

JUN 8 1935

Socialist Call

Vol. I.—No. 12.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935

PRICE 5 CENTS

NATION-WIDE STRIKES LOOM AS BUSINESS SLASHES WAGES

Dress Union Defies Dictum Of High Court

Philadelphia — With a million dollar war chest available, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has answered the war-cry of the employers uttered by the Supreme Court last week.

With the slogans, "Long live the united power of the organized workers! Forward to victory for a better day and a happier life! Long live the labor movement! Long live the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union!" the general executive board of the Union has rallied its members for the fight ahead.

No Human Rights

A statement, adopted by the board, reads in part:

"The Supreme Court, which places property above human interests, to whom the dry-as-dust terms of the constitution, written one hundred and fifty years ago, are more precious than the lives and the needs of millions of workers, could nullify the NRA, could declare it unconstitutional, but it cannot take away the economic power of the workers to organize, to strike and to protect thru their organizations work standards gained at the cost of untold sacrifice. Furthermore, this development is the strongest argument for independent political action by labor. Had labor been represented in Congress by senators and congressmen designated and chosen by them, labor's voice would have been consulted in passing upon the nominees for the Supreme Court, which is vested with the power of approving or nullifying labor and social legislation."

In addition, "the General Executive Board serves a warning on all employers in our industry, who might be tempted to take advantage of the present confusion to reduce wage scales and to increase work hours that our wage scales shall remain untampered with, that the 35-hour week is here to stay and that we shall press for even a shorter work-week in order to reduce unemployment, whether the codes continue or not."

The statement further declares: "The General Executive Board has issued a call to all our organizers thruout the country to be on guard to protect the interest of the workers and to meet with strikes every attempt that will be made either by individual employers or by groups of employers, to weaken our organization or to reduce our standards of life and labor."

DOWN BUT NOT OUT



When workers at the Republic Steel Corp. plant in Canton, O., struck, cops and hired thugs tried to break up the picket lines. Here's one victim of their violence. His comrades are carrying him to safety.

Fat Endowments Shrink; Columbia To Oust Reds

NEW YORK—All students who have been prominently identified with anti-war or radical activity in Columbia University will be quietly dropped from the rolls of that institution, the SOCIALIST CALL learned from confidential sources this week.

The arbitrary ousting of members of the Columbia Anti-War Committee from the Columbia Medical Center is only the beginning of a drive against all liberals and radicals, which will mark the death of Columbia's highly-vaunted liberalism.

This action, the CALL learned from a reliable source, is in response to pressure from wealthy backers of the University, who control the purse-strings, and hence the policies, of that "free" institution of higher learning.

John D. Gets Cut

It was the same mysterious pressure which caused the University voluntarily to reduce the rental paid to it by the Rockefeller Centre to \$1,700,000, although the Rockefeller Center had signed a ninety-nine years lease on the property at an annual rental of \$3,000,000. Part of the difference was made up by increased tuition.

At the Columbia Medical Center six students, three workers, and two instructors, comprising the local section of the Columbia Anti-War Committee, were informed that they will not be permitted to return next year.

This, the CALL has now learned, was the beginning of

a policy which will be put into effect next Fall, when prominent liberals and radicals will not be allowed back.

Boo, Hiss

The events at the Medical Center led to widespread student protest at the commencement exercises, which were picketed by fifty students, and at which the student body booed and hissed Dean Rappleye of the Center as he presented diplomas to medical school graduates.

The Spectator, paper of the Columbia College students, came out with black borders, ironically mourning the death of academic freedom at Columbia, but unaware of the fact that this was more than just another incident in the fight against student rights.

LOGGERS WIN

BREMERTON, Wash.—(FP)—The strike of 40,000 men in the logging and sawmill industry in the Pacific northwest got its first taste of victory when the McCormack Lumber Co. settled on a 40-hour week and 50 cents an hour minimum basis.

Labor Prepares To Defend Gains Won By Struggle

Labor's strike machinery is being rapidly oiled and geared for defense against the wage-slashes predicted after NRA's fadeout through the back-door of the Supreme Court.

Government officers like Richberg and various Blue Eagle compliance directors have admitted that the attack on workers' conditions is under way.

BULLETIN

(By Wire to The CALL)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Thomas Amlie, Progressive representative from Wisconsin and spokesman of the radical bloc in the House, gave assurance Thursday that he would introduce the Hillquit (Workers Rights) Amendment to the Constitution at this session of Congress.

Hasty surveys made by NRA officials showed that a few hours after the decision of the Supreme Court the axe began to fall in almost every part of the country.

Mrs. Rosenberg, New York Compliance Director, reported that hours were being lengthened in printing concerns from 40 to 48 weekly. Almost every industry has been similarly affected.

In laundry plants in New York, hours had immediately shot up to 76 and in some jewelry companies, workers were ordered to stay on the job for 70 hours a week at \$13 a week. In the latter instance, \$15 a week had formerly been the scale for 48 hours.

Unions Fight Back

The attack on labor met with immediate response from the trade unions.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, at its Philadelphia quarterly meeting called for united action from the American Federation of Labor in resisting the new drive of the employers.

In Philadelphia a united labor movement immediately started its strike machinery and prepared for a demonstration of its determination to withstand wage-slashing and hour-stretching.

New York City learned that 30,000 cloak-makers were determined to carry through the strike that had been only a threat a few weeks ago. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union indicated that the 200,000 workers in the needle trades would not flinch from the fight confronting them.

Clothing Workers Ready

Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who had been closely connected with the Roosevelt administration, declared: "Labor will not take this lying down. We will fight to a finish. We will strike to protect wage scales and hours, and we control 80 per cent of the workers manufacturing men's

Philadelphia's Unions Meet To Map Fight

PHILADELPHIA—A huge meeting, made up of 400 delegates representing every trade union in this city, including a few organizations that are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was held here in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, to plan a campaign of organized resistance to the bosses' new attack on conditions.

A general board of strategy was elected by the conference to lay detailed plans for action. Immediate steps were taken for the preparation of a war chest to finance what threatens to be one of the major skirmishes in the American class war. A legal defense organization was promptly set up under the direction of M. Herbert Syme, prominent Socialist and labor lawyer.

CHICAGO.—At the prompting of leading Socialists among the delegates, the Chicago Federation of Labor at its June 2 meeting unanimously adopted a resolution petitioning the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to immediately summon an emergency national convention of the American Federation of Labor

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(Continued on page eight)

THIEVES FALL OUT

Coughlin Mad At Roosevelt For Revealing Silver Hoard

By Herman Wolf

Saturday night.

"... Detroit ... connect Royal Oak ... Washington calling Father Coughlin ... go ahead Mr. Moley."

Thus, weekly during 1933 and early 1934 did Raymond Moley, then under-Secretary of State, now editor of Today (Roosevelt's official weekly mouth-piece) telephone radio propagandist Coughlin and tell him what the White House wanted in his Sunday broadcast.

Coughlin was at that time an active and conspicuous member of Roosevelt's ballyhoo corps. He was a cog—and a very important cog—in the Administration's wide-flung propaganda machine.

Raymond Gram Swing, in his book "Forerunners of American Fascism," relates how a visitor was conversing with Coughlin when a secretary appeared at the door and said, "Professor Raymond Moley wants to speak to you by long distance."

Show-Off

Coughlin waved his hand impatiently, replied, "Tell Professor Moley I am busy and will call him later."

This visitor, according to author Swing, was skeptical; he thought Coughlin was trying to impress him. That Moley was in the habit of phoning Coughlin I do not know; that Coughlin would refuse such a call I doubt. Detroit-Washington calls are expensive.

Coughlin loves to wallow in his own importance and it is distinctly possible that he was trying a little show-off, pat-me-on-the-back stuff, with his secretary in on the game.

In 1933 the Treasury Department issued an order for all gold hoarders to surrender their precious metal. During the months that gold was flowing to the Treasury Coughlin was preaching bimetalism. Enactment of this measure would increase the value of silver and lead to inflation.

Many money men bought silver "on margin," and letters came in to the Government from time

to time saying that Coughlin himself was speculating in silver.

Get Him!

Meanwhile the radio priest's influence increased tremendously. Coney politicians close to the President figured that Coughlin wasn't politically "safe," though he might have to be held in check.

There might be something to these letters, they reasoned, and would it not be wise to get the goods on Coughlin?

Private orders went out for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the Rev. Father. (This was the second Coughlin investigation. First time Department of Internal Revenue officials checked for possible income tax violations.)

In April, 1934, while Coughlin was still supporting Roosevelt, the U. S. Treasury Department disclosed that the priest was the owner on margin of 500,000 ounces of silver. Through his secretary, he had put up \$20,000 to purchase metal worth \$220,000.

10 Per Cent Margin

"That is buying on less than a 10 per cent margin, which makes it speculation, not investment," editorialized the Philadelphia Record, a paper which had long been an admirer of the radio priest.

Coughlin, evidently feeling that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was responsible for disclosing his gamblings in silver, unleashed an attack on Morgenthau and "Jewish Gold."

Previously the radio priest had asked that brokerage offices be conducted upon "the Christian religious principles of justice and charity."

"Jewish Gold."

"Apparently all this applies only to questions of 'Jewish gold,'" said the New York Herald-Tribune. "When it comes to 'Gentile Silver'—that pure substance—the principles of religious justice and charity in brokerage make it all right to gamble his radio league's funds, with a 10 per cent margin, on 'the President's word' that he will raise commodity prices! 'Gentile silver' must be a marvelous commodity!"

From April, 1934, to the present time Coughlin has continued his anti-Semite attacks. He is not as outspoken as Hitler. Oh no, he is far smarter.

Said Coughlin on April 28, 1934: "The American public knows that through our process of re-valuation we simply multiplied by billions of dollars the gold in the hands of the internationalists—the European Warburgs, the Rothschilds and the rest of that group, who are notorious financial Dillingers of world control and internationalism."

No mention here of Hearst, owner of vast gold mines! No mention of Morgan, Rockefeller and their crew!

Open-Minded!

At a lecture in his church on January 23 of this year, Coughlin shouted:

"We've got to say that we're either Christians in this country or not ... We're not going to be so damn liberal as to compromise on Christianity. We're so open-minded as to say to the Jews, the Mohammedans, the Burmese and the others that

while we love each other, remember this is a Christian principle, and when it comes to law, when it comes to representatives in Congress, don't forget this is a Christian nation! Let's not overwork this democracy."

Only Christians should hold political offices! Shades of Hitler! A Lie

On March 11 Coughlin made a long radio attack on Bernard Baruch, whom he termed General Johnson's "prince of high finance." "Bernard Manasses Baruch whose full name has seldom been mentioned but which name from this day forth shall not be forgotten in America," howled Coughlin as he scornfully connected Baruch with the Biblical Manasses.

Now it so happens that Baruch's middle name is "Mannes," as Coughlin could have learned from "Who's Who." It also happens that Baruch, though he has gambled on the floor of the Stock Exchange, is not a member.

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Coughlin continued, naming "the Rothschilds in Europe, the Lazzeres in France, the Warburgs, the Kuhn-Loebs, the Morgans and the rest of that wrecking crew" as the internationalists whose god is gold and whose emblem is the red shield of exploitation."

Four of the five named are Jews. Strangely missing from the list is Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of the board of International Banking Corporation, and a director of both the New York Federal Reserve Bank and Remington Arms, owned by the war profiteering du Ponts. Mitchell was ousted as president of the National City Bank after his indictment for income tax evasion.

Among the Missing

Also missing are Albert H. Wiggin, formerly president of Chase National Bank, and a director in twenty other corporations; Winthrop W. Aldrich, brother-in-law to Rockefeller, now president of Chase National; Dillon, Read, and Brown Brothers and Harriman, both large-scale financial firms; Lee, Higginson, who financed match king Kreuger; and Halsey, Stuart, promoters for the now deposed Insull.

The National City and Chase National banks are two of the largest in the world. Both have duped American investors into buying worthless South American bonds.

How about these Christian bankers, Father Coughlin? Or do you class them with Rockefeller, who you once said was "not much of a banker"?

Omission

Rabbi Stephen Wise warned Coughlin on March 24, "If, however, you persist in saying that the international bankers are dominantly and chiefly Jewish, and you should know they are not, you will inevitably bring about a deep wrong and a deep hurt to the Jewish people."

On March 25 the New York Post reported that Coughlin had said the previous day that he was not against the Jews. This part of Coughlin's address, strange to say, has been cut from the reprint of his speech in the priest's latest volume, "A Series of Lectures on Social Justice."

Want To Go?

All persons who wish to go to Canton, Ohio, for the Debs celebration should send in their names at once to the SOCIALIST CALL office.

We are attempting to get a caravan of automobiles and any other vehicles that can be commandeered to make the trip to Canton. All people with cars who are interested in going to Ohio by sharing the expenses of gasoline and oil please let us know at once. Day and time of leaving and other such details will be forwarded on request.

Navy Contract Awarded Scab Shipyard Firm

Accompanied by Mayor Von Neida, two city councilmen and the city attorney of Camden, John Green, executive secretary of the striking Camden shipyard workers and Socialist Party members, left for Washington last Tuesday to force government action in the shipyards strike.

Although over 4,000 workers have been out on strike for four weeks with no defection in the ranks, the company has refused to see either union representatives or a government mediator. The policy of "starve-and-like it" is the company's answer to the union's demand for a continuation of the old contract and a 15 per cent increase in wages to cover increased rise in the cost of living.

Mayor Von Neida has appeared at several mass meetings of the striking shipyard workers and has stated that the government must force the New York Ship Company which has been awarded government naval contracts to come to terms with the striking workers.

John Green decided that the Mayor should be put to the test on his threats and promises and invited him to go to Washington to see Senator Nye and New Jersey Representatives who have promised to push for a Congressional investigation of the company and its die-hard attitude.

The striking ship workers maintain a twenty-four hour picket at all gates of the ship company with a mass picket line morning and evenings. Each morning a mass meeting of strikers is held at which outstanding speakers, among them Leo Kryzcki, Kaz Miller, Alice Hanson, Sam Colton, John Brown and other have appeared.

Dress Progressives To Organize Center

The Dressmakers Progressive Group of Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has issued a call to all progressive groups in the needle trades for a conference to be held Saturday afternoon, June 8, at the Manhattan Opera House, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of bringing about a closer organizational unity and more effective cooperation between the various progressive groups existing in the locals of the needle trade unions.

23 Strikers Acquitted

Chicago—(FP)—Twenty-three defendants in a murder conspiracy trial growing out of the motorbus strike of last year in Chicago have been acquitted. The jury seemed

Unions Protest Against Firing Labor Friend

ALLENTOWN, PA.—With impressive backing from the organized labor movement, a mass protest meeting on behalf of Dr. Winslow N. Hallett, pro-labor professor recently dismissed from



WINSLOW N. HALLETT

Cedar Crest College, was held in Allentown on Wednesday, June 5.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Hallett Defense Committee, which includes representatives from the Central Trades and Labor Council and the leading unions of Allentown.

On May 11th Dr. Hallett was dismissed without charges placed against him and the college authorities continue to refuse to give any reason for his dismissal, though President William F. Curtis admitted in conversations with Dr. Hallett that Dr. Hallett's organizing activities were the basis of the trustees' action.

On a national scale, the fight for Dr. Hallett's reinstatement is being carried on by the American Federation of Teachers, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Association of University Professors and the Non-Partisan Labor Defense.

Labor Unions Pay Tribute To Dan Hoan

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee labor unions this week joined hands in tribute to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan in honor of his 25 years in the city service.

The testimonial celebration, held at the Eagles' clubhouse under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades council, adds the appreciation of organized labor to the many gestures of good will already tendered the Mayor.

A crowd of nearly 2,000 persons came to the party to shower congratulations on Mayor Hoan and to pay its respects to Mrs. Hoan for her unwavering loyalty and sacrifice throughout the 25 years of her husband's public service.

As a symbol of their appreciation for the service the Mayor has rendered, the Federated Trades council presented the Mayor with a framed testimonial signed by 14 labor leaders.

to take the defense's view that the case was a frameup. Two deaths resulted when company sluggers attacked unionists. The jury refused to hold the union men responsible.

Socialist Call

Published every Saturday by the Call Press, Incorporated

Editorial and Business Office: 21 East 17th Street, New York City Telephone: GRamercy 5-8779

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Subscription Price: \$1.50 a year. \$1 for six months Foreign, \$2.00 a year.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STATE SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA AND ILLINOIS

Entered as Second-Class Matter March 21, 1935, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. I SAT., JUNE 8, 1935 No. 12

SOCIALIST PROGRAM OR CHAOS

Failure Of NRA Shows New Need Of Labor Party

By PAUL PORTER

(National Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party)

Official Statement of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party on Policy During the Present Political Crisis

Those who are active trade unionists, in the present political crisis created by the Supreme Court overturn of the NRA and the Frazier-Lemke Act?

Our policy must be determined by a realistic estimate of the consequences, both economic and political, of the Court's drastic decisions. The major consequences will be as follows:

THE DANGER TO UNIONS

1. Under cover of the Court's outlawry of the NRA codes of "fair competition" and its declaration that Congress does not have the power to regulate hours of work and wages except those involved in a very narrow interpretation of interstate commerce, the employers have already begun a terrific wage cutting offensive. Hours of work are being increased, and wherever employers feel that they can smash the unions they will attempt to do so. This danger is particularly great for the many new unions which have been encouraged to rely upon NRA agencies rather than upon their own militancy.

As predicted by our national chairman, Leo Krzycki, in a statement issued a few hours after the Court's decision had been made known, the employers have launched their offensive quickly in order to catch labor off guard. Roosevelt, in his statement to the press on May 31, has given direct encouragement to wage-cuts, whatever may have been his intentions. The miserably low scales of his work relief program—\$19 to \$94 a month—are unquestionably a further incentive for wage slashes in private industry.

2. The overturn of the Frazier-Lemke Act opens the way for bankers to begin again foreclosures on farms, thus threatening both the jobs and the homes of thousands of hard-pressed farmers.

LABOR PARTY NEEDED

3. The question of a labor party is brought more sharply to the fore than at any time in recent years. For the moment Roosevelt's waning prestige has been restored. His remarkable political luck has scored again: many people are now forgetting that 11,500,000 workers remain unemployed, that whatever wage increases the NRA brought were by and large, offset by rising costs of living, and that enforcement of the collective bargaining provisions of Section 7A had almost completely broken down. The Blue Eagle dead becomes somewhat hallowed, and Roosevelt emerges as the champion of the people against nine reactionary old judges.

But this new popularity is temporary. Soon the employers' attack upon wages and working conditions will reveal the bankruptcy of the New Deal, and the



PAUL PORTER

sentiment for a labor party will grow. The more far-sighted union leaders, notably David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, are already pointing out that labor representatives in Congress could not only shape labor legislation but could wield a veto power over the appointment of Supreme Court justices.

4. More than any decision since the Dred Scott decision, which was so important in precipitating the Civil War, the Supreme Court opinion concerning the NRA serves to discredit the existing political system.

The NRA had many faults and some dangerous tendencies. We Socialists were not slow to point them out. Nevertheless, it did at one time represent the will of a large majority of the people. The ruthless overriding of the people's will by the nine old men of the Court confirms the Socialist description of the present form of government as a bogus democracy.

ECONOMIC SITUATION ALREADY BAD

These, then are the major consequences of one day's work by the Supreme Court. Alone, they are serious enough. But to them are added other factors that make the present crisis exceedingly grave.

Among these other factors are the following: industrial production for several months has been declining, thus forecasting a new increase in unemployment; living costs have been rising sharply, while meat products have been skyrocketing; all wage levels are menaced by the coolie wage scales of the work relief program; social

Workers Rights Amendment

The text of the proposed Workers Rights Amendment, drafted by the late Morris Hillquit, follows:

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age; to limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners; to provide for the relief of aged, invalided, sick and unemployed wage earners and employes in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employes, or from one or more such sources; to establish and take over natural resources, properties and enterprises in manufacturing, mining, commerce, transportation, banking, public utilities and other business to be owned and operated by the Government of the United States or agencies thereof for the benefit of the people, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers, farmers and consumers.

Section 2. The power of the several states to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this Article, but no such legislation shall abridge or conflict with any Act of Congress under this Article.

security-legislation is endangered by the Supreme Court's earlier decision that the railroads could not be required to pay retirement pensions to their workers; and under the vicious red-baiting of Hearst and the "patriotic" societies civil rights for workers are being endangered and the way for fascism paved.

SEVEN JOBS FOR SOCIALISTS

In the light of this perspective, what action should Socialists urge unions, farmers and the organized unemployed to take?

The Labor Committee of the So-

cialist Party, for which I speak as secretary, calls upon all locals to support the following program:

1. Fight all wage cuts, increase of working hours, and other worsening of working conditions by means of the one dependable weapon that now remains—the strike. The best defense at this time is an offensive. Now, as never before, the slogan of all unions must be "Organize the Unorganized!"

No union should be left to fight its battle alone. Unsparing efforts should be made to rally the support of every union and also the unorganized and the unemployed whenever any union is compelled to strike. In the months ahead the fighting words of Gompers, "An injury to one is an injury to all," should be foremost in the thoughts of every unionist.

ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKES

The tactics of Socialists and progressive unionists will necessarily vary in different communities. In some cities it may be possible to organize successful general strikes of one or two days duration. If so, such should be attempted when the situation is ripe and the need apparent. According to press reports on June 1 William Green has suggested a 24-hour general strike against wage cuts. We Socialists are happy to give this proposal all possible support.

In several cities during recent weeks a one-day general strike has successfully mobilized an overwhelming majority of the workers and won a few concrete gains. Belleville, Ill., has been a notable example.

In some cities it may be possible to organize emergency councils of action, embracing the unions, the unemployed, and shop committees from plants yet unorganized. In Toledo, thanks to the work of such Socialists as Elmer Ledford, John C. Taylor, Tim McCormick, Eugene Cole and others, successful joint action between the Building Trades Council, the Lucas County Workers Alliance, and yet unorganized workers, has been achieved. From it the unions have recruited many new members.

Toledo, because of the patient energetic work of the Socialists, probably represents a higher lever of militancy and labor solidarity than any other city. But Milwaukee, Reading, Philadelphia and Hartford are not far behind. In any of these, and possibly in dozens of others, emergency councils of action might unionize the whole city.

Needed weapons in the struggle will be daily strike papers or bulletins and central relief and defense organizations.

AGAINST COOLIE WAGES

2. The fight of the unemployed and the relief workers against the \$19-\$94 a month relief wages should be linked directly to the unions' fight for existence. Every unit of the Workers Alliance should establish close cooperation with the local trade unions.

3. The campaign for the Black-Connerly 30 hour week bill, the Lundeen unemployment insurance bill, and the Wagner Labor Disputes bill (assuming that its new changes do not open the way for compulsory arbitration) should be pushed with new vigor.

As the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party urged last Novem-

BULLETIN

As we go to press, word comes that Paul Porter, national labor secretary of the Socialist Party, is to appear before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to urge a campaign of agitation in behalf of the Hillquit Workers Rights Amendment printed elsewhere in this issue.

From all over the country come reports of Socialist activities in the critical situation faced by labor today. Socialist unionists, in line with the plans laid out by the Labor Committee of the party, are pursuing a campaign based on the principle that the best defense is a vigorous offense and that the major task of labor is to fight for the organization of the unorganized at this time.

ber, this campaign should not be left to lobbying in Washington. It must take the form of mass pressure through mass meetings, labor parades, etc.

THE HILLQUIT AMENDMENT

4. The campaign for a constitutional amendment giving Congress specific power to fix minimum wages and maximum hours of work, abolish child labor, and otherwise legislate in behalf of labor, should be carried into every union, unemployed group, and farm organization.

The proposed Workers Rights Amendment, drafted by the late Morris Hillquit (printed elsewhere in this paper) will probably be introduced in Congress this week. Should it pass Congress it could be submitted quickly to special state conventions. It would make the pending Child Labor Amendment unnecessary inasmuch as it includes all the latter's provisions.

Several of the most progressive Congressmen, such as Amlie, Marcantonio, Lundeen and Schneider, who sincerely desire a labor party, are reported to favor a new constitutional convention.

This I consider a mistake, and I hope they will abandon it for support of the Workers' Rights Amendment. In the first place, the amendment proposed by Hillquit has a concrete content with a direct and powerful appeal to workers that an abstract proposal for a new constitution does not have. Secondly, a new convention, held at a time when reaction is growing, might even discard the Bill of Rights contained in the present constitution.

When capitalist parties are in power, the new constitution would quite naturally be framed to meet the present days needs of a declining capitalism. Socialists do not want a new constitutional convention until the workers and farmers are in full control of the state; the new constitution would then represent the framework of a Socialist state.

CORRECT LABOR PARTY POLICY

5. An educational campaign for a labor party should be carried into all unions.

The long standing policy of the Socialist party, stated anew by the National Executive Committee at its recent Buffalo meeting, provides specific guidance for all party members: Agitate for a

(Continued on Page Five)

World Socialism

FRENCH and SWISS ELECTIONS

By HERBERT ZAM

A good deal of misrepresentation about the French municipal elections is going the rounds. The Communist press reports them as a Communist victory, paying a little lip-service to the united front. The right-wing, following the line of the Neo-Socialists, who in most instances supported the semi-Fascist bourgeois bloc, is denouncing the united front as a capitulation to the Communists. An objective evaluation is necessary.

The French municipal elections were a decisive blow to the reactionary forces in France who are endeavoring to cement a Fascist front. That is the outstanding feature.

Had the workers' parties not set up an election agreement, there can be no doubt that the victory would have gone to the other camp. The fact that within the boundaries of this agreement, one or the other party gained or lost, is incidental, and must not be distorted for factional advantage.

BIG COMMUNIST GAINS

The Communist Party gained very heavily in these elections. But its gains were due entirely to the election agreement with the Socialists and others. The Communist writes carefully forget to mention that the policy of the Communist Party in this election was a complete reversal of the policy it had been following for eight years. Its gains, therefore, appear to be phenomenal precisely because they represent a sudden reversal of an old course.

The value of the united front should therefore be clear to the Communist Party, which fought against it for so many years with much disastrous results. It is to be hoped that nothing will happen to cause the Communist International to make another of its well-known "turns." Some traces of the former policy still remain. The Party of Proletarian Unity and the Doriot group (who, incidentally, was expelled from the Communist Party precisely because he advocated a united front with the Socialists) are still denounced as "renegades" in the very same article which hails the united front, even though they contributed over one hundred thousand "determined anti-Fascist votes" to the United front.

ALSO SOCIALIST GAINS

The Socialist Party lost control in 39 municipalities and gained control in 33, a net loss of 6. However, the losses were largely unimportant small towns, while the gains represent large cities, including Marseilles, the second largest city in France, Nantes, Perpignan, Rochefort, Calais (for the first time in 30 years), Colmar, Laon, and others. Other important cities were retained with increased majorities, including Toulouse, Lille, Roubaix, Dunkirk, Mulhouse, Saint Nazaire, etc. In Paris itself, the representation was increased from 3 to 6. In the Paris region (which is the center of the Communist strength) the Socialists lost control in two municipalities, which passed over to the Communists, but gained control of fifteen new ones, now controlling 21 as against 8 previously.

Considering that since the last election the Right wing of the Socialist Party (Marquet-Renaudel) split off, and actively opposed the Party in this election in most instances, the Socialist Party came through with flying colors.

Those who assail the action of the French Party should say what policy they would propose. The Party had but one of three

choices—the united front, independent candidates, or a united front with some bourgeois parties. The second alternative would obviously have helped the reactionaries, who would thus have gained control even where they were a minority.

For the third alternative there was only the Herriot Party (Radical-Socialists) to consider. Its leadership wanted to make an alliance with the Fascists. The Party itself was divided on this issue. It is obviously a very unreliable element at best. To depend on it for a fight against fascism is the worst of follies. (Have we forgotten Bruening so soon?) The anti-Fascist block was able to swing a section of this Party (Pelletin group) to its support, against the wishes of the leadership.

Our French comrades acted correctly and they deserve the support of all revolutionary Socialists throughout the world.

SWISS REFERENDUM BEGUN BY SOCIALISTS

A tremendous vote was polled in favor of the "five-year plan" of social legislation which was initiated in Switzerland by the Socialist Party. The vote in the popular referendum was 424,878 in favor and 566,242 in opposition.

This is one of the largest votes ever cast for Socialist or labor measures, and the number of voters who took part was also a new record. In the important industrial districts of Berne, Basle, Soleure and Schaffhausen, majorities were cast in favor of the plan.

The objective of the plan was to insure "sufficient conditions of existence for all Swiss citizens" and to "maintain the consuming power of the people by combating the general fall of wages and prices of farm and artisans products." The plan provided for finding work for the unemployed, maintenance of wages, prevention of foreclosures, establishment of unemployment insurance and relief, and regulation and control of exports, financial markets and trusts.

The referendum was vigorously opposed by all bourgeois parties. It was supported by the trade unions, the Peasant Party, and the Communist Party, in addition to the Socialist Party.

SUPPORTED BY C. P.

The New York Communist "Daily Worker" obviously was not aware of the fact that the Swiss Communist Party supported the plan, for in the issue of June 3 it carried an attack against the Swiss Socialist Party for supporting it. But after all, if the "Daily Worker" foreign editor can't find out that the Socialist Call is opposed to the coalition in Belgium, he can hardly be expected to know what's going on in far-off Switzerland!

The support for the Socialist plan by the Communists was announced at a united May Day meeting in Basle by the Communist Deputy Bedemann, who declared:

"The Communist Party will vote for the Socialist Plan to combat the crisis. We will fight for the

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA MAPS BOSS WAR

(Continued from Page One)

to map a tremendous campaign for the organization of all industrial workers eligible to trade unions, which the resolution declared could supply protection far superior to that once afforded by the NRA and its codes.

The resolution was submitted by Samuel Laderman of the Pocket-book Makers Union and E. K. Hogan of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. Copies of the resolution will be sent by the Chicago Federation of Labor not only to the Executive Council but to other central bodies throughout the United States.

From employes of State St. department stores came the news that the loudly proclaimed statements by employers of no departure from code standards were for public consumption only. Just as when the bosses promised Hoover in 1929 that they would not slash wages—and started slicing as soon as they had left Washington—so now the temporary wage and hour stabilization has come to an end.

Marshall Field & Co., leading Chicago department store, was reported by employes to have cut \$14 a week wages to \$9 in a number of classifications. The Boston Store, leader in the cheaper division, made the working day a half hour longer, employes reported.

On the heels of the Chicago Federation of Labor's important action in petitioning for an emergency national convention, Local Cook County Socialist Party scheduled a mass meeting of trade unionists and Socialists in the Commandery Hall of the Capitol Building in the Chicago loop to discuss the death of the NRA and the new situation faced by labor as a result.

Speakers included Leo Krzycki, National Chairman of the Socialist Party and Vice-President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joseph Jacobs, outstanding labor attorney and Socialist, Samuel Laderman of the Pocket-book Makers Union, Al Goldman, well known labor defense attorney, and Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

In anticipation of grilling and important responsibility for Socialists in their trade unions, the Labor Committee has also called a red-card meeting of all Socialists and trade unionists in the county for Monday, June 10, in Millinery Workers Hall, 60 East South Water Street, Chicago. The Socialist program in relation to the labor movement is also to furnish the chief item of discussion and action at the first meeting of the newly elected Illinois State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois.

TOLEDO.—Organized labor has determined to meet the challenge

demands of the Socialist plan everywhere—in Parliament, in the factories, in the mills."

Commenting on this decision of the Communists, the "Berliner Tagewacht," central organ of the Swiss Socialist Party, stated:

UNITY NOW NEARER
"On the basis of this position it is possible to reestablish the unity of the working class. When we see how reaction and fascism profit from the division of the proletarian forces, we must all strive to overcome the split in the labor movement. A really active Socialist movement is the best prerequisite for this, and the Communists can again become part of it."

Thus it is clear that the Socialist plan, even in defeat, serves to unify the working class.

Laval-Stalin Pact Hits Common Front

SOCIALIST CALL readers will remember Stalin's joint communique with Laval of May 15th containing the amazing paragraphs:

"Especially is it their duty (i. e. of the signatories

of the Franco-Soviet pact) not to enfeeble in any way their means of national defense. In this respect Stalin understands and fully approves the policy of national defense undertaken by France of maintaining her armed forces at the level necessary for security."

This statement was a terrible setback to the Common Front's campaign against the two year conscription law, against war credits, against the whole policy of "security" through military preparedness. The French Communist press has engaged in elaborate plays of verbal gymnastics to explain away and justify Stalin's words.

Says L'Humanite

Paul Vaillant-Coururier, commentator of the Communist L'Humanite, wrote in the May 18 issue:

"... The words of Stalin re-echo like a thunder-clap. Our class enemy uses them with unspeakably bad faith. It pretends to oppose them to our activity, to our speeches, to our writings. Each one of us, and the Bolsheviks first, certainly would like to shake from our shoulders the crushing weight of armaments. We shout to the world, even now, that it is necessary to disarm, that the propositions of Litvinov still remain valid. . . . But who listens to us?"

This is a frank admission of the harm Stalin's words are doing in France.

The same issue of L'Humanite contains the following statement of policy:

We shall continue to write that the Hitler danger, being so great, it would be foolish not to see it and to throw oneself into a pacifist pseudo-battle which, directed only against the technical measures of defense, is in fact a renunciation of all defense against Hitler. . . . The defense of the people coincides with the defense against the Hitler barbarism and with the defense of the only proletarian state in the world."

This can only mean that in a war between France and Germany, the Communists would support the war! Defense of French imperialism and defense of the Soviet Union already coincide.

More Explanation

The May 21 issue of L'Humanite carries some further explanations:

"We accept neither conditional national defense nor unconditional national defense. We are for revolutionary defense. We are resolved to carry out in case of war our duty of revolutionary defense, even if it is opposed to so-called national defense. We are resolved in case of war to carry out our obligation of revolutionary defense even if it coincides with so-called national defense. We shall always repudiate national defense. We remain faithful always to revolutionary defense. Revolutionary defeatism demands that we should struggle for the defeat of the Hitlerian counter-revolution. Est-ce clair?"

So "revolutionary defense" is to be put at the service of French imperialism! And "revolutionary defeatism" which always meant the defeat of your government is perverted to mean the defeat of the enemy of your government!

This is the most vulgar national chauvinism, no matter in what fine sounding terms it is clad.

Police Railroad Rubber Workers On Bomb Charge

by LEONARD DUNCAN

WILLOUGHBY, Ohio—

Another Mooney-Billings case is being created in this city by local police officials who are trying to break the labor movement by rail-roading active union members on charges growing out of the recent strike of the United Rubber Workers Union, Local 18284.

Following the arrest of six Willoughby workers last Tuesday for the possession of explosives, Prosecutor Harold U. Daniels, Lake County, called a special jury that same evening. Seven unknown witnesses gave evidence against the defendants, and indictments were rendered against nine union members who participated in the February strike at the Ohio Rubber Company here.

They were charged with having explosives in their possession, with bombing a scab's home during the strike, and with bombing the traffic manager's home before the strike.

\$5,000 Bond

The prosecutor was sustained by Trial Judge Slocum in every point. Bond was set at five thousand dollars for each charge.

Several of these indicted union men became members of the Socialist Party after the strike.

of the new situation with a thorough campaign of organization. No industry will be left untouched. Prominent in the counter-attack planned for the reactionary employers' offensive are the prominent Socialist trades-unionists, Elmer Ledford and John C. Taylor.

MANCHESTER, Conn.—After fruitless negotiations between the United Textile Workers of America and the Cheney Bros., the workers voted unanimously to strike against a five to twenty per cent wage cut.

The Cheney Bros. employs 2000 workers and is equipped to employ over five thousand. This concern is one of the outstanding manufacturers in the silk business. There is no doubt had the wage cut been accepted that all the other concerns in the industry would have followed suit.

Of interest is the fact that Mr. Ward Cheney is one of the leading spirits in the Silk Textile Code and only recently appeared in Washington before a Special Cabinet Committee and appealed for a two year extension of the NRA. He has repeatedly appealed together with Mr. Van Horn head of the Silk Textile Code Authority for Silk manufacturers to continue voluntarily present wage standards.

The workers enthusiastically cheered Organizer Jack Rubenstein representing the militant Dyers and Finishers Federation when he in the name of that organization, pledged five hundred dollars in support of their strike.

NRA FAILURE SHOWS NEW NEED FOR AN AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 3)

party based on the mass organizations of labor to which the Socialist party could be federated while retaining its own identity; do not try to form a labor party prematurely, which would be merely the present Socialist party plus a few individuals, under a new name.

6. The socialization of the railroads and the mines has become a question of immediate political importance.

The Supreme Court has nullified the railroad retirement pension law; the only pension hope for the workers now is through government ownership. The recent convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which gave Norman Thomas a warm ovation, declared for government ownership and operation; wherever possible Socialists should seek to win railroad workers to this program.

Socialization of the mines is equally necessary. Supported by the United Mine Workers as well as a number of operators, it would declare coal a public utility subject to federal regulation. But at best it is only a stopgap. The miners' only hope for full employment and higher wages is through a federally owned mining corporation controlled by the workers.

7. In the farming communities, whenever the bankers attempt to renew foreclosure proceedings, Socialists should take the lead in organizing the same sort of mass "picnics" that were so successful in protecting the farmers in 1932 and 1933.

SOME NRA LESSONS

Besides carrying into action the above program, it is essential that we draw from the experience of the NRA and the court decisions lessons that can guide labor policy in the future.

The most important lesson is that labor must rely upon its own strength, economic and political, and not upon favors that may be granted by a capitalist government. Those unions that placed all their eggs in the NRA basket are poorly prepared to weather the present crisis. Especially is this true of the automobile, steel and rubber workers.

Those unions, which like the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Hosiery Workers, and to a lesser extent the United Mine Workers, made the strike or the threat of a strike their principal weapon, and which used NRA boards only as supporting weapons, do not need to re-educate their membership.

From the very beginning of the NRA we Socialists have warned of the dangers in depending upon government agencies. We remind the unions now of our advice, not in any self-righteous "we-told-you-so" spirit, but in a sincere hope that the mistakes of the past will be fully understood and not repeated.

BEHIND THE COURT OPINION

It is equally important that we should understand the meaning of the Supreme Court decision. The main issue is not the President versus the court, nor an "up-to-date" policy of federal regulation versus a "horse-and-buggy" individualism. The main issue is still workers versus exploiters.

The employers are by no means wholly on the side of the court's decision. Indeed, the dominant elements of the capitalist class oppose it. Roosevelt and the majority of Congress are much more sensitive to the needs of modern capitalism than are the justices of the Supreme Court. Most of the

justices are senile men who formed their basic opinions years ago. The chief defenders of the court's action are men like Borah, spokesman for small business, and reactionary Southern Democrats, spokesmen for the planters and the mill owners who left the North to escape union wages and who object to the NRA codes restricting their competition with Northern factories.

HINDENBURG AND HUGHES

One false interpretation of the Court's ruling has been made which needs to be refuted before it gains any currency in the labor movement. The New Leader editorially states:

"In denying the Executive the power to govern by decree it (the Court) has struck down a power which is exercised by every dictator in Europe. This power in the hands of a future President less scrupulous than Roosevelt would be a constant menace to a whole labor movement. Those who fear fascism should keep this in mind."

This interpretation is seriously misleading. In the first place, any fascist President would blandly ignore the Supreme Court's rulings if they were counter to his will. He could, in fact, strengthen his position by challenging the court's power and pointing out that the Supreme Court has itself usurped the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Secondly, it is as foolhardy to depend upon the Court as a bulwark against Fascism as it was for the German Social Democrats to rely upon Hindenburg to prevent Hitlerism. Both in their senility and in their class interests—especially the latter—there is a close resemblance between the justices and Hindenburg. No Marxist can expect the Supreme Court to fight Fascism in a crisis, and it is a disservice to the labor movement to encourage it to lean upon such a flimsy straw.

THE SOCIALIST WAY

Finally, the New Leader interpretation must be challenged upon another ground. It opposes a Presidential "dictatorship." All Socialists do. But is it any better to have a dictatorship of nine men than one? Those who defend the court's decision defend the usurped power of the court to overrule the will of Congress, and ultimately, the will of the masses.

The Socialist Party holds that the way to fight fascism is to organize all workers to fight for Socialism.

400 Radio Union Strikers On Line

NEW YORK.—Widespread admiration has been aroused by the pluck of the 400 young workers now in the eleventh week of their strike against the Mica-Mold Radio Corporation.

The workers, 80 per cent of whom are girls, are all between the ages of 18 and 25, and are members of the Radio Factory Workers' Union, Federal Local 18,609 of the American Federation of Labor.

A mass picket line will be thrown in front of the factory this Saturday at 11:30 A. M. in which Norman Thomas may participate. All sympathetic young workers and students are urged to assemble at the strike headquarters at 1082 Flushing Avenue. The strike headquarters may be reached by taking the 14th Street B. M. T. line to the Morgan Avenue station.

AT THE FRONT

by
Norman Thomas

THIS column is written in advance of President Roosevelt's own statement of his immediate plans for saving what he can out of the wreckage the Supreme Court made of his New Deal.

We Socialists hope that something can be saved which will give a chance to the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill with additional safeguards against compulsory arbitration, to the 30-hour-week bill, and to genuine security legislation such as the President emphatically has not proposed. Labor ought to be wanting not a continuation of NRA but something far better, and it ought to be organizing and fighting for it.

However much we may hate decisions which knock out everything without providing for anything better, we shall be awful fools if we see NRA through rosy spectacles. NRA itself countenanced a differential between North and South which invited clothing manufacturers to follow textile manufacturers into the South. To this must be added the outrageous wages for relief fixed by the President before the Supreme Court had condemned NRA.

These seeds of evil were not sown by Judges. Remember that under the New Deal and NRA, profits had increased out of all proportion to wages. Average wages in terms of purchasing power have been falling. At the most NRA has put less than two million workers back to work, leaving eleven million still unemployed. Relief is inadequate in amount under the New Deal and so distributed as to destroy self-respect and social morale. Money has not been raised so much by taxing the rich as by methods which pile up debt and invite new collapse either of gigantic inflation or deflation. Recently under NRA company unions proportionately increased faster than legitimate unions, and in every major case in which the government intervened labor got the worst of the bargain. Inevitably under NRA, had it lived, the government would have demanded more and more control over unions as a price for its small favors.

The workers are not fighting to hold or recover the little that Roosevelt gave them, which the Court seems to have denied. Workers are fighting for power to rebuild the system.

BACK HILLQUIT AMENDMENT

It is an encouraging thing to see the spirit of the work and to witness the steps the stronger unions are taking to organize to hold on to what they have and to fight for more. It is the first job of Socialist to back up this essential labor struggle.

Part of the labor struggle is for an amended Constitution giving to Congress power to act for the national welfare. That is to say, part of labor's struggle must be for the Hillquit Amendment, not because the Hillquit Amendment of itself guarantees protection—it might conceivably be used by a Fascist government. At least it delivers us from a judicial oligarchy and the dead hand of a written Constitution which set all efforts at thoroughgoing peaceful change at naught.

What the President said to the reporters about the Supreme Court decisions was right. He was only belatedly echoing what Socialists have said for many years. He was going back on his own old states' rights doctrine.

Our quarrel is not so much with what the President said on this subject as what he has left unsaid about the general situation as well as with what he has done and left undone in the field of action.

LIKE CHINESE GENERALS

It is amusing and significant that Huey Long hailed the Supreme Court decision as a bulwark against Fascism. That, coming from the dictator of Louisiana is pure hypocrisy.

But it is another straw which shows that the drift to an American brand of Fascism may well be a drift to a regional Fascism with a lot of regional dictators who may perhaps ultimately clash for national power somewhat as the various Chinese generals have done in China in our time.

DOING VIOLENCE TO LOGIC

It is not amusing to find in the New Leader of last week the very first editorial which seemed to

WORKERS FIGHT FOR POWER TO REBUILD THE SYSTEM NOW;

CIVIL LIBERTIES' REPRESSION FLOURISHES UNDER F. D. R.;

PEORIA LEGIONNAIRES APE FASCISTS TO HINDER MEETING

express approval of the Supreme Court decision on the ground that it denies to the Executive the power to govern by decree. True enough, Socialists are opposed to government by Executive decree. But it is ridiculous to fly to even a partial defense of a judicial oligarchy as a protection against possible executive tyranny. The Supreme Court by the Dred Scott decision and many more that might be cited has been far more of an enemy to democracy than any President we have yet had.

The New Leader violates logic, forgets the lessons of American history and Socialist theory by suggesting any ground for satisfaction in the Railway Retirement Act decision, the Frazier-Lemke decision or the NRA decision.

No matter how democratically we Socialists achieve power we can never use it for Socialist ends while the judicial oligarchy stands in the way. Protection of democracy does not lie in a document a hundred and fifty years old interpreted by nine old lawyers. It lies in the intelligent and organized power of workers with hand and brain.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

If our Supreme Court really protected genuine civil liberty something might be forgiven it for its defense of 18th century political theory. But the courts have done precious little for civil liberty in time of emergency. The Supreme Court almost every time has been able to find an excuse in the Constitution for permitting Congress or the Courts to curtail the liberty of the workers by injunctions or otherwise.

This Supreme Court by a vote of 6 to 3 could give no redress to Angelo Herndon, threatened with 20 years on a Georgia chain gang under a barbarous and obsolete statute.

But if the courts have done precious little for Liberty not much more can be said for the Administration under the New Deal. The President himself is, of course, no brutal dictator. Nevertheless without any effective action or protest from him repression has increased under his administration so that it is today worse than at any time since the subsidence of the World War hysteria. This repression is accompanied by an immense increase in military preparedness.

A list of repressive acts is too long for this column. It includes loyalty oaths and anti-sedition legislation in the states, the Hitlerization of the textile area during the great textile strike, the present reign of terror against share-croppers and their organization in Arkansas, the kidnapping of Minor and Levinson in New Mexico, the pending deportation case against Dr. Kraus, formerly of City College, the dreadful Herndon decision, the increasing denials of academic freedom and the ban on the use of buildings by radical groups.

NICK BUTLER, "PACIFIST"

Here in New York the outstanding case at the moment is at Columbia University under the reign of that imitation liberal and pacifist, Nicholas Murray Butler. At the College of Physicians and Surgeons a group of technicians, instructors and students have suffered severely either in loss of job or in expulsion. To be thrown out of a medical school is almost the end of a career to a young student, so difficult is it to find place in another school. Yet this is what has happened. There is no evidence at all that any who have suffered in the College of Physicians and Surgeons have been guilty of anything except participation in anti-war activities. The explanation that they were not disciplined for this but because they had violated some college rule is absurd on the face of it.

On my recent trip I came across two evidences of the denial of the use of school buildings. One was in New Kensington, Pa., Andy Mellon's town, where the Board of Education frankly says that there can be no educational political discussion in a school building.

Another and perhaps worse case was in Peoria, Illinois, where the Socialists had a contract—mind you, a sacred document under capitalism—for the use of the High School for a public meeting. Then the newly elected president of the Board, a certain man named DeMure, visited by what he called "a group of citizens," that is, a group of Legionnaires,

(Continued on page eight)

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!

AMERICAN light industry has undergone fundamental re-organization during the last generation and has, in the process, posed great problems for the labor unions organizing in this field.

Although the general trend in capitalist ownership is toward concentration, industrial production in light industry has been rapidly moving in the direction of decentralization. This decentralization includes both the size of the industrial unit and the geographic distribution. Light industry, today, has no need of giant steam producing plants; a few electric wires will do the trick. This electric energy can be carried almost anywhere at a very low price to produce hats, or shoes or skirts. And the light products can be brought back to the urban markets by fast moving trains and gasoline trucks.

The "runaway" shops have become a real, live bogey to union organizers. They move so fast that the union organizer almost needs an airplane to keep up with them.

During the last two years, the problem of the runaway has met partial solution. Two obstacles were placed in the path of the runaway: first, the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the better codes discouraged emigration from the large producing centers; second, the growth of the "out-of-town" local unions, NRA babies, repulsed the wave of immigration into the more rural areas. With the sharp differential between the large cities and the smaller towns decreased, the unions in the better organized centers were able to make and win greater demands.

The Supreme Court decision, however, throws the door open once more for the escape of the sweat shop boss from the union clutches.

For many unions, organization of the unorganized, especially in the smaller towns, is a matter of life or death.

No matter what the cost, these unorganized must be organized. Otherwise, unions in light industries will find themselves without an industry, without conditions, without a union!

The unions involved are keenly aware of this task before them. They are straining every nerve and fibre to the task.

Every Socialist! Every trade unionist! Put your shoulder to the wheel or—you may be stuck in the mire forever!

THE ROAD TO POWER!

AMERICAN capitalism has erected a Chinese wall of defense against the advance of any and all who threaten its economic or political power.

With a strong working class movement on the economic field, in the form of labor unions, and on the political field, in the form of a labor party, great concessions may be torn from the hands of American capital.

The recent Supreme Court decision has taught us, however, that in America, at least for the next decade, not even the tiniest of these concessions will be won without the most stubborn, determined and even violent class struggle. The scraps of food which the American working class had begun to taste during the last two years were mere crumbs; and even this the heavy fist of the Supreme Court has struck from its quivering lips.

But not even the stolid Supreme Court is the last weapon of capitalist reaction. The armed forces, bureaucratically controlled by property minded stiff-necks, is still in reserve.

America has a tradition of violence in social struggle. Its labor history is written in blood.

The industrial warfare which will break out in the next few months, the American workers' answer to the edicts of capitalism's legal citadels, will merely be a weak foreshadowing of the day when the American working class will reach out for full political power.

Economic sabotage, legal perversion, armed violence will all be brought into play by America's ruling class.

The American working class must prepare to strike blow for blow, and to pay back in kind!

DON'T EAT SCAB ICE CREAM

A mass picket line before the plant of Pioneer Brands, Inc., who make ice cream for Hortons, Borden, Reids, Riccardi and Polar, will be held Saturday at 2:30 P. M., at 24th Street, near Third Avenue, New York City. Participating are the Ice Cream Workers Union, Local 263, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, A. F. of L., the Socialist Party, the Y. P. S. L. and the unemployed union.

The union is entering the sixth week of its strike against Pioneer. Sympathetic organizations are picketing the various stores which still sell scab ice cream.

Feathers In The Wind

The lowest minimum wage scale drawn up under the NRA pro-

REMINDER

Washington—(FP) — Brushing aside pleas based on farmers' financial distress, the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously declared the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act unconstitutional on the ground that it violates the property rights of banks, insurance companies and other mortgage-holders.

WANNA BISCUIT

\$100,000,000 worth of foods is consumed annually by America's 13,000,000 dogs, according to an article in The Review of Reviews.

Buy yourself a leash, Mr. Unemployed, and join a real bread-line.

vided for 12 cents an hour. And the big boys promise they're going to keep wages up to previous high levels!

PERFECT WEATHER FOR CAPITALISM

TWO SIDED

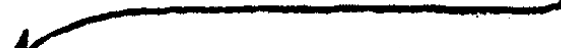
BUSINESS BAROMETER

PRICES AWAY UP



Look here

WAGES AWAY DOWN



then here

Drawn especially for the SOCIALIST CALL by ART YOUNG.

CODE OR NO CODE, IT ALWAYS COMES TO THIS FOR THE WORKERS

"Don't Go Around Blindfolded"

The Astoria branch of Local New York has brought charges against the state organization of New York for violating the nine points laid down by the National Executive Committee. Under the ninth point, the NEC stated that it would consider the matter "upon receipt of formal charges from any branch or local in New York State."

A copy of our charges having been sent to the state office, I received the following letter from the state secretary.

This will thank you for the courtesy in sending us a copy of the resolution adopted by your Branch on the 21st of May.

Permit me, however, to call your attention to the fact that your branch is a unit of Local New York City, not of the State Organization of New York, the units of which are locals. Hence—branch of—local, while qualified to lay a complaint with the S. E. C. is not qualified to ask the N. E. C. to take action against the State Organization. Only locals can with propriety ask for action against their States.

You will please note that the Party National Constitution explicitly declares—(Article X, Section 10) that "the term 'local' as used in this constitution does not apply to branch organizations of county, city or town organizations."

I might further advise your Astoria Branch that such resolutions constitute requests for—split in the Socialist Party.

Your members are obviously unfamiliar with the State Election Law. Otherwise they would know that the officers and members of the present State Executive Com-

The letters appearing in this column do not necessarily express the point of view of the SOCIALIST CALL. This column is intended to present a cross-section of the opinions of Socialists and sympathizers.

mittee will continue in power until after the Spring primary of 1936, and that the gesture of taking away a charter of the State and ousting them from the control of our unofficial organization, will not affect their legal status one iota. Comrade Waldman will still remain the State chairman recognized by law in New York State until after the Spring primary next year. I am calling attention to this fact, so that your members may realize how ineffectual such resolutions are.

Nobody is more disturbed with this party controversy than I am, but that's no reason I should let your members remain in ignorance of the strong legal position of our Party State Organization, a position which is so strong that the kind of action your branch wants the N. E. C. to take would be a major disaster so far as our showing in the 1936 Presidential election is concerned.

None of us should go around with blindfolds on.

Fraternally yours,
HERBERT M. MERRILL,
State Secretary.

I agree that none of us should go around with blindfolds on!
R. RIEMENSCHNEIDER,
Astoria, L. I.

Kentucky Party Meets

The State convention of the Kentucky Socialist Party will be held this week-end in Louisville.

RED SPECIAL BOUND

To the Editor:
Surely the National Office can expect co-operation in local New York from more than one branch in putting the United Socialist Drive across?

The North Shore Branch on Staten Island has negotiated directly with the National Secretary and has now won a coveted place on the Red Special.

While we enjoy the distinction of leading a parade, we realize that unless more branches fall in line, it won't be a parade.

Come on, you militants, and put Local New York on the Red Special. We can do it.

M. RIDER,
Drive Director, North Shore Branch.

CALL CANTON MEET

A conference will be held on Saturday, June 15, at a hall to be announced, in Canton, Ohio, to discuss the SOCIALIST CALL. The order of business will be:

1. A discussion of the editorial make-up and content of the CALL. Criticisms and suggestions should be prepared and presented by those attending.

2. Ways and means of increasing circulation and making the CALL a more effective instrument in building the Socialist Party.

All those who wish to attend please send in their names to either Robert Dullea, care Socialist Party, Prospect-Fourth Building, Cleveland, Ohio, or Jack Altman at the SOCIALIST CALL.

Turn To The Left

By S. A. De Witt

ON July 19 or thereabouts, my good comrade, golf partner, and relentless critic, Herman Vogel and his good wife, Anuta, will be Soviet bound on the S.S. Normandie.

Already my heart is thumping to a tempo of doubt and half-distinct terror, as to what may befall my friends in the land of starvation, rapine, butchery, mayhem, tyranny, cannibalism and caviar.

You see, dear comrades and friends, I have just had two dreadful experiences that have lifted the curtain of mystery about the Soviet Union. Now I see a great darkness.

First of all I have read a complete translation into English of the Lang-Hearst Russian Horror articles. And secondly, I have been listening in on a Cafeteria lecture and discussion on Russia, by two members of the old Menshevik-Kerensky branch of the Socialist Party of Kiev—and three former members of the Petlura band of Cossacks . . .

BEWARE!

Woof-woof! Herman and Anuta. Don't ever tell me I didn't warn you. From Lang to Hearst to Petlura, I have it direct, that children drop like stricken flies on every side; that spavined, hunger-bellied parents and ghouls wait until they expire.

At the last twitch, these elders pick up the little bags of shrivelled skins and bones, and rush back to their holes in the Moscovian or Ekaterinoslavian hills, bring out the old pots and cook up for themselves something similar to our own Hooverville mulligan stews. Only they smack their shrunken lips after each such repast—and call it "vetcheree."

The latest statistics have it now that the Soviet Union has run out of babies and children up to the age of seven. That accounts for Stalin's latest order for bigger families and juicier babies.

And this more you'll find out for yourself. Up to the present writing (and my statistics are direct from the Royal Restaurant on Second Ave.) 147,000,643 kulaks, gentlefolk, priests and loyal workers have been shot down in cold blood, driven in to the Arctic Ocean or forced to slave at terrible tasks twenty-three and a half hours per day.

THREE NIBBLES PER DAY

The rations allotted those fortunate enough to enjoy forced labor consists of three nibbles on the edge of a soya bean. After six weeks of this torture, the ensayed wretches dry up and die.

Here the two million masters of the Soviet Union led by Stalin and his band of cannibals step in and hold a "vetcheree" of their own. It is estimated, (or you can imagine if you cannot estimate), that the average member of the Communist Party (which number is about a million and a half), consumes on an average a kulak a week.

Gentlefolks and priests last for five days of glutony. The worker, reduced to spare ribs, lasts at most for a two-day ration.

In fact by the time you arrive in Soviet Russia, it is estimated—and this I get direct from the foreign news editor of the Mirror—the Red Army and the Communists will have succeeded in consuming the entire Russia population. Doesn't that eat you up?

Imagine spending so much money and time just to come to a land that occupies one-sixth of the land-portion of the globe, to find only a million or two of overfed, thicknecked, bourgeois-bellied men and women lazing around the streets and steppes, doing nothing but popping off rebellious workers or stray kulaks?

THE END IS NIGH

Which brings me to this most logical conclusion. Suppose Herman, you postpone your visit to the land of the Soviets for another month or two.

I might join you in the role of a "Conquistador." If the statistics from Hearst quarters are correct, and by this time, with the blessings of Lang, they must be, it would take only a month or two longer for the Red Army to eat up the Communist Party, and in short order thereafter devour itself.

When that occurs, won't it be swell to step right into the Kremlin, decorate its walls with red bunting, call up all the exiled discussionists out of their cafeteria haunts, establish a constituent assembly, and a co-operative commonwealth . . . and make ourselves president and executive secretary.

I'm not going to start a quarrel right on the outset of our adventure, as to who is going to be prey and who will have to take the secretariat.

That might smack too much like following in the habits we have acquired in the American revolutionary movements. How about it, Herman?

EACH STANDS IN HIS PLACE

By DAVID P. BERENBERG

There were those who, in 1933 and later, thought to see in the "New Deal," and more particularly in the NRA, an effort on the part of capitalism to reform itself.

Their familiar argument ran about as follows: Forward-looking capitalists realize that unlimited competition, and freedom from all substantial regulation has resulted in the

depression. Normally depressions are liquidated by the opening of new markets, or the exploitation of new industries. No new market is in sight, and the present depression is so deep and wide that not even a dozen new industries will relieve it. Industry has reached a cross-roads. It must turn to new methods. Socialists have been telling us that only social control of industry will give jobs and reasonable security to the workers. Let us take a leaf from their book, but let us do it cautiously. Let us set up a system of regulation of industry by its friends, but let us preserve those two cornerstones of "civilization"—private property and the profit motive.

This was the reasoning that produced the NRA, the AAA, the farm mortgage moratorium, the CWA and the various relief measures of the last two years.

Not Fooled

Socialists were not taken in. They looked calmly on while the air was filled with ballyhoo for the Blue Eagle, with General Johnson's dire threats to "crack down" on "chiselers" (threats that never materialized), and with the hypocritical assurances of business men that they would cooperate.

We refused to become excited about Section 7A, the new "charter of labor." We predicted that it would not organize the unorganized; that it would foster company unionism; that it would be just as strong as the existing union in a given industry.

In steel, in automobiles, in coal, in textiles—wherever, in fact, Section 7A was tested—our predictions were borne out.

As the months wore on, we pointed out that the first enthusiasm for the NRA was waning, that the complaints of the industrialists and the bankers were gaining in vigor, and that a counter-attack might be expected.

Right Again

In this, too, we were right. In the Houde Case in the Supreme Court decision on the Railway Pensions Act, in the formation of the American Liberty League, in the difficulty experienced by the President in persuading Congress to renew the NRA for two years, and especially in the ravings of men like Mark Sullivan and of papers like the Herald-Tribune, we saw the signs of the revolt of finance and of industry against even that degree of "self-regulation" provided by the NRA. Any regulation of industry was "Russian," "Bolshevick," "un-American," etc., etc.

Now the foundation of the whole "self-regulatory" structure has been rubbed out. The Supreme Court unanimously says that the NRA is unconstitutional.

On pages 62 and 63 of "America at the Crossroads" I pointed out that this might well be the case. I pointed out, too, that the industrialists would probably postpone a test of this point so long as the quasi-religious fervor stirred up by President Roosevelt lasted.

Now that fervor has died down; the fervent devotion of capital to its profits has survived it. The NRA is dead.

Turn About

It is amusing, if somewhat un-

profitable, to contemplate the spectacle of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, mourning over the death of his Blue Eagle. The historian will find even richer humor in the reflection that the old parties have changed their historic positions, and that the Republican Party emerges as the champion of States' rights, and the Democratic Party becomes the advocate of a centralization of Federal power.

To us the situation created by the recent Supreme Court decision is of great significance. We read the decision as a declaration of war by capital, fully conscious of its position and its powers, on labor, weak and disorganized. Capital has had enough of "regulation." The short-sighted, reactionary, but determined, wing of capital is in control both of the economic situation and, through the Supreme Court, of the government.

All of Roosevelt's fulminations are empty wind. He talks of a new NRA, of an appeal to industry to continue the NRA voluntarily, of a constitutional amendment giving Congress regulatory power over prices, wages and hours of labor. He is fighting windmills. The game is finished—and capital is the winner.

What will follow?

It is not difficult to plot the course of the next few weeks. Here and there, industries that have really profited by the NRA will try to maintain the codes against the chiseler in the ranks. Here and there, "philanthropic" capitalists, like Mr. Filene and Mr. Gerard Swope, who can see beyond their noses, will appeal for maintenance of present wage and hour standards.

More to Come

For the most part, the price-cutting already begun will continue; it will react on productive plants and will bring about a collapse of standards. Conditions like those of 1932 will develop. Wages will slide to 1932 levels. Hours will lengthen. Collective bargaining agreements, except where there are strong unions, will go by the board. Unemployment will rise. Farm prices will crumble. Stock market prices will be unsteady. A condition of fear and panic will develop, that will play directly into the hands of the potential fascist leaders. And some few bankers and industrialists will profit in the general rule. This they will call recovery.

I do not think the workers and the farmers will sit quietly while all this happens. The NRA was conceived in 1933 as a safeguard against revolution. The one great success it scored was that it stilled, for a while, the spread of revolutionary thought. The great bankers and industrialists must have been confident indeed of their strength, or they would not have risked a rekindling of the spirit of revolution.

Now they have risked it, we shall once more see strikes in industry and on the farm. We shall once more see the growth of a protest against slave-levels of wages and slave hours.

It remains to be seen if the will of the masters or the refusal of the workers to submit to that will is the stronger force.

Washington Run-Around

By McAlister Coleman

JUST back from crepe-hung Washington where I have been buzzing some of our so-called "Representatives" in regard to their stand on the Rayburn-Wheeler utility holding company bill.

Of course this bill, which would abolish the worst of the holding companies by 1942 and subject the rest to strict Federal regulation under the Securities Act, is not so hot. But just now, and under present circumstances it's the best thing in sight, so I went along with other members of the Utility Users Protective League of New Jersey to put in an oar for the consumers of gas and electricity.

You've heard about the huge mail lobby that the utilities have fired against this bill. And you know the sources of the letters from "widows and orphans" that appear so regularly in the columns of the old-line papers and in the mail bags of Senators and Representatives. Out our way, employees of the electric company have standing orders to get in a certain quota of letters to Washington, howling against the passage of the bill, or else—

Well, you would think that anyone smart enough to attach himself to the Congressional pay-roll would also understand how genuine these form yawns are. And you would be right. But get this, you boys and girls who are studying propaganda. The Congressmen who would be expected to vote for the holding company bill, which is a kosher Administration measure and a darn mild one at that, are now renegeing on their pledges because they find in the size and extent of these phoney letters a most convenient alibi.

For example our Congressman from Bergen County, originally all for the measure, a friend of Rayburn's and a member of the House Committee which has been walking warily about the bill, points to the stuffed mail-bags in the corner of his office, and says without so much as a smile, "I must do what the majority of my constituents desire."

So you see it works. Said Congressman will be among those missing when the bill finally comes to a vote, and when you ask him where he was, he will tell you, "Only one group representing the Jersey consumers came to me urging passage of the bill, whereas I have received three to four hundred letters a day, for months past, opposing the bill."

You can imagine, can't you, Angelo Luigi who lives down a back street in Hackensack and pays about the stiffest rates for his electricity that are levied in the East because of a lousy holding company set-up, suddenly being inspired to write a letter urging passage of the Rayburn-Wheeler bill.

But you can imagine, can't you, that A. Vernon Des Verney, who lives up in the big house on the hill and who owns stock in Public Service Corp., (the Jersey holding company) will gladly write a letter against the bill, provided the form is handed to him by the publicity departments of P. S. The fact that there are 80,000 stock-holders in P. S. and 800,000 consumers is rubbed out, once the heat is put on by P. S.

All this, of course has nothing to do with the merits of the bill in question. Under Socialism a holding company would have as much chance of existence as an opponent of Huey Long's in Louisiana. But as I have said, we aren't writing about what could be, we are writing about what is. And I heard a masterly exposition of the bill presented by that veteran enemy of the utilities, Senator Norris.

The old gentleman had worked long and hard to get up as comprehensive an indictment of holding companies as I have ever listened to. He had hung the walls of the Senate chamber with charts, showing interlocking directorates, financial control, the pyramiding of one company on top of another, the whole damn smear. It must have taken him months to prepare the exhibit. He had a pointer and went over the charts as patiently as a school-teacher explaining some problem to his pupils. And of ninety odd Senators, only eight were present during most of his speech.

Merits of the bill? Let's not be funny.

Now if any boy or girl has come along this far in this column he will be inclined to say, "Poor old Coleman, he's getting naive in his old age. What does he expect?" The answer is that I expect exactly what I have described here. The only reason for putting it down at this boresome length is that it is good for all of us to go out and check up once in awhile.

And more and more, I'm becoming convinced that getting down to specific instances such as the case of the holding companies is a lot more effective than sounding off in generalities about the sins of capitalism.

AT THE FRONT

by NORMAN THOMAS

(Continued from Page 5)

cancelled the contract for fear that the meeting would be broken up and the building hurt. The Legionnaires had been making threats against a forum held in the Universalist Church, but nothing had happened. DeMoure, however, was easily scared and publicly made the amazing explanation that if President Roosevelt himself were scheduled for a meeting in the High School and a group of citizens threatened "to damage the building" he would cancel the contract. So far as our meeting was concerned DeMoure and the Legionnaires behind him and the merchants and manufacturers behind them gave us good advertising and we found a satisfactory place in the labor hall.

Nevertheless, the principle is dangerous. It means government by ruffians. What the Legion did in Peoria, or some members of it, is exactly similar to interference with meetings in the early days of the Black Shirts and Brown Shirts in Europe. The time to stop this sort of thing is now. That demands strength on the part of organized labor.

FRANCO-SOVIET UNION PACT

Opposition to great conscript armies and a mighty military support of a capitalist state is the life blood of true Socialism.

When Stalin as part of the price of a Russo-French military alliance against Germany practically endorsed the French military program, he may have had some excuse from a Russian national point of view. He dealt a terrific injury to the

integrity of working class ideals and to its enthusiastic opposition to war. It is no excuse for this Communist betrayal to say that some groups among Socialists have been guilty of similar compromises. What Stalin has done is more serious because of the centralization of the Third International.

It cannot be justified as part of a fight against Hitler's Fascism. France is a bourgeois imperialist power far more likely to go Fascist outright in war or during preparation for war than Socialist. It is only the workers who can overthrow Fascism. It cannot be overthrown by national intrigue. The endorsement of French militarism is a good reason, even if there were not many others, for keeping out of the Third International which is controlled so completely in the real or seeming interest of one national state; namely, Soviet Russia.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Action on the reconvening of the Continental Congress has been postponed to see what developments present themselves, particularly what the A. F. of L. will do.

The Continental Congress or any other expression of working class opinion must declare for the Hillquit Amendment, but it cannot simply turn itself into a chorus of applause for President Roosevelt in condemning the Supreme Court and talking of Constitutional amendment. What labor wants is a constitutional amendment which at present it is easier to get than the right sort of revision of the Constitution.

But it wants it in order to help it gain power. This fact must not be lost sight of.

LABOR PREPARES TO DEFEND GAINS

(Continued from Page One)

clothing today." The Amalgamated has 150,000 members.

President Green, after receiving communications concerning particular raids on workers' conditions in various parts of the

country, stated that he had ordered the unions "to mobilize their economic strength and to resist the lowering of wage and hour standards and the efforts again to introduce child labor in their industries."

Nation-Wide Protests

Rumblings were also heard from the textile industries, the various service trades and the hat, cap

and millinery regions.

An odd slant was given to the new war against the workers by a Georgia garment concern which is requiring of its employees that they pay back an increase of 10 per cent in their wages which had been ordered by the National Recovery Administration last January. The raise is now being taken weekly from the workers' pay.

Debs Memorial Pilgrimage Draws Nation To Canton

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Delegations from as far west as Milwaukee, Wis., and as far east at Rochester, N. Y., will participate in the Debs Anti-War Pilgrimage to Canton, Ohio, on Sunday, June 16 to commemorate

the 17th anniversary of the famous speech delivered by Eugene V. Debs, labor and Socialist leader, in that city, which resulted in his arrest and trial and subsequent imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary.

A special caravan of autos and buses will bring a large group of former neighbors of Debs from his home town, Terre Haute, Ind.

Even greater interest in the pilgrimage is being shown by labor groups in Ohio, according to the latest reports reaching the arrangements committee in Room 605, Prospect-Fourth Building, Cleveland.

The observance will be held in Nimisilla Park, Canton. The program will start at 11 in the morning with games, races and sports. At 3 P. M. the mass meeting will start with nationally known speakers participating. In the evening moving pictures of Debs will be shown to be followed by dancing. The famous Canton speech will be read by a prominent labor leader. Colorful banners and floats are being made for the occasion.

In case of rain the program will be held in the Public Auditorium of Canton.

Max S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, said: "A fine idea! Eugene V. Debs will be hailed by coming generations as one of America's

REMEMBER

Next week—the Debs issue, in conjunction with the Canton pilgrimage! Special feature stories and articles on American labor's hero will appear in the SOCIALIST CALL.

ARE you sure of your copy?

greatest thinkers and fighters for freedom of the working people. His whole life was dedicated to their cause and it is fitting that his memory should be revered by all intelligent American citizens."

The program of the celebration follows:

Sunday, June 16

11 A. M. to 3 P. M.—Lunch, games, races, swimming, sports for young and old.

3 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Mass meeting with nationally known speakers: Norman Thomas, Clarence Senior and others. Tableau, songs, music.

5 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.—A period of Fellowship, Fun and Food.

7:30 P. M. to—Moving pictures of "The Life of Debs" and dancing.

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We need your support

We workers have the strength to crush the Profit System if only we employ the proper

tools. A widely read Socialist paper can do more, at present than any other weapon to direct and encourage the workers on their march to a Workers World of peace and plenty. The SOCIALIST CALL is such a weapon. But it must be circulated far and wide! Your support will make it more effective!

You can help make the CALL a mighty weapon!

The drive for 50,000 new subscribers by September 1st must be over subscribed. We ask you to read and sell the CALL. Your efforts combined with thousands of others will put us over the top. Send today for paid in advance subscription cards. Use the coupon TODAY. Let's make the CALL more effective!

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General Strike Called To Aid Steel Walk-Out

(Special to the CALL)

CANTON, Ohio—A spontaneous general strike of workers in the entire industrial area surrounding the Berger Mill, Republic Steel subsidiary, took place last week in support of strikers at the Berger plant.

This news has been unreported in the capitalist press throughout the country.

Workers left their jobs in a demonstration against the brutality and violence of the special deputies, gunmen, and thugs hired by the steel company.

Before this sympathy walkout carloads of gunmen, preceded by an armored truck, had smashed picket lines and gas bombed children on their way home from school. The company gangsters, using shotguns, fired slugs into men and women on the sidewalks.

The shooting aroused the whole community and public officials were finally forced to act. They arrested four thugs for carrying loaded weapons.

With the active support and cooperation of Canton's fink mayor, the steel company's fake union held a referendum on ending the strike. Strikers avoided the poll and maintained picket lines.

Socialist Active
Sympathy strikers from other plants finally returned to work, being too unorganized to formulate their own demands.

The Republic Steel workers demand a 6-hour day, 5-day week, \$1 an hour minimum, and union recognition.

Joe Long, member of the Socialist Party state executive committee has been aiding the strikers. Roy Burt, national organizer for the Party, addressed a strike mass meeting while he was here.

Poll Ends Strike As Colt Workers Find 7A Voided

BY ABRAHAM PERLSTEIN
HARTFORD, Conn.—The strike at the Colt Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company was called off by a vote of the strikers last Monday evening.

The chief factor making for this decision was the nullification of the NRA by the Supreme Court. This swept away the legal foothold contained in Section 7A upon which the strikers had based their hopes of victory and their appeal to the public.

Had the workers not depended on capitalist legality as a basis for victory, the strikers need not have had the prop pulled out from under them.

The decision to call off the strike was admittedly an act of complete surrender. No definite assurances were received from the company that the strikers would be rehired without discrimination.

The unions, however, are still well organized and are undertaking the defense of about twenty people, arrested during the strike.

Harold Strauch, local Socialist lawyer and chairman of the Party's city affairs committee has offered his services to the defense committee. He will also represent the two Socialists who were among those arrested during the strike.

SUPPORT THE UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE

BOOKS

SECTARIANISM IN SPAIN

"Lean Men," by Ralph Bates. New York: Macmillan. 555 pages. \$2.50.

The long haired boys who abandoned bohemianism at the turn of the twenties for the much more fashionable oddity of communism have their innings in Ralph Bates' novel of the recent Spanish Revolution, "Lean Men."

Francis Charing, an English Communist, is torn from the arms of his two mistresses by the Comintern, which orders him to Spain as organizer. One of the long-haired boys, one brought up on such revolution as could be gleaned from the columns of the "Daily Worker," he was totally unprepared to come to a land where "even" republicans were having their difficulties.

These difficulties were nothing short of revolution, the overthrow of the Rivera dictatorship and the abdication of Alfonso. But it wasn't a kosher revolution, because by some class-collaboration method all the republican groups had come together without benefit of a Communist-fathered united front.

Be that as it may, the republican revolution came off, and Francis Charing enters upon the scene to form a real revolutionary movement.

Historically accurate as to results, Bates' account of the Spanish revolt ends with the defeat of the workers. The abortive revolution is lost, and the hero, Charing, is seen fleeing through the darkness of the Barcelona docks, fleeing back to England, back to the

arms of his first love, whom he will make into an "honest woman."

Outside of its political insignificance, there is a great deal in the book of real interest. The descriptions of Spanish peasants and urban workers, of wandering broken down acrobats, of escape and smuggling over the mountains, of family life and the domestic scene, all betoken a deep familiarity with the people and language. Sympathetically Ralph Bates is a Spaniard; that he is also now a Communist makes the book lose much of its vitality as an accurate picture of class struggle in Spain.

I understand that the book has aroused some controversy as to whether it is proletarian or bourgeois in theme and treatment. Since there has been no plenum issued by Moscow as this is written, I am willing to straddle the fence just as the novel does, and wait until the Comintern meets and decides before I voice my critical disagreement.

Until that day, I will retain the memory of a slightly pleasant, inconsequential novel, whose author is class conscious with the myopic sectarianism of the long haired men, and the short haired women intellectuals who talk revolution.

SAMUEL KRAMER

Remember Jimmy Walker? Was he corrupt? Coughlin said NO! Next week's CALL.

400,000 Home As Power Stop Ties Up Toledo

TOLEDO—The city of Toledo still remains the hot-spot in American industrial warfare. A one-day strike of Edison Company employes, organized in Local 245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has resulted in negotiations on wages.

The workers walked out after demanding a 20 per cent wage-raise. The strike threatened to leave 400,000 persons in an area of 800 square miles in Ohio without electric juice.

The decision of the workers in a hastily-convened meeting to return to the switches and dynamos came after intervention by Roosevelt's strike-blockers.

Oliver Myers, representing the Electrical Workers Union which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, stated that the calling off of the strike was due to "pressure from many sources," listing in particular, "presidential pressure from Washington, Department of Labor pressure, Toledo Chamber of Commerce pressure, American Federation of Labor pressure, newspaper pressure, and company pressure."

Conference At The New England Labor College

The New England Labor College will conduct a conference on "Worker's Education at the Bradford Hotel in Boston, Sunday, June 16th at 2 P. M. The College is a non-factional institution designed to prepare men and women for active service in the labor movement.

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Debs Club Issues Jewish Periodical

NEW YORK CITY—The June issue of the Jewish periodical, "The Socialist Voice," issued by the Debs Club, composed of members of the Jewish Socialist Verband, has just made its appearance. It features an article on "The New Deal and the Supreme Court."

Articles include a contribution by Haim Kantorovitch, containing the startling head-line, "I Defend Harry Lang," and a criticism of the Jewish magazine, the "Week-er". The recent convention of the Workers' Circle is discussed editorially, and in an article by H. Sobotko.

Hear The Truth About The SOVIET UNION

HEAR WHAT 12 AMERICAN WORKERS DELEGATES HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION.

The delegation is now travelling throughout the Soviet Union visiting factories, trade unions, homes, collective farms, schools, etc.

OUR DELEGATION:

Meta Berger—Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Elected by Wisconsin State Teachers Federation, widow of Victor Berger, former Socialist Congressman.

Joseph Yannarelli—Dyers Local 1773, Paterson, N. J.

Martha Koopman—Socialist Party Local, New York City.

Cyril Phillips—Negro Delegate, elected by Harlem Fraternal Organization.

David Kass—Electrical Welfare Club, Inc. (1,000 members) of Int'l Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Local 3, A. F. of L.

Paul Schallert—Local and State Committee, Socialist Party, Winston Salem, N. C.

Hector Duprey—United Textile Workers of America (A. F. of L.) New Bedford, Mass.

Ted Furman—Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool.

Eber Wright—Gladwin, Michigan Farm Organization.

Adam Chada—United Mine Workers of America (A. F. of L.) Renton, Pa.

William Burrock—United Mine Workers of America, Eynon, Pa.

Charles McCarthy—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) District 6.

CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman

SPEAKERS:
SAM De WITT, Columnist

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Vote Eviction Referendum On N.Y.C. Young Socialists

NEW YORK CITY.—The City Central Committee of the Socialist Party Local of New York has voted down a motion calling for the immediate reinstatement of the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League. A referendum will be held on the matter.

The organization of the young Socialists had been declared dissolved by the Local party on March 18. The local executive committee had insisted that the young Socialists rescind a statement they had adopted withdrawing support from a factional New York weekly.

The motion for reinstatement, in line with the decision of the Socialist Party National Executive Committee, provided that the Young People's Socialist League, while required to conform to the discipline of the local, did not have to rescind their statement. The motion was defeated by a vote of 57 to 50.

A demand for a referendum on the question, signed by 48 delegates immediately after the vote, was handed to the secretary of the local. Under the by-laws, only 36 delegates were necessary to make the referendum mandatory.

At the beginning of the meeting Aaron Levenstein, the fraternal delegate of the Young People's Socialist League, was unseated by a ruling of the chair on the ground that the secretary of the committee could not find his credentials. Levenstein had been seated at the first meeting of the Central Committee in March, and had been functioning all along as the delegate from the Young Socialist organization.

He was later given the floor to defend the Young People's Socialist League. His speech was interrupted several times and he protested that at a previous meeting the Central Committee had listened to Harry Lang's defense of his articles in the Hearst Press for

more than an hour, while the Young Socialists, representing one of the most vital and active sections of the movement, were given less time to state their case, and then had to contend with the disorder of delegates.

He argued that the National Executive Committee of the party had ruled that the Young Socialists had a right to withdraw support from the factional right-wing paper and that the Young People's Socialist League therefore refused to rescind its statement.

CALENDAR

Friday, June 7
Norman Thomas will speak at a General Membership Meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on the YPSL, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., New York, near 10 Street. Meeting begins at 8 P. M. All Yipsels must be present in full Yipsel uniform.

Saturday, June 8
The 22nd A. D. branch is featuring a three ring social at its headquarters, 864 Sutter avenue, Brooklyn. Two bits will give one entry to the dance and amateur night, a play by the Rebel Arts Puppeteers, and a card party.

Dance at SOCIALIST CALL hall, 21 East 17th Street, for the benefit of the East Side Youth Center for the evicted East Side Yipsels. The Harlem Stompers and swell entertainment, including the LID Radio Players. Admission 25 cents.

Astoria Branch will hold a dinner and dance for the United Socialist Drive at branch headquarters, 30-32 Steinway Street, Astoria, Long Island. The place is large enough to accommodate 200 people. Five-piece orchestra. Admission 35 cents, includes dinner and dancing.

The 21 A. D. Branch, Brooklyn, will hold its grand Spring Festival in the Grand Ballroom, 99 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Dancing and Entertainment, featuring Nathan and Levy. Admission, 25 cents.

Sunday, June 9
Sunnyside Branch picnic at Hillside Park, Long Island. (In case of rain, June 16). Directions: By auto—Queens Blvd. to Grand Central Parkway to Hillside Park. Look for the grounds near the first gas station. By subway—To Main Street Station, Flushing (IRT, BMT or 2nd Avenue El), then take Z and M buses marked Queens Village Express to Park. For additional information communicate with Bernard Korn, Stillwell 4-9449.

Saturday, June 15
Keep this one in mind. Mark it down. Remember it. Game night for the SOCIALIST CALL at 21 East 17th Street. Admission 25 cents.

House warming party of the 18 A. D. Branch 1, Brooklyn, at the new headquarters, 1149 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Beer and dancing till dawn.

Sunday, June 16
The Labor Drama Group will present "Nigger Be Damned," "First Principle of Men," and a Mass Chorus and a modern dance at the Young Circle League Center, 11 Union Square. Admission, 35 and 25 cents.

Sunday, June 23
The Bronx County Socialist Party is chartering a boat to Bear Mountain which will leave Battery Park pier at 9 A. M. and 132nd street at 9:30. Tickets may be obtained at the Rand School Book Store, 7 East 15th street; Bronx headquarters of the Socialist Party, 809 Westchester avenue; or from your own branch organizer. Proceeds will pay the headquarters' rent of the Bronx organization.

FLASH!

Business is in the doldrums, reports The Journal of Commerce.

A. L. SHIPLACOFF



A memorial for A. I. Shiplacoff, noted labor leader and former Socialist Assemblyman will be unveiled Sunday afternoon at Mount Carmel Cemetery.

400,000 Gird For Coal Mine Strike June 16

WASHINGTON.—With a strike definitely set for June 16, the 400,000 miners of the country announced their readiness to fight the hostile moves of the coal operators.

The collapse of negotiations in the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference, that came with the nullification of the NRA, resulted in new efforts to bring about the adoption of the Guffey Bill, which provides for federal supervision and allotment of soft-coal production. It is believed that the bill, described as a permanent NRA for the coal industry, would not be declared unconstitutional.

The bill, which is supported by the United Mine Workers of America, is aimed at producing stabilization in the most chaotic industry in the country. Its adoption would probably avert the miners' strike.

During the negotiations which have been going on since last February, according to John L. Lewis, president of the union, "the union leaders had been demanding a thirty-hour week and a schedule of pay based on \$5.50 basic pay a day in the Northern fields. The operators at first offered to continue the present hour and wage rates, providing for the thirty-five hour week and \$5 basic pay in the North, but falling coal prices have made them reluctant to continue even the present schedules."

It is expected that the strike of the 400,000 miners will affect the 60,000 railroad men who carry coal, and kindred industries.

Party Activity

NOTES ON SOUTHERN TOUR OF PAUL PORTER AND CLARENCE SENIOR

May 1935

Although we had to jump hurriedly from place to place, the contacts, both Socialist and non-Socialist, which we made certainly indicated a new spirit of restlessness in the South and a groping toward a solution along different lines from any ever presented to the mass of southern workers, farmers and intellectuals before.

The interest in Socialism was great, although the Socialist party organization was weak though increasing in strength.

ALABAMA

The outstanding convention of the State Federation of Labor at Gadsden, Alabama, was the high point of the trip. Alabama labor now has a hundred and thirty-five thousand organized workers. The Farmers Union which was represented by a fraternal delegate, who is a Socialist and who has organized the union in the past year and a half, represents over ten thousand organized farmers.

Young active Socialists were taking the leadership in many aspects of the convention. Particularly important was the clearcut way in which the delegates reacted against suggestions of racial discrimination.

In Alabama there are four points where work should be concentrated. The Muscle Shoals district is important. There Coy Fulton, the most active comrade in the state, is secretary of the Carpenters Union and was chairman of the Muscle Shoals delegation, the largest one at the state labor convention.

Another point is Gadsden, where the convention was held and where A. K. Davis, the secretary of the Carpenters Union, is going to form a local. He will have the active support of the president of the Central Labor Union, B. B. Green.

In Mobile our comrades are active in the labor movement. W. N. Doyle is president of the Metal Trades Council and known far and wide as a Socialist. Mrs. Jan Wheeler, who is now becoming state representative of the national organization in Alabama, is past vice-president of the state federation. She is surrounded by a small but intelligent and enthusiastic group of garment workers. They are being given a great deal of aid by an able Yipsel from New York, Dora Horn.

Bessemer, an industrial suburb, has a chance of building a Socialist local among the steel workers. W. H. Crawford, one of the outstanding leaders of the steel workers union, will aid in this.

Entirely unexpectedly, we ran across a splendid Farmers Union organization in Baldwin County, Alabama, headed by Comrade John Schenk of Elberts. Comrade Schenk organized this union just a year ago. Comrade Schenk is doing a good job of organization and of Socialist education.

FAR SOUTH

Only Texas and Louisiana were represented at the Far South conference, which was hastily arranged. However, the New Orleans movement is going ahead and the plans for Norman Thomas' "invasion" of the state got good space in the newspapers. The comrades have formed a special committee to make his tour successful and have started to raise five hundred dollars as the state's share of the expenses of the tour.

Representatives of southern la-

bor, farm organizations, ministers, Newspaper reporters, and other outstanding figures in southern life are being invited to go along in the "caravan" which will accompany Norman Thomas on this tour. Arrangements are being made for a sound truck. Three meetings will be held each day, one at noon, one about three or four in the afternoon, and one at seven or eight in the evening.

The tour will probably take place the last two weeks in September or the first two weeks in October. Definite announcement will be sent out soon and Socialists throughout the country will back the tour as our part in the fight against Fascism in America.

Louise Jessen as state and Richard Whitten as local secretary are two of the most loyal, devoted and self-sacrificing workers for the cause in the South.

GEORGIA

Columbus may shortly be one of the important points in Georgia, which, up to the present, has been lacking in live party organization. Edward and Martha Johnson, as organizers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have done a good job for the past six months in fighting through what seemed to be an almost hopeless strike. W. C. Jefferies, president of the Central Labor Union in Columbus, is an outstanding man, above the average of labor leaders either in the North or South.

The Atlanta comrades, led by Joe Jacobs, helped to raise three-fifths of the Georgia quota in the United Socialist Drive. The president of the Georgia Federation, whom we interviewed in Atlanta, was decidedly friendly.

TENNESSEE

The situation in Knoxville is more encouraging than for several years. A new and enthusiastic secretary, Livingston Smith, has been elected. The local comrades believe that as a result of the Knoxville conference, attended by comrades from all over the state, the city will get back on its feet and serve as an example for the state organization.

Memphis and Knoxville are the only two really functioning organizations in the state. Allardt promises to revive as a result of suggestions made at the conference. Joe Kelly Stockton, the state secretary, is working hard and doesn't have time to do his state job.

The Memphis comrades are doing more than their share in support of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and cannot be expected to take responsibility for statewide organization. However, Dr. Anderson, who does party and union work at a considerable sacrifice, and G. J. Braun, former state secretary, promised to keep the local going more efficiently.

SOUTHERN SUMMER SCHOOL

Several comrades suggested a larger and longer organization conference this October. Others insisted that the South should have a summer school. Tentative arrangements have been made to hold a week's school in August about fifteen miles from Asheville, No. Car. Those interested should write immediately.

THE SOUTH NEEDS SOCIALISM SOCIALISM NEEDS THE SOUTH

We saw many encouraging things—there are many more we didn't see. Let us and the rest of the country see more definite results of Socialist activity reflected in more Southern states on the "Red Special" in the 1935 United Socialist Drive and in reports of dues stamps distributed.

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TRAVEL

All Aboard for
CANTON, OHIO

Wanted Passengers to drive expenses
for the trip to Canton, Ohio. Leaving
Midnight, June 11th.

Leaving on SOCIALIST CALL truck

For information -

Bill Levine - Socialist Call Office

The SOCIALIST CALL re-
ceives with great regret the
news that John W. Slayton,
Sr., active Pennsylvania Social-
ist, has just died. He will be
sorely missed by the Allegheny
County Socialist Party in which
he was a zealous worker.

DEBEST DRINKS

27 UNION SQUARE
NEXT TO THE RITZ
SODA FOUNTAIN
ORANGE & PINEAPPLE DRINKS
CIGARS, CIGARETTES & CANDY

"KNOCK ON WOOD" AT COURT

Knock, Knock We Do Some Knocking

by **BILL SCHULMAN**
KNOCK ON WOOD, a comedy by Allen Rivkin, staged by John Hayden at the Cort Theatre.

One cannot help noticing a striking similarity of plot structure existing between Elmer Rice's "Counsellor-at-Law," and Allen Rivkin's "Knock on Wood," now showing at the Cort Theatre.

Both plays deal with self-made executives bustling in and out of their busy offices in their endeavor to attain greater financial and social prestige. Both plays show how, in the face of disaster, the heroes find a new evaluation of life with the assistance of their "understanding" office secretaries. But in theme and execution, the two plays differ widely.

Rice's play rises to a stirring climax at the end of the second act when its chief character, a lawyer, finds out how useless he really is in a productive society. Rivkin's comedy concerns the antics of a Hollywood agent and reaches a new height of mediocrity when its hero slumps into his chair at the end of the second act and sighs, "Of all the dames in Hollywood, he wants to sleep with her."

James Rennie, in his attempt to put across the character of the booking agent, a wise-cracking verb-slinger, speaks too fast and often renders his lines unintelligible. The speedy pace of the dialogue serves to stimulate interest only for a short time.

Though its humor is entertaining in spots, this play is not substantial enough to survive the summer season. No doubt, it will wilt away soon. "Knock on Wood" is an innocuous affair not too important to miss.

THEM'S THE REPORTERS, A Comedy by Phil Kantor, staged by Karl Amend at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

Probably by the time this column goes to press, a slightly worn interior set will be gathering cobwebs in Cain's Theatrical Warehouse. I can safely recommend these fine flats to any amateur group since I had nothing else to do but to gaze intently for two solid boring hours at the stippled wall designs while viewing "Them's the Reporters."

My diligent study of the scene representing a reporter's office ("shack") revealed that there were two doors with eight panels, one window with six panes of glass overlooking an alley wall with twenty-eight painted bricks, three wall lights, five telephones, one couch, five chairs and a pad of paper.

The play? Oh, it was a sort of half-baked imitation of "Front Page," poorly written by a Bronx Home News reporter, staged and acted badly enough to be considered for the Pulitzer award.

AERODRAMA



Margaret Perry and Osgood Perkins in "Ceiling Zero" at the Music Box Theatre.

CALL BOARD

Rebel Arts Drama Group

The Rebel Arts Players have started a summer of activities in preparation for the next theatre season. They have begun to add to their repertoire of last season, a number of new short plays, including "Labor Shield" by John Lawrence. They are preparing one longer play with the recent coal miners' hunger strike as its theme. These will probably be ready in a few weeks, and by the end of the summer they will have a full repertoire of plays for all occasions.

Labor Drama Group

Two plays, "Nigger Be Damned," a play of lynching in the South, and "First Principle of Man," a comedy, will be part of the program offered by the newly formed Labor Drama Group at the Y. C. L. A. Center the evening of June 16. A mass chorus by the Theatre of Social Protest and a modern dance recital by Leah Dillon and Hana Geiger will complete the evening's entertainment. Tickets (35c) may be purchased at the Rand School Book Store, YPSL city office and the YCLA center.

ILGWU Concert

The combined choruses, the modern dance ensemble, the dramatic groups, the Mandolin Orchestras and the Parade of Athletic Division, all of which are made up of shop workers of the ILGWU, will perform at the New York Hippodrome on Sunday,

June 9 at 2:30. Admission is free to all members of the ILGWU and tickets may be obtained from local offices.

Rebel Puppeteers Perform

Rebel Arts Puppeteers will be on the labor front in Far Rockaway all next week. Street performances will be held for the benefit of Winkler Moving, Van strikers.

Cameo Premiere

"Men on Wings," the first aviation film to be produced in the Soviet Union will have its American Premiere Friday evening at the Cameo Theatre. This picture, a portrait of life in a school of civil aviation, presents the story of "The New Man" in Soviet life. "Youth of Maxim" Continues "The Youth of Maxim," the Soviet film which took first prize at the Moscow Cinema Festival, is continuing its long run at the Acme Theatre. With the feature is shown an interesting short subject, "Singing Puppets," by the Moscow Art Theatre.

Stadium Opera

A well-balanced and capable cast of principals has been assembled by Maestro Alfredo Salamaggi, for the open-air production of Verdi's opera, "Aida," at the Yankee Stadium, this Sunday evening. Aside from the customary large orchestra, chorus and ballet sections of the cast, an extra body of several hundred performers is promised for the opera, which will be characterized by the introduction of elephants, camels and a half-hundred Egyptian-robed horsemen.

Going To The Theatre?

Why not consult the Call's special THEATRE BUREAU for expert advice on matters pertaining to the theatre. Choice seats obtained.

Our BUREAU also arranges parties for current attractions. This service is FREE to Call readers.

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Rebel Arts Camera Group

44 East 21 St. at the W. U. U.
 21 East 17th St. with "Mandel"

ILGWU Features Historical Movie

A spectacle combining a dozen choruses, the presentation of a modern dance ensemble, plays by half a dozen dramatic groups, a concert program by several mandolin orchestras and a parade of the athletic division will be presented by the Recreation Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union this Sunday, June 9, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at the New York Hippodrome.

Topping the performance will be the sound movie, "Marching On," depicting the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from the early days of the garment industry to the recent NRA period.

CALL GAME NIGHT NEXT WEEK

Something new in the way of entertainment.

A Game Night for the SOCIALIST CALL at 21 East 17th Street, Saturday, June 15.

Nothing to brighten up your evening overlooked.

Games of every description—ping-pong, bagatelle, quoits, bridge, poker, even twenty questions and no doubt discussions on the road to power.

Refreshments.
 Dancing.
 And only two bits (25 cents) admission.

Amkino presents
MEN ON WINGS
 Soviet's First Film of "The New Man" in the U. S. S. R.
CAMEO 42nd St. East of Broadway
 Scientifically Air Conditioned
 25c to 1 P. M.—Weekdays

Labor Drama Group presents
NIGGER BE DAMNED
 Mass. Chorus & Dance Recital
 Sunday, June 16—8:40 P. M.
 At Y. C. L. A. Center, 11 Union Square
 Tickets 35c. Tickets at Rand Book Store—YCLA Center—YPSL Office

East Side Youth Center DANCE
 Saturday, June 8
 21 East 17th Street
 Endorsed by New York YPSL And Sympathetic SP Members
 SUBSCRIPTION . 25 CENTS

Three Out of Ten Starve On Relief

PHILADELPHIA.—Three out of ten children in families receiving relief and in families with incomes just above the relief line are suffering from malnutrition in this State.

This is the report of the Emergency Child Health Committee on its examination of 82,634 children in 54 Pennsylvania counties. While the figures for Philadelphia are not available, the findings may be compared with those in the Philadelphia public schools, covering all children attending, where the proportion of malnourished children was one out of ten.

AMUSEMENTS

The Group Theatre presents
"A WAKE AND SING!"
 By CLIFFORD ODETS
 BELASCO Thea., 44 St. East of B'way
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HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
 The Sensational Dramatic Hit
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 By LILLIAN HELLMAN
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 Percy Hammond, N. Y. Herald-Tribune
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 A SATIRICAL REVUE
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 Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40. Phone: COLUMBUS 5-8278.

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 I had a damn good time . . . acting juicy . . . play powerful.—Clifford Odets.

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THE USUAL STUFF
 Detroit—(FP)—Big layoffs, estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000 men, were being carried out by the Ford Motor Co. as newspapers all over the country carried the story of the \$1-a-day increase to \$6 minimum wages at Ford's, workers in the River Rouge plant charge.

School Groups Lose Charters At Chicago U.

By Geo. K. F. Mann and Judith Schoenberg

CHICAGO.—The University of Chicago chapters of the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League have been officially banned by the University Administration for marching under their own banners in the United Youth Day parade on May 30.

Dean William E. Scott on the day after the parade, withdrew the charters of the organizations, claiming they had "willfully disobeyed his regulation" forbidding the display of the University's name on banners off the campus.

Statements from the Administration were released to the Hearst press Friday morning before the organizations themselves were notified. When, on that day, a member of the Student League for Industrial Democracy went to the dean's office to see a copy of the statement, he was told that no copies were available since Dean Scott was still busy writing it.

Want More

The administration issued statements to the effect that action against individual students was also being considered.

Student leaders assert that the administration's action is the result of the recent legislative investigation of "subversive teaching on the Midway campus," undertaken at the instigation of Walgreen, the drugstore magnate.

The official banning of the organizations marks the complete exposure of a great "liberal" institution.

NEW YORK—As the CALL goes to press we learn that Morris Raphael Cohen, prominent liberal professor of philosophy at City College, New York, has voted with the administration forces on the Student and Faculty Discipline Committee, to refuse to recommend that two students, suspended until a hearing on their anti-war activity, be permitted to take their final examinations.

The two students were brought up on charges for violating President Robinson's ruling that there were to be no meetings on May 29, called "Jingo Day," besides the review and meeting in honor of the campus ROTC at the Lewison Stadium. They were suspended pending their trial on June 14.

The student and administration representatives were tied on the question of recommending that the suspended students be permitted to take their exams, but Professor Cohen broke the deadlock by voting with the administration.

REARING OUR YOUNG

(From the New York Times of June 2, 1935)

Depression diets are causing many cases of eye diseases, especially among school children, that may result in a heavy toll of blindness in future generations as well as in the present, Dr. Emanuel M. Josephson of this city said yesterday in a paper at the 23rd

CRADLE TO CANNON PATH OF GERMAN, ITALIAN BOYS



Youngsters in Germany and Italy are taught the tactics of war before they reach the shaving age, according to programs

recently instituted by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy. Boy members of a Nazi military

organization are shown marching to a mass meeting in Berlin, and youth of Italy are pictured preparing for military careers.

Thomas Presents N. Y. YPSL Case

NEW YORK CITY—Norman Thomas will present the case for the Young Peoples Socialist League of New York before an audience of Yipsels and Party members on Friday, June 7, 8:30 p. m. at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, near 8th Street.

Thomas will discuss the eviction of the central office and several circles from their headquarters, the formation of a dual young Socialist organization in New York, the shutting off of Party funds to the YPSL, and contrast it with the splendid activity of the New York Young Socialist organization.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the city Young People's Socialist League. All members are instructed to attend and to call off conflicting circle meetings.

annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association at the American Museum of Natural History.

In warning that some of these diseases may become hereditary, Dr. Josephson said that "day-blindness has become widely prevalent in this country for the first time, during the depression, among school children of the poorer elements of the community." He declared that "formerly it was non-existent."

"We are now passing through a period during which a large mass of our population are suffering from severe dietary insufficiency. If America wishes to take no risk of becoming like China, a country with a high incidence of blindness, prompt action must be taken."

Successful United Front Held When Dual Unions Withdraw

"Especially inspiring was the sight—for the first time in the United States—of the banner of the Young Communist League and the Young People's Socialist League floating side by side over the heads of united Communist and Socialist youth in Philadelphia," writes the Young Worker, official organ of the Young Communist League, of the Philadelphia United Youth Day demonstration.

Agreed.

But the Young Worker goes on to add: "In comparison with this, does not the action of the City Committee (sic) of the Young People's Socialist League of New York in not permitting their membership to march on May 30 appear as a regrettable act?"

So the young Socialists are to blame for the split in New York!

Why does not the Young Worker mention that in Philadelphia the Communists withdrew their dual unions from the parade "in the interest of unity"? Why does it not mention that in New York the paraders marched not only without the Young People's Socialist League, but also without the unions of the American Federation of Labor—although ten were represented at the arrangements-conference—because their "party line" in New York was different from the one they used in Philadelphia?

Is the Young Worker afraid to have its readers know the facts? How long are the members of the Young Communist League going to stand for this sort of thing in their organization?

Youth Meeting Repels Attack From War Vets

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The police had to be called out in full force here to stop a riot which broke out when drunken American Legionnaires attempted to attack the May 30 outdoor meeting of the American Youth Congress.

The meeting was held at the corner of Main Street and North Avenue and was proceeding peacefully when the intoxicated Legion men appeared and rushed the platform, attempting to rip off the banner.

A fight ensued, in which the Legionnaires were considerably worsted, and was halted by the arrival of ten police cars with screeching sirens. Despite the fact that even the conservative papers admitted that "certain individual war veterans who had over-indulged in intoxicants" were to blame, the police arrested only one Legionnaire, along with a sympathizer of the meeting and an innocent bystander.

Crowd Gathers

The melee attracted a crowd of several hundred, and the meeting ended as a great success.

"If the perpetrators of the fracas," writes the capitalist Standard Star, "really thought they were going to break up the meeting, they succeeded in doing just the opposite. Never before was such a large crowd attracted to the corner to hear the 'soap-box' orators."

The local American Youth Congress is sponsored by the Young People's Socialist League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, a Negro youth organization, and the Young Communist League.

Earlier in the day Hugh McCoy, organizer of the Young People's Social League circle in New Rochelle, and Antonio Lombardo, of the Communist Party, were given summonses for distributing leaflets announcing the meeting.

Socialist Youths Face Jail Charge By Scab Lawyer

NEW YORK CITY.—Nineteen young Socialists may go to jail for picketing for the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 149, because of the efforts of Mr. Henry Mayer, attorney for an employer fighting the service union, also attorney for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, Local 507, which has received considerable aid from the Yipsels in the past.

This was revealed when the Young People's Socialist League addressed a letter to the bakers union, calling attention to the plight of its members and the complicity of the union's attorney.

Mayer's office has a long record of anti-labor cases, and obtained for one of its clients an injunction against the Window Cleaners' Union, in 1929, which it is now trying to use in this totally different case.

The young Socialists are being defended by Joseph Glass of the Socialist Lawyers' Association.