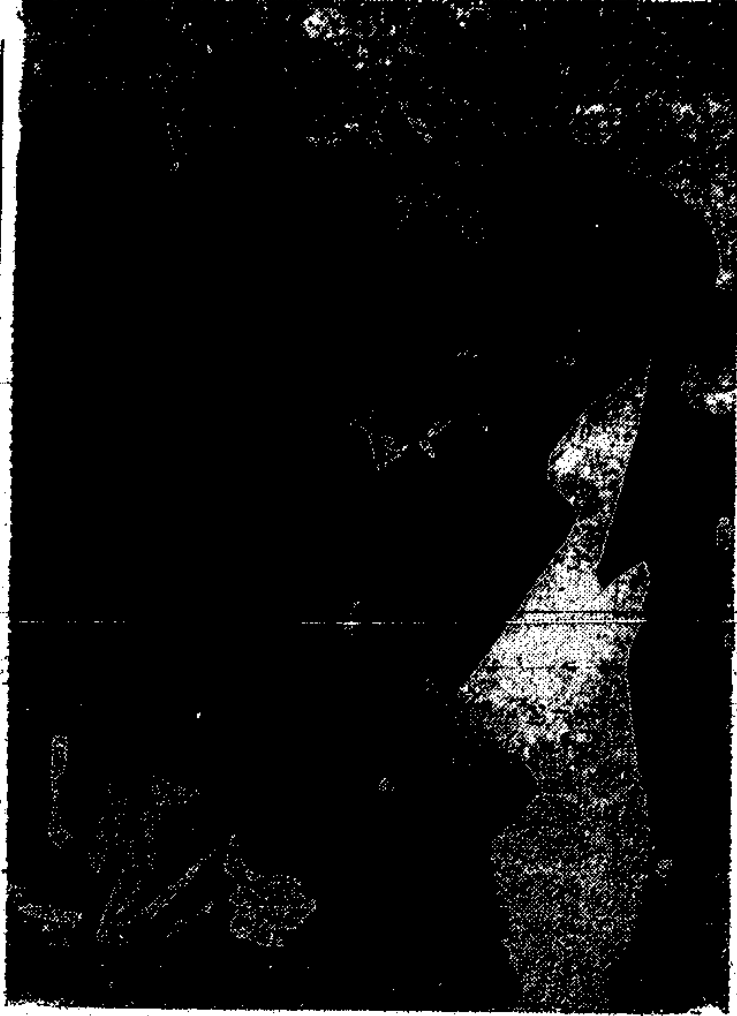
The riot started when a scab threw a brick from inside the plant. The brick missed the pickets at whom it was thrown, and hit a policeman instead. Hundreds of police started to viciously club everyone in sight, both scabs and bystanders.

Windows of the sound car of the striking union, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO), were smashed by police clubs and tear gas bombs were thrown into the car. The driver swung the car around the corner before he collapsed because of the gas fumes. As he fell out of the car, the police tear gas squad, on the factory roof, fired several tear gas shells into the sedan.

Knocked Unconscious

The police attack was evidently very well planned. I was picketing at another plant around the corner and a block away from the start of the riot and before I even knew that a fight had started, 150 police behind the picket line and another 50 in front of it, closed in from both sides, with clubs swinging. I was knocked down by police clubs and hit on the head while lying on the ground. I got up and started to run and was knocked down again by two more cops and again hit while I was lying on the ground. This happened a third time and finally I stumbled around the corner into a beer garden. Blood was pouring from my head profusely and I dropped unconscious.

When I regained consciousness, some union women took me to the hospital to have my wounds cared for. When I got to the hospital I discovered that I had lacerations of the scalp, contusions of the knee and had, in addition, been clubbed on my shoulder, back and arms. And other pickets were injured much more seriously than I was.



SCENE DURING the Chicago Memorial Day massacre of a year ago. Twenty-five thousand unionists assembled in South Chicago May 29 and heard Philip Murray, SWOC leader, pay tribute to the workers who died and were injured for unionism. Almost on the anniversary of the Chicago murders, police in Detroit, Akron and Duluth savagely attacked striking workers. As the depression deepens workers become more militant while police grow more brutal.

While I was in the hospital with a number of other injured union men, the hospital officials called the police, who arrested us and took us to the prosecutor's office for "questioning." The police made the rounds of the hospital and thus managed to arrest 23 wounded men.

The Black Hole

We were held by the prosecutor's office until 5 o'clock in the morning for questioning and were then booked for "investigation of suspicion of disturbing the peace." In an obvious attempt to prepare a red scare, all the prisoners were asked whether or not they were members of the Socialist or Communist parties.

We were then put into a number of fairly large cells, but after a short time, were all

taken into a small cell, reminiscent of the Black Hole of Calcutta, where we could not get enough air to breathe and where all these injured men were forced to sleep on the hard cement floor. Men who asked for medical attention were refused it. A number of the pickets, after being arrested, were beaten and kicked by the police. Food sent up by friends was never received by the prisoners.

We were taken before the police lineup 8 times and subjected to streams of filthy abuse. One police official, after asking our names, turned to the other police and said, "OK, boys. If you ever see any of these monkeys on a picket line again, you know what to do with them."

Mayor Reading stated that, "I am convinced the action taken by the police was for the preservation of law and order, and they will continue to take such action, following out the policy of this administration set when it came into office."

Held 44 Hours

This statement was attacked by County Prosecutor McCrea, who said, "The least you can say for Mayor Reading's statement exonerating police of responsibility is that it was ill-advised. If some strikers with a right to be there were attacked without provocation while peaceably picketing, they will be entitled to warrants against whoever attacked them, if they can identify those responsible."

After being in police custody 44 hours, the prisoners were finally released on a writ of habeas corpus, to reappear the following week to face police charges.

Meanwhile the company secured a restraining order from Judge Lester Moll restricting strikers to four pickets at each plant entrance until a show cause hearing June 4, as Tracy Doll, UAW executive board member and chairman of the city-wide CIO Strike Committee announced that a meeting of 300 CIO officers of Detroit unions had voted to send a committee of 10 to the City Council to protest against police brutality in the brass company strike.

"The committee was instructed to point out to the Council members that the taxpayers are not supporting the police to provide strike-breakers for eastern financiers who are trying to cut the wages of Detroit workers," Doll asserted.

The meeting also voted to create a strike fund for all CIO unions of the city to be used to give financial aid to those injured in strikes.

Brookwood College Library Moved

DETROIT, Mich.—Brookwood Labor College's library, one of the finest collections of labor books and documents in the country, is being moved to the brick building owned by West Side local of the United Automobile Workers.

Tucker Smith, former head of Brookwood, said he knew of no better place for the library to be preserved and used than the West Side local.

"I Am The Law!" Detroit Style

DETROIT, Mich.—Another "I am the law" guy has shown his head in America. He is William Walker, Jr., local WPA Coordinator, who insists that WPA workers be fingerprinted. When interviewed by protesting labor organizations Walker was reported to have said "I am the law . . ."

Yes, boys and girls, Fuehrer Hague's sickness is contagious.

SMASH THE WAR MACHINE

is the name of a new pamphlet just issued by the National Headquarters. It is a reprint of the Anti-War Resolution passed at the National Convention. It is an attractive pamphlet and should have wide distribution and sell easily. Order your copies from the National Headquarters. See ad for bundle orders.

Racketeering In Retail Clerks' Union Exposed

By A Special Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Organized labor has received a tremendous setback in the uncovering by police of racketeering, vandalism and "sell-outs" in the Retail Clerks' Union.

The investigation followed a wave of window breaking here. Police so far have arrested 12 men, including C. W. Duncan, former international organizer for the clerks, and Harry S. Helgesen, an organizer for the AFL. The others are all "small fry," who are linked to the probe by admissions of window breaking.

Police are seeking W. H. (Wally) Mahan, who succeeded Duncan. Mahan was ousted by the international union as organizer after the revelation of his complicity in racketeering. He was charged by a former secretary of the motor car dealers' association with accepting \$1020 to disband the Motor Car Salesmen's Union and call off its activities. It was after this Union disbanded that Mahan transferred his activities to the Clerks' organization.

USED FORCE

C. W. Airheart, former pres-

ident of the Motor Car Salesmen, claimed that he incurred Mahan's wrath by opposing Mahan's tactics. Airheart intimated that a beating he had received was instigated by Mahan.

So far the police have limited disclosures to the clerks' organization, but they intimate that other unions also are being probed. Local AFL and CIO leaders have withdrawn support from Mahan, but the effect of the probe has been to shake the faith of many workers in union organization. It is even rumored that the Retail Clerks are discussing disbanding their Union for the time being.

ALLIED WITH BOSSES

Not only union organizations, but also employers' organizations and private detective agencies have been tarred by the probe. Thus, it has been revealed that employers are not loath to deal with labor racketeers to the detriment of the rank and file.

It was also revealed in the opening phases of the investigation that detective agencies were throwing a few bricks themselves, in order to stimulate the business of "protecting" business establishments from "vandalism." So far there has been no ef-

10,000 Rubber Workers Stick By Their Union

AKRON, Ohio.—Three thousand National Guardsmen were ready to be used against the striking rubber workers here early this week as members of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) determinedly held their ground against the Goodyear Company's attempt to smash their union.

More than a hundred workers were injured here last Friday when police and strikers clashed near the struck plant.

Akron's mayor, a tool of the monied interests, and leaders of the union defied each other after the quiet but tense holiday weekend.

More than 10,000 rubber workers are on strike. The spirit of the workers is high.

fort on the part of the AFL central body to take a hand in the investigation and clean house from the inside. Such a move would have a healthy effect in restoring the morale of unionists and the unorganized.

Union Names Winners of Essay Prizes

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The names of four college students selected by a distinguished group of judges for awards in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union \$1,600 prize essay contest were announced by David Dubinsky, president, at the union's General Executive Board meeting, May 25.

Their name and money awards follow: First prize, \$750, Norman Henkin, College of the City of New York; second prize, \$500, A. Andrew Hawk, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; third prize, \$250, Myron Lee Gordon, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; fourth prize, \$100, Robert A. Sprecher, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Fight Ban On Author's Book

DETROIT, Mich.—An injunction restraining enforcement of a ban on Ernest Hemingway's novel, "To Have and To Have Not," laid down by prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea is being sought by two local book sellers. The ban on Hemingway's book has provoked the ire of the literary world.