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**DEFEND
THE
SOVIET
UNION**

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BRITAIN BIDS FOR HITLER PACT AGAINST SOVIETS

'Land For Landless' Slogan of National Sharecropper Week

By SAMUEL ROMER

The story of "America's disinherited," the cotton tenant farmers and sharecroppers of the South, will be told next week in speech and song when the country celebrates National Sharecroppers Week, March 1-7. Events, chiefly meetings and dinners, will be held in cities throughout the nation to tell of the heroism of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and against a backdrop of the union slogan, "Land to the Landless," reenact the scenes of planters' terrorism and how it was met.

National Sharecroppers Week, sponsored by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and the Workers Defense League, has as its purpose the change of America's consciousness of the sharecropper problem into an understanding of it and support for those who seek the correct solution. It is being supported by the Socialist Party, organized labor and many churches.

Centered in New York

Interest in the event will be centered in New York City where J. R. Butler, president, and H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and W. L. Blackstone, a member of the union, executive committee and the only sharecropper representative on the President's Special Committee on Farm Tenancy, will come to participate in the Week's events.

The chief feature of the Week in New York will be performances of John Wesley's play, "Steel," at Labor Stage Theatre, 108 West 39 Street, for the benefit of the STFU. Union officials will speak and union songs will be heard between the acts.

Accompanying Butler, Mitchell and Blackstone to New York will be several sharecroppers who have been victims of planter's "law" including Mrs. Frank Weems, wife of the missing sharecropper of that name whose disappearance caused a Federal investigation; J. M. Reese, union sharecropper who barely escaped the fate of Weems; and Miss Marie Pierce, a sharecropper who is now suing in Federal Court in Memphis for damages caused when a planters' mob beat her. John Handcox, union poet and singer, will come to New York as will Newell Fowler, attorney for the union.

Aaron Levenstein, formerly editor of the CALL and now Memphis representative of the Workers Defense League, will return to New York for the week with his wife.

Luncheon

Saturday afternoon, March 6, will be the scene of a luncheon at Rosoff's Restaurant, 147 West 43 Street, at which all the union officials will speak, as well as

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4000 March On Capitol For Youth Act

By BEN FISCHER

National Secretary, Young People's Socialist League

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

Youth without jobs adopted the sit-down technique here last week-end. This was the highpoint of the three-day pilgrimage to the nation's capital, February 19-21, organized by the American Youth Congress as part of the campaign to pass the American Youth Act.

More than 4,000 young people gathered here to dramatize their determination to pass the youth act, a bill for federal aid to all needy student and jobless youth. They represented more than a million young people. Until the day before the parade, the delegates had expected President Roosevelt to address them and receive their petitions containing more than a million names for passage of the Youth Act. At the last minute the President cancelled these arrangements.

Colorful March

The Youth Act supporters marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, their colorful and militant contingents extending a mile.

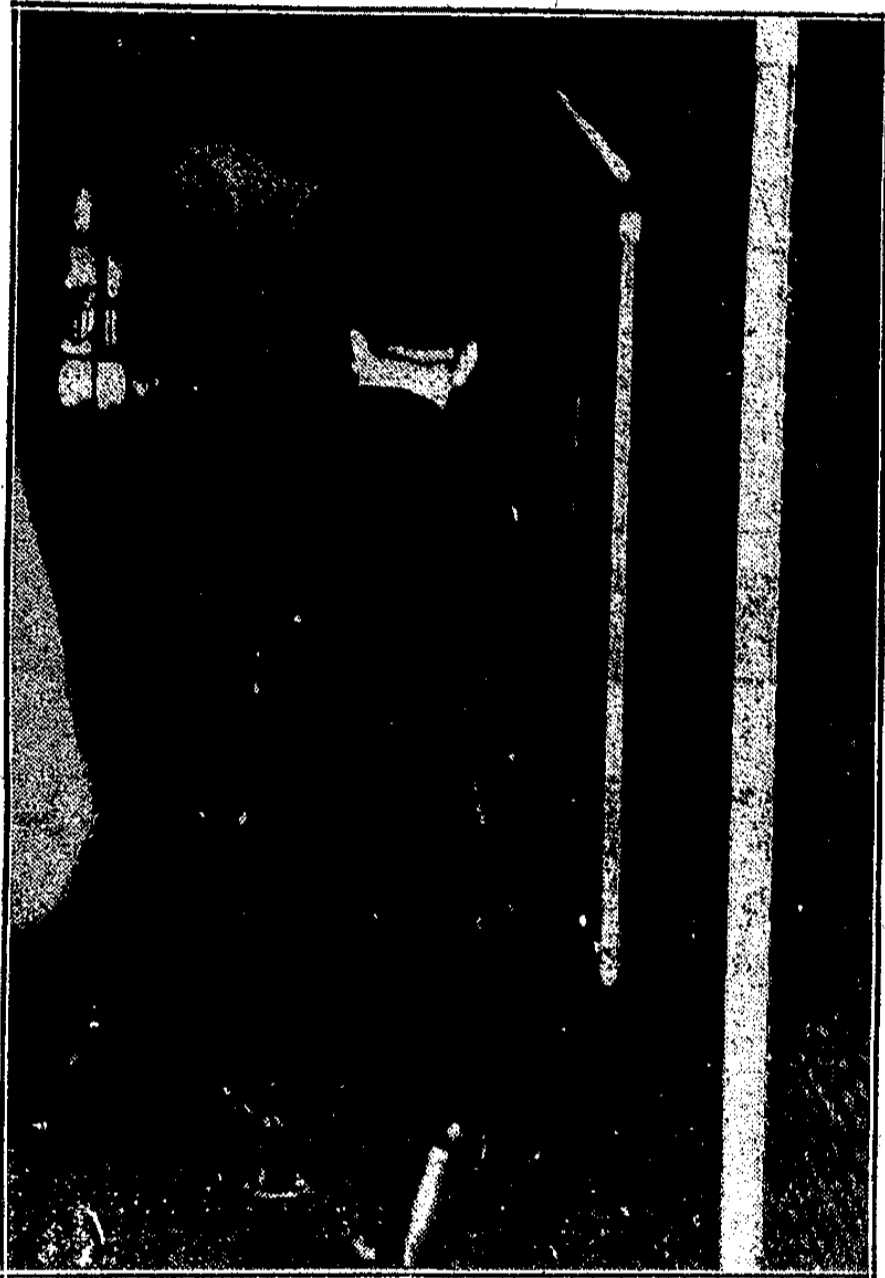
When the first marchers arrived at the executive offices and sat down in orderly rows in the street, waiting for the dozen giant scrolls of petitions to be carried up from the middle of the parade, White House police began to get ugly. The sit-down spread.

William Hinckley, national chairman of the Youth Congress, and Abnett Simon, legislative representative of the Congress, were arrested for violation of the parade permit which provided for a moving parade and not a "stationary parade." Resentment grew as news of this action spread through the ranks of marchers and delegations marched nearer and nearer to the White House gates taking their place in the growing sit-down demonstration.

Finally a delegation of 100 marchers

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War at Home



This is not the first shot in a new World War. It is the firing of a tear gas gun against the sit-down strikers at Waukegan, Illinois. Just another skirmish in the civil war between the workers and bosses in the basic industries of America.

War Plans Of U.S. Hit Labor Law

By GUS TYLER

British plans for a treaty with Hitler at the expense of the Soviet Union were unfolded by Prime Minister Baldwin, this week, in an address to Parliament.

This announcement came on the heels of Britain's decision to rush through a five year navy building plan.

The United States Government, anticipating a possible realignment of international forces such as may leave it dependent on its own forces for defense of its Far Eastern imperialist frontier, is feverishly clamoring for a speedy naval building program.

The readiness of the government to trample on labor for imperialist interests was clearly indicated this week in attempt to nullify the Walsh-Healy Act, when it hampered naval building.

Pact With Hitler

Britain's re-affirmation of its readiness, to strike a bargain with Hitler for a peace pact in Western Europe, at the expense of the Soviet Union, was contained in a speech of Premier Stanley Baldwin. In it he declares:

"The government has not lost hope, and is devoting its efforts to maintain peace by a pact to take the place of the old Locarno Pact with the old Locarno powers (the Soviet Union is excluded - G.T.)

"I think it may well be in the immediate future that the most hopeful prospect is the prospect of the regional pact.

"It is worth anything and everything in Europe today to get a feeling of security—at any rate in one part—from which that security, if once attained, may spread to other parts of the continent. Were there a pact, I am not speaking of collective security through the whole of Europe, for mutual assistance against aggression between the nations of Western Europe, I hold and believe that such a pact could maintain peace."

Called Tora

One year ago, (March 21) we predicted in the CALL almost the exact terms of such a proposal:

"Recalling Britain's strong inclination toward Hitler's proposal, it is likely that a new Locarno will be written wherein Hitler promises twenty-five years of peace to his neighbors . . .

"The loophole in the pact of such a nature is the necessary vagueness in defining the relations of Germany to the Soviet Union. Such a pact may very well be a

(Continued on Page Eight)

Anderson Union Gains Despite Indiana Terror

By FRANK N. TRAGER

National Labor Secretary, Socialist Party

ANDERSON, Ind.— Combatting the combined forces of martial law, company unionism, red scare and violence, the Auto Workers Union here, led by Victor Reuther, organizer, is successfully establishing itself and is now on the way to complete organization of the 10,000 auto workers in this city.

The union can proudly record a series of bold and signal victories in the past ten days. Not only did it reopen its smashed headquarters but it has now moved into a new union hall; secured the release of the nineteen union men who have been held incommunicado; fought off a vicious attempt to drive Reuther out of town; and increasingly has enlisted liberal support for the right to ordinary civil liberties in Madison County.

The union is making a vigorous fight not only for the unconditional freedom of the nineteen men in this carrying the offensive against the company by seeking

damages for the injuries of the men as well as the arrest of Emory Shipley, tavern keeper who shot at and wounded the men.

Regain Some Rights

The first break against the rigorous anti-union martial law edicts occurred last Sunday when the union was able to get the colonel in charge to issue a statement returning to the citizens of Anderson some of their rights in return for "their responsibility in maintaining order." The union had sent in executive officers George Ales and Ed Hed to the meeting, but Colonel Whitcomb did not give them a chance to say anything.

The union opened its new headquarters with a bang-up, over-

Labor Answers Gov't Blockades By Men To Spain

The signing of the non-intervention agreement affecting volunteers and aid to Spain will not stop the work of the Friends of the Debs Column, according to Hal Siegel, its executive secretary.

"According to the terms of the agreement, as far as we can gather at this time, this is the logical culmination of the farce of non-intervention," his statement read. "The so-called democratic powers apparently are of the opinion that by establishing a 'blockade' that lets ships go through to Spain and provides for reporting the passage of those ships, to the committee is going to stop Mussolini and Hitler from continuing to send men and munitions to Spain.

"It is obvious that 60 British observers along the hundreds of miles of the Portuguese-Spanish border cannot and will not prevent help from reaching Franco. It is interesting to note that Portugal refuses to have any but British observers. In view of the open friendliness of Britain to Franco, the reason for this is obvious.

Non-Intervention Farce

"Monday's New York Times reports that the Gibraltar border has not yet been closed. In view of the obvious farce that the non-intervention pact will continue to be, the Friends of the Debs Column will proceed with its work in assisting American volunteers to get to Spain. Men will continue leaving the United States to join their comrades who have already arrived in Europe."

Applications are continuing to arrive from workers desiring to join the Debs Column from all parts of the country, and are being acted upon as rapidly as possible.

The response for funds from organization and individuals throughout the country has been very encouraging. It is particularly interesting to note that many workers and liberal organizations as well as individuals are donating funds to the Friends of the Debs Column. Money is still needed, and should be sent to the office of the Friends of the Debs Column, Room 1231, 41 Union Square, New York City.

Many organizations and individuals have undertaken to send

sufficient funds to send one man across. The cost of transportation for one person to Spain is \$150.00.

Funds

Many trade unions and mass organizations have contributed substantial sums to the Friends of the Debs Column. Local 220 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers donated \$25; the Joint Council of Knit Goods Workers, \$50; the general organization of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit, \$150; Chicago chapter of the Friends of the Debs Column, \$125; Gillespie Local, Illinois, of the Socialist Party, \$85; Local 2090 of the Carpenters Union, \$20.

The following is a partial list of the organizations which contributed money during the last week:

Unions

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 220, Syracuse, N. Y.; Cloak and Suit Makers Union, Local 21, ILGWU; Carpenters Union, Local 2090, N.Y.; Members of Local 31; Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, N.Y.; Joint Council, Knit Goods Workers Union; Local 38, ILGWU; Members of Local 977, Decorators and Grainers Union.

Workmen's Circle Branches

Branch 281, Woodridge, N. Y.; Branch 105, Harrisburg, Pa.; Branch 28; Branch 80, Bronx, N.Y.; Branch 639, Bronx, N. Y.; Branch 644, Staten Island; Branch, 271, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Branch 442, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Branch 238, Hammond, Indiana; Branch 487, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Ladies Branch 811; Branch 815, Brockton, Mass.; Branch 320, Albany, N. Y.; Branch 276, Passaic, N.J.; Branch 122, Progressive Dressmakers, N. Y.; Workmen's Circle School, No. 4, Bronx.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

General organization, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Branch 246; Branch 232, Chicago, Ill.; Branch 314, Flushing.

Miscellaneous Organizations

Mutualista Obrera Mexicana; Williamsbridge Spanish Aid Committee to fight Fascism; United Conference to Aid Spain, Bronxville Labor Lyceum; Discussion Group, 1957 Ryer Ave., Bronx.

S.P. and Debs Column Chapters

Chicago Chapter, F. of D.C.; Socialist Party, U.S.A., national office; Socialist Party, Illinois, Local, S.P.; New York District, S. P.; Young Peoples Socialist League; Essex County, N.Y.; Local New Haven, Conn.; S.P.; S.P., Minneapolis; S.P., Cleveland, Ohio; S.P., Racine, Wis.

Hoosier



Paul V. McKnutt, named the Hoosier Hitler for his brutality in suppressing strike movements while Governor of Indiana, has been rewarded for his services by appointment as High Commissioner of the Philippines. What's the matter? Does the government expect the Filipinos to start striking against American domination?

Relief Cuts Hit Youth Of The Nation Hardest

WASHINGTON.—Most of the persons on WPA rolls are 44 years of age or under, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, announced here, exclusive of those on National Youth Administration projects.

At the same time the NYA made public figures showing that twice as many applications for aid came to the NYA as the number who could be helped under the present appropriation. Applications for student aid exceeded permissible quotas by 116,399, it was announced, a ratio of 2.17 to 1. Of the 215,334 young men and women who sought aid in getting through college, only 98,995 could be provided for, it is reported.

"We cannot be certain what happened to those who had to be turned down," Aubrey Williams, executive director of the NYA reported, "but it goes without saying that many of them had to either forego college entirely or resort to the most dire economies in order to attend. Experience has shown us that relatively few young people ask for student aid unless they actually need it."

GET YOUR DEBS STAMPS!

Socialists Hit Pending 'Neutrality' Laws As Favoring Fascists

The following is part of the text of the statement on existing and proposed neutrality legislation delivered by Roy Burt, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, at a hearing last Friday held by the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee:

No neutrality policy, whatever its nature, can be relied upon to keep the United States out of war. The cause of war lies deeper in the roots of the economic system under which we live, than a mere favorable declaration. I think it clear that neutrality in connection with international war presents an entirely different problem from neutrality in connection with civil war.

This distinction is vital in view of the fact that the embargo act was extended to forbid shipments of arms to Spain and that so many of the bills presented to this Congress apply also to a civil war—a new departure in American neutrality legislation, and a new policy in American diplomacy.

Desire Peace

The unhappy situation in Spain which has motivated this departure in our policy compels analysis and restatement of several fundamental principles, and some review of past American policy. We assume that the proposed extension of neutrality legislation to civil wars is motivated by a sincere desire for peace, a sincere desire to keep America out of war. I speak for the Socialist Party when I say that we Socialists are sincerely desirous of peace, that we wish to urge no action which will or may embroil America in an international war.

It is in this spirit that we urge mandatory neutrality legislation forbidding loans or the shipment, etc., of arms or munitions to any participant in an international war. We do not believe that the ends of peace will be served by entrusting to a President, to any one man, however well-intentioned he may be, discretionary powers in this connection. The pressure which may be brought to bear to compel exercise of such discretion presents a definite threat to the peace of America. If discretion seems necessary, it should be left to Congress to make exceptions.

But it is unwise to adopt such a policy in connection with civil wars, in the light of world conditions today, or as they may be envisaged in the years to come. It must be remembered that in international law it is almost tantamount to an unfriendly act to refuse to sell or ship arms, etc., to a friendly, recognized government faced with an armed rebellion. Conceivably, a situation may arise where such action on the part of the United States may embroil us in the very difficulties sought thus to be avoided.

Precedent

Also, the United States has on innumerable occasions allowed the shipment of arms and munitions to recognized governments for use against rebels. To cite but a few, we have supplied the Chinese government and several South American governments with implements of war to be used against insurrectionists. The recently-enacted amendment to the neutrality law and some of the proposed legislation change that policy by forbidding such intercourse expressly in the case of Spain. And some of the proposed bills apply necessarily to Spain, in extending embargo rules to civil wars.

Yet Spain today shows clearly the lack of justice and the lack of wisdom of such a change of policy.

No danger of American embroilment in war existed or exists which would justify such discrimination in the case of Spain. No one could question the right of the American government to allow shipment of munitions to Spanish Loyalists under international law.

unless such a one were deliberately provoking belligerent relations.

To say that the peace of the United States might be endangered in such a case because Fascist Italy and Fascist Germany might object, is tantamount to presenting the indefensible position that one should not speak or act in a manner to which he is rightfully entitled because of the possibility that one who did not like such speech or action might seek violently to prevent it. Nor is this fact vitiated by the reported recent international agreement to stop the flow of arms or munitions into Spain. That agreement, even if ever put into effective operation, can come only at a time when the damage to the Spanish Loyalists has already been done. The United States should not countenance the necessary implication therein, which accepts the fact of past discrimination.

No Fiat Legislation

Future situations involving similarly undesirable effects are entirely conceivable. They show clearly the undesirability of any embargo in the case of civil wars. The only solution and the one which I urge on behalf of the Socialist Party, is that there be no legislation fiat in connection with civil wars.

The Quinn Bill is indefensible and amazingly unjust in its attempt to prevent the collection of funds for either side in Spain. Despite its appearance of impartiality, it must necessarily operate to hinder the Loyalist cause, since the overwhelming majority of the funds being collected in this country are for the Loyalists. The Dickstein resolution is similarly indefensible. May I point out that the courts have uniformly held that an American citizen may validly go abroad with intent to enlist as a military participant or as a technical adviser in foreign armies. The extent of the government's power is to prevent enlistments while on American soil.

Secondly, this resolution is as discriminatory against the Spanish Government as is the Quinn Bill, for the same reasons. And it violates a long and valued tradition of our country. May I remind you of the aid rendered in the Revolutionary War by Lafayette, Kosciuszko and others, of the Lafayette Escadrille during the World War, of the volunteer Americans who aided the struggle of Ireland for freedom?

NEW DEAL

WASHINGTON—Data shows longer average weekly hours in manufacturing industries for every month in 1936 than for the corresponding month in 1935, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

On your copy of the Socialist Call. If the number on the lower left of this notice, or any number less than this number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

102 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

They Shall Not Pass



A sector of the People's Army in Madrid, which has been holding the Fascists at bay.

CIO Flouts Hoffman Attack In New Jersey Organization Drive

NEWARK, N. J.—Governor Hoffman's attack upon the Committee for Industrial Organization in New Jersey was of such great value to the unions in publicizing the organization campaign and in rallying workers to the union cause that official representatives of the New Jersey unions decided to elect the labor-baiting governor as "chief organizer" of the CIO in the state.

Hoffman's attack upon the council resulted in organizing workers of a Trenton suitcase plant which had defied unionism for years, said Murray Baron, officer of the union.

Attack Aids Union
Edward Kaemp of the Steel Workers' Organization Committee reported that Hoffman's attack put pep into the union campaign among the steel workers.

"Since the Hoffman attack, automobile workers in Trenton, Bloomfield and Edgewater have petitioned me to organize them," reported Sidney Jonas, representative of the United Automobile Workers.

When Julius Emspak, chairman of the New Jersey council, submitted the name of Governor Hoffman as "chief organizer," the assembled delegates, with tongues dug far into their cheeks, agreed unanimously to this "appointment."

Elect Officers
Officials were elected at the conference. Julius Emspak was chosen as chairman. Murray Baron, representative of the Suitcase and Luggage Workers, and John Marchiano of the United Rubber Workers were selected as vice-chairman and secretary respectively.

Those elected to the executive committee are: Michael Smith, shipyard workers; Sydney Jonas, automobile; Louis Vespaziani, dyeing; George Stickle, oil refinery; Edward Selden, Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians, and Robert Strachan, Coke and Gas.

Homer Martin will address a meeting for the CIO in Laureiton on February 26.

RED SCORE

When Paterson, N. J., school teachers asked for a 5 per cent pay restoration, the board of education ordered an investigation of "red activity" in their ranks.

LID Calls Wash. Power Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A three-day conference on the public ownership of power, organized by the League for Industrial Democracy, will be initiated in this city Friday evening, February 26, by a banquet at which Norman Thomas, McAlister Coleman, Paul Ward and Congressman Thomas Amlie will be the speakers. The banquet will take place at the National Press Club.

The conference, which will be held on February 27 and 28, will be known as "The Social Control of Power."

Prominent authorities on the power problem have accepted the invitation of the LID to participate in the conference. Among the speakers will be Dr. John Mauer, one of the country's outstanding rate experts; Professor Carl Raushenbush of the economics department of New York University, who has made a close study of public ownership of utilities; Carl D. Thompson, head of the Public Ownership League; Congressman Maury Maverick; Marion Hedges of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; A. Raymond Travis, secretary of the Utility Users of New Jersey; Congressmen John Rankin, Jerry Voorhis, and W. M. Puree, and many others.

TAG DAY FOR SPAIN

A city-wide tag day will be held in New York February 27 under the auspices of the North American Committee, of which Local New York of the Socialist Party is a part. Fifty organizations and trade unions will participate, including the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The tag day will climax the drive by the committee of raising 5,000 cases of food for Spain.

All Socialist headquarters throughout the city will be available that day as local stations.

Clash in Coal



Charles P. O'Neill (left) spokesman for bituminous coal operators confers with John L. Lewis, miners' chief, to discuss a new agreement. The bosses insist that the miners demands for a minimum wage of \$1,200 a year in soft-coal (that's about \$20-\$25 a week on the average) would put the mine owners on the bread line. (See MacAlister Coleman, page 3.)

Cropper Aids Assaulted By Ark. Planters

Special to the CALL

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Newell N. Fowler, lawyer for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and Aaron Levenstein, Workers Defense League attorney, and former editor of the CALL, were run out of Forrest City, Ark., last week by National Guardsmen and planters. The lawyers were attempting to interview a member of the union in the flood-refugees' tent colony. They were threatened with lynching if they returned.

This was but the latest expression of the violent terror launched by the Planters and their stooges in political office against all efforts of the share croppers to organize.

In spite of credentials issued to the two men by the Red Cross authorizing their free movement in the flood area, they were placed on a Memphis-bound train and ordered by a National Guard captain to leave the county immediately. Seven counties, including St. Fran. which Forrest City is situated, were placed under martial law by Governor Carl E. Bailey during the high-water period.

Ordered To Leave

Fowler and Levenstein were on their way to the tent colony headquarters to inquire for their client, who had written to them requesting their presence on a legal matter, when they were stopped by Captain Dodge of the National Guard and told to leave the county "for their own good." After ordering a sergeant to escort the two men to the railroad station, the captain himself followed and rounded up several planters.

"I'm not going to have any people connected with the tenants' union come around here," he said.

Three planters boarded the train with the two men and accompanied them.

"When you get back to Memphis," one of the planters said, "you can tell Mr. Mitchell (H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union) that the next time we catch any of you fellows out here we're going to string you up. We're not going to be easy this year like we have been."

Forrest City was the scene of a mob attack on union lawyers during last summer's cotton choppers' strike when they appeared in court to defend David Benson, Workers Alliance organizer, on charges of "enticing labor."

were speakers at the Friday night meeting. Among the speakers were Representatives Marverick, Voorhis, and Coffee, and Senator Lundeen. Morris Ernst, in Washington for the meeting of the Lawyers Guild, spoke on the Constitution, its origin and intent, in the light of proposed social legislation such as the American Youth Act.

On Monday there were sessions of the National Council of the Youth Congress. Plans for the fourth American Youth Congress were laid, and proposals for work with the labor movement, especially in the field of the mass industries were discussed.

Among those who were called in as advisers were Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union, whose speech to the Council will be issued as a pamphlet by the Youth Congress; Katherine Lenroot of the Children's Bureau and Aubrey Williams of the NYA. A resolution disclaiming support of the anti-labor stand of one of the AYC advisers, Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, was passed unanimously.

Youth Invade Capital In Demand For AYA

(Continued from Page One)

cluding a CCC boy, a student, and AYC officials, carried the scrolls into the White House, led by Joseph P. Lash, national secretary of the American Student Union.

The parade was marked by militancy and spirit. The three central slogans which rang out through the streets as the marchers fell into line were "Scholarships, Not Battleships," "We Want Jobs, Pass the American Youth Act," and "Opportunity Knocks, But When? Pass the American Youth Act."

Headed by a contingent of coal miners, farmers, auto workers, and students in caps and gowns, the parade included delegations from virtually every state, a platoon of nearly 100 organization banners, and special features and floats.

The state contingents were led by Eddie Mitchell, militant young

sharecropper, carrying the Arkansas standard. The four California delegates rode in the covered-wagon trailer in which they had come. Joe Cadden, a leader of the Congress, was grand marshal of the parade.

Mass Meeting

Also on the week-end for the Pilgrimage were meetings, and visits to Senators and Congressmen. For three days, Capitol Hill was swarming with young men and women who cornered the representatives in Senate and House offices. Some delegations had to call their congressmen off the floor during sessions, but in every case they presented their demands.

There was much disillusionment on the part of many of the delegates when they saw the caliber and the kind of politics that the Democratic-controlled House and Senate displayed. Many of the delegates were in the Senate galleries during the debate on Roosevelt's supreme court proposals, and watched with horror while Joe Robinson of Arkansas lead the presumably liberal Democratic forces.

At the Saturday afternoon meeting after the parade, testimony was heard on the conditions of youth in all parts of the nation. A Flint worker in General Motors plant No. 1 spoke of his experiences during the strike; Harold Peterson of the Minnesota Farmer Labor Party brought a message from Governor Benson; a member of the Junior NAACP of Cleveland, and representative of the WPA local of the Teachers Union also spoke.

Gloria Waldron, member of the Young People's Socialist League national executive committee and American Student Union leader in Baltimore, spoke on the inadequacies and dangers of the NYA, and on behalf of the students urged a continued and strengthened campaign for passage of the AYA.

President Visited

The delegation that visited the president also reported at this meeting. Roosevelt expressed general sympathy and promised continuance of the NYA, but did not commit himself on the Youth Act. Congressmen and senators who were sponsoring the Youth Act

American Youth Act Or---Bust



From California to Washington by covered wagon. Taint "Go West, young-man" any more. It's "Go East, to Washington," to make demands for a decent youth act that will permit the young of America to start life fairly. (See story page 1.)

THE SOCIALIST CALL

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Vol. II Saturday, February 27, 1937 No. 102

STRIKE AGAINST WAR

Shamelessly, the capitalist countries of the world announce their arms race.

Unlike a decade ago, they do not even speak about disarmament. They arm. Openly, blindly, madly!

And they boast of their building programs.

The question of a new war is no longer abstract. It is no longer a matter for discussion in the drawing rooms and learned academies. It is on today's agenda!

And because this is so, the American workers must know their mind today, on the war and their role in the war!

The popularity of Roosevelt will serve to justify support of a new war in the minds of many. Roosevelt, like Wilson, may find candles lighted to him in many countries: Roosevelt, the Savior of Democracy.

The sufferings of war will not be its sole evil. Equally disgusting to those who know the forces behind this war will be the knowledge that this war of America, like the war of the other great capitalist powers, is a war for imperialist purposes. This will be a war to save America's silver in the Far East, oil in the Near East, telephone lines, railroads, and loans in Latin-America; a war for the shekels of Wall Street.

A war fought by workers against workers for the benefit of their bosses!

For the first time in many years, the workers of the United States are organizing militantly in those industries which are the very arteries of a war machine: steel, coal, rubber, chemicals, autos, marine. Up to the present they have wielded their giant strength for one purpose: better conditions and union recognition.

Workers of America. Build your unions, in the daily struggle for bread and decent living. But hold your unions in readiness to strike—against war!

PASS WORKERS RIGHTS AMENDMENT

No person who looks forward to a really free America can be excitedly in favor of Roosevelt's proposal for Supreme Court reform.

His reform does not challenge the reactionary basis of judicial supremacy in the United States. The court is still the same old super-power, standing above the legislature, able to kill whatever law it pleases.

New judges may be appointed who are liberal today and reactionary tomorrow. And they don't have to reach the age of 70 to become reactionary. Hitler, Mussolini, Ridz-Smigly, Schushnigg, and Coughlin are all under 70!

Roosevelt's reform of the court is not an Open-Sesame for future progressive legislation. But neither is it, as the reactionaries claim, the establishment of a presidential dictatorship. Laws are not passed by the president; they are passed by Congress. And the worst that could happen would be the Supreme Court be packed by future congresses. The laws of the nation would reflect the composition of the duly elected House of Representatives and Senate.

The sum total effect of the Supreme Court reform, should it be successful, would probably be to allow some of Roosevelt's more progressive legislation to go through. This is what stands behind the decision of the labor movement to support the court changes.

Like so many of the recent actions of the Labor Movement, this one, too, is typically lame. One foot, the desire for social legislation, steps fully forward. The other foot, real curtailment of the Supreme Court power by a constitutional amendment, limps sadly behind.

Labor must learn to walk on two feet. PASS THE WORKERS RIGHTS' AMENDMENT!

DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION

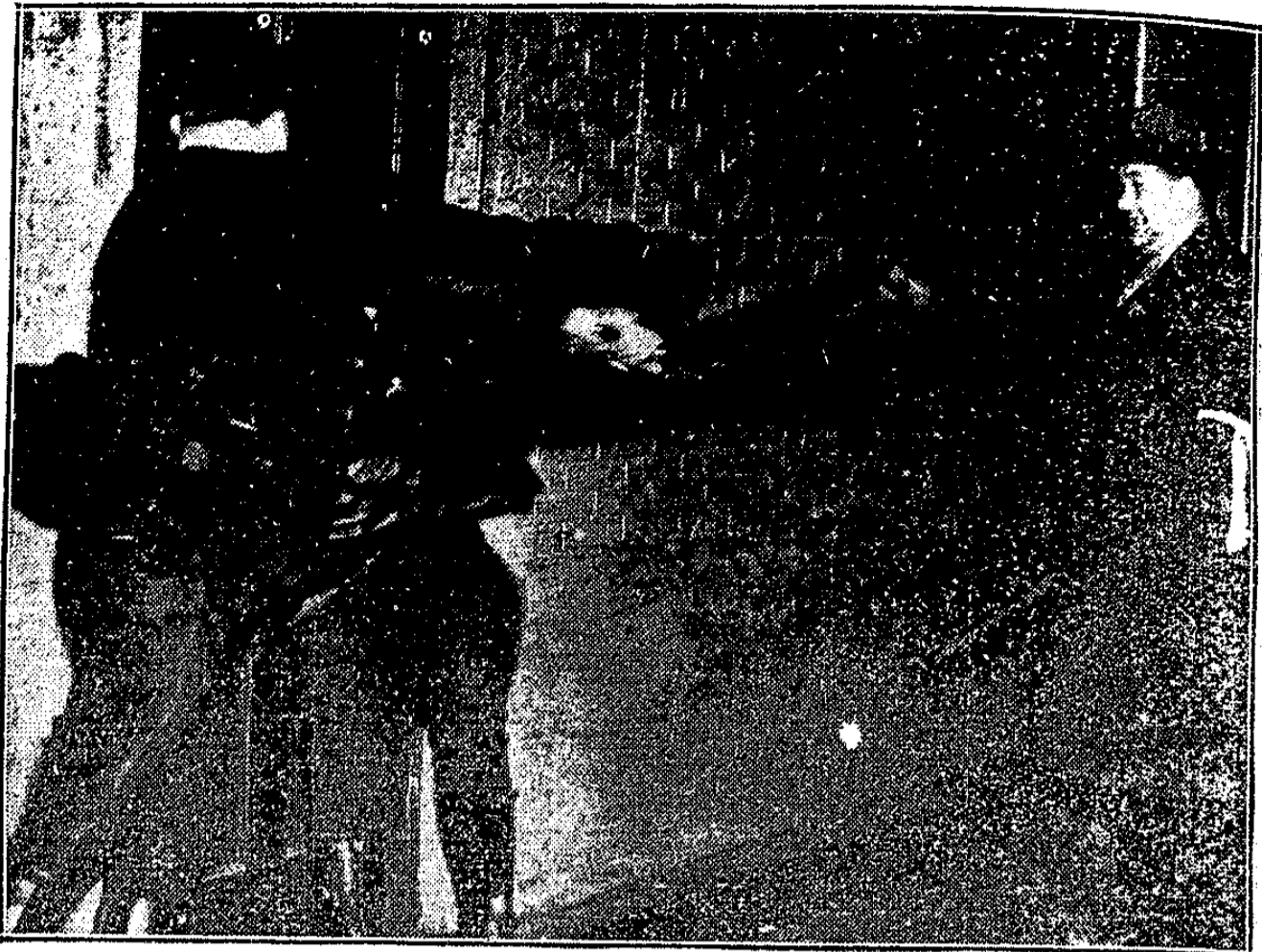
The latest pronouncement of Mr. Stanley Baldwin should convince even the most dubious that Britain's sympathy (that is, the British ruling class) is far closer to Fascist Germany than to working class Russia. This, despite the fact that Hitler has done nought but spat at Britain, and the Soviet Union has done everything possible to look respectable to the democratic capitalist powers.

So long as Russia is in the hands of the working class, the capitalist class of the world will give it nothing but unending hatred. And this includes "democratic" capitalists as well as anybody else.

The Soviet Union has but one friend—the international working class. The capitalists will embrace the Soviet Union only to choke it. Only the unleashing of the class struggle on all fronts can defend the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will be able to look to Britain, France, and America as allies only when the workers are on the road to the possession of power.

Blood in Steel



The economic struggle of the workers in the basic industries brings them into quick clash with the state—the cops, the militia, the army. On the heels of the auto settlement, comes the beginning of sit-downs in steel. Here are the "blue-coated guardians of property" trying to batter in the door of the Fansteel "fortress" held by strikers. The tear gas bombing that followed was answered by a spray of acid and metal. The Fansteel strike is just a prelude to a general strike that will cover the entire steel industry. Literally, the class struggle in America becomes a class war!

Party and Workers Democracy

To the Editor:

Your excellent article on the Moscow trials, pointing out what a travesty of justice they were, failed to draw the obvious Socialist conclusion that such travesties of justice are the inevitable result of "dictatorship of the proletariat" when practiced by those who believe that other working class parties are their enemies.

We who have been carrying on Socialist agitation well know that the Communists denounced and fought every other working class party or liberal tendency as Social-Fascist for many years. They have today somewhat softened their attitude towards other parties in other countries outside of Russia. This is because Russia wants to get allies among capitalist governments, and other working class and liberal parties have influenced in many such governments.

Despite the softening of their denunciation of every one else, they still regard every other working class party as their enemy, and will treat them as enemies to be proscribed wherever they have power. This is proved by their new Constitution in Russia which outlaws every other party but their own.

These tragic trials are the fine flower of the idea that every other working class party is their enemy. Dictatorship practiced by people having such ideas results in vile accusations by dictators against every one who disagrees with them. For need we be surprised that those who hold to the ideals of Socialism but disagree with the dictators may be driven in despair to revengeful plots of revolution, since they have no other method of giving effect to their disagreement.

This is plainly the Socialist lesson to be drawn from the trials. It is vitally important that the CALL Editorial Board clearly point it out. For there are today within our own ranks who are preaching the doctrine of dictatorship of the proletariat coupled with the doctrine that all other working class parties are our special enemies. We refer especially to the policies of the Socialist Appeal.

It is vital that Socialists who believe in genuine workers' democracy

should take a very strong stand against such tendencies, and we believe that the CALL has failed in its true Socialist duty to use the lessons of the Moscow trials to point out the danger to the Party and to the working class as a whole in letting such tendencies in our Party go unchecked and unanswered.

We cannot trust the achievement of a workers' democracy to those who believe that every other working class party is their enemy, for they prefer domination over their enemy parties rather than workers' democracy. Nor could we trust them to preserve workers' democracy if we had it, for they would feel themselves compelled to seek and connive to establish a dictatorship over their enemies.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
Secretary

For the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts

Statement by John Wheelerwright

To the Editor:

The letter sent to the CALL in the name of the State Committee of Massachusetts is a mish-mash of theoretical ineptitude and semi-conscious guile. According to this letter the Moscow Trials are caused, not by the pressure of objective facts, not by failures in the conduct of world revolution, but by the false beliefs of the Stalinist dictators.

These false beliefs are: the doctrine that all other working class parties are our special enemies. Not one of these doctrines alone, but the coupling of these doctrines is the inevitable (and highly Hegelian) cause of the degeneration of revolutionary leadership into judicial mass murder.

"There are today some within our own ranks" who are preaching this unholy combination of doctrine. That is to say, heretics are disseminating the infection of degeneracy, that is to say, the sectarians had better behave nicely or get out of the Party, p.d.q. Else we noble-minded, tolerant and democratic Socialists shall be compelled to habitual mass murder unless we are driven in despair to revengeful plots of revolution" (or, as the Daily Worker and the N. B. B. would have us believe, to Fascist terrorism).

would have us believe, to Fascist terrorism).

"We refer especially to the policies of the Socialist Appeal." Now, the Socialist Appeal is the organ of that section of our Party who find, by and large, that Trotsky's understanding and their understanding of Scientific Socialism coincide. This section, naturally enough, is concerned for the defense of Trotsky. The defense of Trotsky exposes the Moscow travesty of justice with full political significance. Yet this section of our Party, we are told to believe, is compelled to seek to establish in the land of the free and the home of the brave an inevitable simulacrum of the Moscow dictatorship.

This letter, ostensibly an improved attack upon Stalinism and a correction of a misformulation in the Appeal Programme, is in fact, if not also by intent, an attack upon the most inveterate enemies of Stalinism and of the theory and practice of Social-Fascism. Nay, worse, it is an attack, by the method of ideological amalgam, upon the Dictatorship of the Proletariat itself, that king pin of Scientific Socialism.

Sent out in the name of the SEC, it insults and misrepresents an active portion of our membership—not only the "unattached radicals" whom we invited and welcomed into our ranks, but also a considerable and growing number of members with longer party standing.

Only a bare quorum of the committee of fifteen were present; one left "in protest against any meddling with Russia's affairs," and I, who deplore the impotent vocabulary of eminity employed by the section of the Appeal Program under discussion, recorded my protest in the state minutes in the name of vilified and burlesqued revolutionary policy.

No one can imagine a more unprincipled and vulgar calculation than this official screed from the Massachusetts State Executive Committee if it be calculated to aid the Stalinist liquidation of the revolution. But alas, it is most likely, less a calculation than a mere, though complex, stupidity.

JOHN WHEELERWRIGHT

Roston

(Continued on Page Nine)

WORLD SOCIALISM

By Herbert Zam

EVEN THE capitalist press commented on the elections in the Austrian factories. Everywhere almost, the candidates of the government "unions" suffered severe defeat, while the candidates the workers considered as the representatives of their own old unions, even though now illegal, were elected. This is only an additional proof of the fact, amply demonstrated in the past, that the Austrian labor and Socialist movement is still alive and powerful.

"Arbeiter-Zeitung," Socialist organ published in Prague, circulating in Austria, illegally, publishes interesting details of the elections which indicate the remarkable vitality of the movement and the inability of the government to make any considerable headway among the workers. Thus, in the Vienna woodworking industry, the workers elected 60 members of the old free trade unions, seven of the Christian unions, one Nazi and one Heimwehrite. Thus the workers have a majority of nine to one. In the Vienna slaughter houses, not a single government supporter was elected. In the six largest clothing factories, and in the glass industries of Florisdorf (scene of some of the bitterest fighting during the February days) not a single supporter of the government was elected.

Even more important than the election of free trade unionists and Socialists in all the important factories, is the defeat of the Nazi and other reactionary members of the factory councils and "leaders" in numerous factories where they had been elected the previous year. Factory after factory showed the same results. One year of toleration of these people was enough. This is particularly true with renegades, people who, after the defeat, made peace with the Fascists and became "good" citizens.

What adds to the importance of the victory is the fact that the election took place after an agreement had been reached whereby the Christian unions, the Nazis and the Heimwehrites ran a joint ticket in almost all factories and all sections of the country. The previous year they had fought each other bitterly.

A Strange Result

Perhaps one of the strangest consequences of the Moscow trials, and one which Vishinsky and his comrades least expected, has just turned up in England. Five workers in the naval dockyard were summarily discharged. In answer to interpellations in Parliament, the government denied that the fact that they were Communists had anything to do with it, but refused to give any other reasons, on the ground that it was a government secret.

Finally, however, an explanation was given. The Secretary of State for War, speaking at Folkestone, January 28, explained the dismissals as follows:

"It must be apparent that if men holding such peculiar beliefs as Communism can commit crimes such as have been mentioned in the course of recent prosecutions in Moscow, such men ought certainly not be employed in position of trust and responsibility in government positions here."

The chicken seems to have come to roost.

French Communists Meet

At the recent Congress of the Communist Party of France, it was decided that it had been a mistake ever to criticize Blum's policies. Perhaps Thorez was influenced in this conclusion by an analysis of the results of the by-elections since the general election. In five of six such elections since April, 1936, the Communists lost more than a third of their vote. The workers did not take kindly to the double bookkeeping of the Communists, and preferred to give their votes directly to Blum or the Radicals rather than indirectly by voting for the Communists.

The reports at the Congress were pure "peoples frontism." An outsider would have found very little of Communism there. They waxed enthusiastic over the improvement in the national economy, propagated for the coming World Exposition and kept up a steady refrain about a "free, strong and happy France," but with ever greater emphasis on the "strong," less emphasis on the happy and none on the "free." The bourgeois press confined its comments to sarcasm, one paper declaring that the once red flag of French Communism could hardly be characterized as pink now.

The decision of the congress to appeal for organic unity with the Socialist Party brought forth different responses. For the right wing of the S.P., Bracke enthusiastically accepted. But the center, Faure and Lebas, are extremely sceptical. A little while ago Faure was bitterly attacked in the French Communist press because he declared the tasks of the Peoples Front to have been accomplished and called for a forward march to Socialism. The Communists accused him of "pseudo-leftism" and disunion of the unity of the workers.

For the left wing, Marcel Pignatelli rejected organic unity. He had been a long-time champion, but the opportunity of the congress and the attack on Faure have convinced him that organic unity is a trap.

Prisoner and Governor



W. B. Jones (left), one of the four Kentucky miners for whom a pardon is being asked, meets Governor A. B. Chandler at a temporary prison camp outside Frankfort, to which the prisoners were removed to get away from flood waters. The miners were sentenced after the battle of Evarts, in which strikers defended themselves against an attack from coal company guards.

SOCIALISTS CALL FOR LABOR UNITY IN SPAIN

An appeal for working class unity in Spain, condemning the disruptive attacks of parties at the head of the Popular Front Government upon the Party of Marxist Unity and the Anarchist Trade Unions, has been made by the National Action Committee of the Socialist Party. These appeals for a united working class struggle against Franco are being lodged with the Socialist Party of Spain and with the Valencian and Catalan governments.

The Socialist Party of the United States, which has traditionally rejected the Communist concept of a bureaucratic control over the working class movement, finds it necessary to reiterate its fundamental belief in working class democracy at this time when the Communist forces in Spain are attempting to push through their policy by the use of violence against other labor factions in Spain.

Communists Halt Split

The Daily Worker (February 19, 1937) hails the disruption of workers' unity in Spain, and attacks Norman Thomas for his demanding a cessation of the fratricidal tendencies in the ranks of Spain's workers. The Daily Worker states:

"Disturbing to Norman Thomas is the fact that Largo Cabellero, Spanish Socialist Premier, has ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the Trotzkyites as traitors! This seizure of the Trotzkyites, which every honest friend of Madrid will greet with the greatest pleasure, becomes for Thomas a gloomy presentiment of 'tragic disunion!'"

"Is not this galling to every red-blooded Socialist? The Trotzkyites have been yelling for MUTINY in the Madrid ranks, and Norman Thomas dares to be hurt that Cabellero claps these vile traitors into jail! He wants 'unity' with them! He looks for a 'Communist plot!'"

Brockway Reports

Fenner Brockway reports in the British New Leader, paper of the Independent Labor Party:

"The latest example is the publication by the Communists of a cartoon in which Andre Nin, the POUM leader, is shown arm-in-arm with General Franco, accompanied by the charge that Nin has always got his money from Hitler."

Soldiers Unite

"More hopeful news comes from the front. At Lerida a united meeting has been held of 500 militia-men belonging to the CNT, the POUM, and the UGT, (the Socialist-Communist controlled Union). The Communists forbade their members to attend, but nevertheless large numbers did so. The meeting showed that among the soldiers there is absolute solidarity and that there is bitter impatience with the far left internationalist POUM, whose members are recruited by the sale of Stalinist and Communist propaganda to the

Resolution on Spanish Unity

The following statement on reported action by the Spanish Government against the POUM (Party of Marxist Unity) and the CNT (Anarcho-Syndicalists) was sent by the Socialist Party, U.S.A., to the Spanish Socialist Party:

"The Socialist Party of the U.S.A. records here its overwhelming concern in the defeat of Franco and the Fascists in Spain. It holds that this requires united action by all workers and above all by the working class in Spain and that therefore it expresses complete disapproval of and its profound working class regret that the reports coming from Madrid and Catalonia are not denied—reports which indicate that there is concerted attack by working class forces in Spain against some of their comrades in arms, namely the POUM and the CNT."

"The Socialist Party deplores these reports and hastens to inform the Socialist Party of Spain that it hopes that it will use all of its influence to prevent any such events taking place and to correct them immediately if they have taken place. It points out that a break in working class unity at this time may very well prepare the entry for Fascist victory."

The meeting demanded that a workers' revolutionary army should be formed.

"The February 8 issue of 'Ahora,' paper of the United Socialist Youth affiliated with the Communist International, reports the establishment of a Political People's Tribunal."

"This new court will be constituted of two members of left republican parties, one member of the right Socialist tendency and one member of the Stalinist Communists of Spain."

"The order was given yesterday to arrest the active members of the POUM all over Spain and to put them on trial on the following main charges:

- 1- Working against the armies of the left front.
- 2- Hindering the government through sabotage and slander.
- 3- Working against the freedom of the nation by uniting with imperialistic fascism as spies.
- 4- Aiding Trotzkyite murderers and enemies of the Soviet Union, the only power which is friendly to the Spanish Republic."

HITLER HOFFMAN

By McAlister Coleman

THAT loud-mouthed "sojer boy," Happy Harold Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey has been sounding off. He's going to show the world how they can break strikes in his sweat-shop State if ever the Committee for Industrial Organization attempts the unionization of the rubber and textile and automobile and aeroplane industries in North Jersey along the banks of the tawny Passaic River.

By crickey, there's going to be no monkey-business about peaceful negotiations once Happy Harold gets out his trick National Guard as the first sign of a sit-down. Or so he says all over page one.

The Governor is very proud of his yellow legs. He spends the summers with them down by the ocean and trots them out to drill for his visitors. The State spends a lot of money on these soda-jerkers and insurance salesmen and now the taxpayers figure that they are going to get some of it back in the shape of protection for their factories. Incidentally that's about the only protection there is around a Jersey factory. They do have labor laws, to be sure, but nobody bothers to enforce them and the Labor Department is starved financially.

Of course, Jersey, from the beginning of its history, has been distinguished for brutality, with which its industrialists exploit the workers. This shows up when such mass strikes as those at Passaic and Paterson make the front pages with their pictures of cops and deputies gassing and clubbing the strikers. "Hell in New Jersey" was the name of a strike pamphlet written by Mary Heaton Vorse and there's as much hell over there as ever.

Jersey CIO Salient

There is also a strong strain of militancy among the rank and file of Jersey's workers. It began back in the pre-war days when the Wobblies with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were leading surging marches before the gates. It may be that such challenges as that hurled by Hoffman will rekindle these flames in the hearts of the younger generation. Let us hope they do. There are few more important salients in the East for the CIO to tackle than North Jersey.

Stand on a high point looking down into such towns as Paterson, Lodi, Garfield, Passaic and the scene presents one huge factory. To be sure many of the larger silk and dye works have moved down South running away from unionization. But others have come in. Paterson and its surrounding towns do somehow carry on, even though at times they seem deserted villages.

These places are targets for the big shots of mass unionism, the agitational, educational organizational arrows of Socialism. It has long seemed to me that in New York, where there is plenty of material among the youngsters, we wasted a lot of it in remote causes. Time and again I have begged in vain for organizers to go into Northern Jersey.

Naturally it is encouraging to see that the Northern New Jersey Council for Industrial Organization has been formed and still more so to have the promise from the old-line craft unionists that they will go along with it. That's the only way to bring lasting unionism to Jersey. May the project be crowned with success from the start and the flap-mouthed politicians such as Hoffman be forced to eat crow.

"Fat Chewing" on Coal

Last week saw the start of negotiations between representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous operators for the signing of a new contract to become effective April 1. These are important "fat-chewings" that are going on in the swank setting of the Hotel Biltmore in New York.

The miners make the sensible demands for a five-day week, a six-hour day, an increase of fifteen cents per ton and a minimum wage of \$1,200. As usual the operators omit loud cries to the effect that it would ruin them to pay living wages to their workers and that the public can't stand paying a few more cents per ton.

If the operators would ever start seriously to eliminate the tragic wastes that make their industry run with the hap-hazard profligacy of a run-down, cracker-box grocery store, they could well afford to pay human wages. There is waste from the sinking of the shaft all the way to the consumer's bin. Waste in the handling of coal underground, waste in the methods of mining, waste in marketing and transportation. When the government at the urging of the miners tries to stabilize coal, the Supreme Court horns in and says, "Hands off." When the miners attempt to stabilize it by unionization and decent work conditions, the operators yell, "poverty."

Some day, and not so far in the future at that, a socialized society will take over this whole mess. The three parties most concerned with the cheap and abundant coal, and efficient, humanized conditions, namely the workers, the engineers and the consumers, will have the management of the industry. Then every Spring the people will not be confronted with the possibility of a coal strike and all its attendant misery.

Sharecroppers Dissent From Committee Report

The following is an extract of the minority report of W. L. Blackstone, representing the Southern Tenant Farmers Union on the President's Farm Tenancy Committee. It points out the major questions on which the organized sharecroppers of this country disagree with the report of the majority of the committee.

Our first major point of disagreement with the recommendations of the report of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy is its proposal that the Farm Security Administration and the Farm Security Corporation be placed under the Department of Agriculture, with the Secretary and Under-Secretary as two members of the proposed board of five.

We note with interest and hope recent speeches of Secretary Wallace in which he states that the Department of Agriculture, has therefore throughout its history been concerned primarily with the top third of the farmers in the country and that it must turn its attention to the others from now on. But our experience has been such that we cannot believe the Department of Agriculture will be able in any near future to remove itself from domination by the rich and large land-owning class of farmers and their political pressure of lobbies.

The county agricultural agent, often paid in part by chamber of commerce or the Farm Bureau Federation, is a symbol of such domination. We recall vividly our inability in the days of the AAA to get adequate redress of our grievances as to the disposition of benefit payments and as to dispossessing us from our slight foothold on the land in violation of the cotton contract. Ample evidence of these violations was in the hands of the AAA.

Little Was Done

Very little was done about it, to say nothing of any genuine attack on the problems of agricultural labor. We consequently strongly urge that the Farm Security Administration and its operating corporation be established as an independent federal agency and that tenants, sharecroppers, and farmers be given representation on the central board of control.

As a direct corollary of the above suggestion we urge that a special bureau or division of the Department of Labor be established to bring to bear the investigating, reporting and consolidating services of the department in the field of agricultural labor, sharecropping and tenancy where the latter falls within a degree of security making the tenant virtually on par with the wage laborer. Such services by the Department of Labor could and should be of great aid to the proposed farm security administration while it is working on a program.

Don't Own Tools

Tenant farmers, croppers and farm workers, shifting back and forth one class to another—though mostly in the direction of the latter class, as the report shows—are very much in the same category as industrial workers, who, because they do not possess the tools and equipment essential for industrial enterprise, must work in factories owned by others. And as the Department of Labor represents the industrial worker instead of the Department of Commerce which speaks for business and industry, so the Department of Labor should represent agricultural workers, rather than the Department of Agriculture which serves the land-owning farmers.

Of primary importance do we consider the question of local administration under the proposed Farm Security Administration. But our experience under both the Resettlement Administration and the AAA has proved to us that any program will fail unless the Federal administration exercises strong enough supervision and selects local agents

sympathetic enough with its policies to put them into effect.

Complainants Jailed

Again and again orders issued in Washington in our behalf have not been carried out. Complaints made by our people to Washington have been turned over to the officials in the field against whom the complaints were made. In numerous instances penalties have thereafter been meted out to the complainants.

The county agent, as indicated before, is, generally speaking, the servant of the land-owning and business interests from whom he gets a large portion of his pay rather than the servant of the mass of the people in the farming areas.

This is particularly true in the South and in the areas where there are large bodies of agricultural labor such as the Pacific Coast with its large fruit and vegetable operations, the best fields of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and other beet-growing states, the onion fields of Ohio and elsewhere, the citrus fields of Texas and Florida.

We earnestly believe the report should include, therefore, an unequivocal assurance, that strict Federal control of the proposed program will be maintained and that only local agents affirmedly sympathetic to its efforts will be appointed to the end that it may not be rendered futile by the political pressure of the land owning and business interests.

Civil Liberties

Related to the foregoing recommendations is our contention that the section on civil liberties is not adequate. As those who have been beaten and terrorised (and some of us forced to flee for our lives) in our struggle to pull ourselves up out of our slough of misery, we know that a few words

from responsible Federal officials on behalf of our constitutional civil rights would have helped in our past battles and will help in the ones we know are yet to come. The problem should not be passed over to the state so lightly.

We believe firmly, in this connection, that the reports should contain a positive statement that the program will be administered without discrimination as to race, religion or political affiliation or organizational membership. As members of a Union which has consistently been discriminated against, we have reason to feel deeply the need of such a statement in the report.

While heartily concurring in the objectives of that section of the report advocating continuation of the rehabilitation loan program carried by the Resettlement Administration, we believe that a continuation of a program of grants is also necessary, especially for those of our members who have been washed out by the flood. The fact is that thousands of our members have never received the benefits of the rehabilitation program, partly due to the discriminatory action against them because of their union membership and partly due to their highly selective method of choice of the beneficiaries.

The rehabilitation program seems to us the heart of the proposed measures and must be administered on the basis of those who need it most. It will, if thus administered, keep the mass of the agricultural dispossessed going while the other methods are tried out.

Cooperatives

In this connection we believe the report's references to cooperative activity are wholly inadequate. They seem only incidental, almost accidental. We believe that in the cotton south the small homestead envisioned in many of the present proposals is an economic anachronism, foredoomed to failure. We strongly dissent, therefore, from the "small homestead" philosophy as the solution for the majority of the southern agricultural workers.

It is the more readily accepted by the present landlords because they know it to be relatively in-

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

The consumers cooperative movement is a double purpose movement. It is at one and the same time a business organization and an educational organization. The two purposes are intertwined that the movement has been described both as a method of conducting business through education and as a method of education by conducting a business.

Neither characterization, however, is substantially accurate, because both imply that one function is subordinate and necessary to the other. As a matter of fact, neither function so dependent upon the other that it cannot be performed wholly without the other.

Can Be Merely Business

Cooperatives can conduct their business without any educational influence upon their members and the educational efforts of the cooperative movement can be performed without ever going into business. There are many cooperatives, successful from the standpoint of business, in which the membership has gained no more appreciation of the non-profit incentive or the significance of the cooperative ideal than they would acquire in dealing with any privately owned profit sharing business. It is notorious that despite the persistent educational

effective and consequently harmless from their point of view. It runs contrary to generations of experience of croppers and farm workers in the south—experience which, we believe, could be capitalized in cooperative effort under enlightened Federal supervision.

While approving the report's recognition of the urgent need of educational and health facilities among the tenants, croppers and agricultural workers, we believe that more concrete proposals for immediate action in spreading these facilities could and should be made.

We are naturally strong in our conviction that the report should contain a section endorsing the unionization of those workers in the field as a means of providing an instrumentality through which all the objectives expressed in the report can be obtained, for through unionization can and will be developed responsible leadership and the ability to pull together for common betterment.

efforts of the Cooperative Union, a substantial portion of the membership of the English cooperative movement are merely "dividend hunters" to whom cooperation means little more than a bargain counter.

On the other hand, the countless number of study circles springing up in this country demonstrate that it is possible to educate for the cooperative commonwealth without going into business.

The two aspects of the cooperative movement, nevertheless, bear a close relationship to each other, because when intelligently combined each enhances and makes more effective the other. When divorced, each suffers as a consequence. Education for cooperation without the living example of cooperative business becomes a barren abstraction. Cooperative business without persistent educational efforts degenerates into just another way of doing business.

Planning Needed

It does not follow automatically that doing business cooperatively is an educational influence. It requires conscious planning and attention to educate the membership as well as to run the business of a cooperative. Fundamental principles must be constantly impressed upon the membership and every event of importance explained in the light of those principles.

Moreover, education must be conducted not from any narrow sectarian point of view, but must aim at constantly broadening the fields of interest from matters purely cooperative to those which affect every aspect of a member's life.

Urges Unity of Two Auto Unions

CLEVELAND, O.—At the last meeting of Cleveland Local 5 of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, a resolution was adopted to amalgamate with the United Automobile Workers of America, it was announced by Bert Cochran, formerly Central Organizer of the Mechanics Educational Society of America.

The Union has since been chartered as Local No. 217 of the United Automobile Workers of America. The Local includes the Eaton Detroit Metal Co., the Columbia Metal Stamping Co., the Globe Stamping Co., Modern Tool, Paramount Tool Co., Progressive Tool, Hecker Mfg. Co., Cleveland Dental Co. and several other shops.

"The Mechanics Educational Society of America," Cochran said, "was the pioneer in establishing unionism in the automobile industry. It was responsible for the brilliant tool and die makers strike in Detroit during the NRA period, which paved the way for the present organization in the automobile industry. But the day for small independent unions is over. The future lies with the United Automobile Workers and the CIO."

CUBAN FASCISM

SANTIAGO, Cuba—Cuba, too, has its concentration camps. From 50,000 to 100,000 Jamaican and Haitian Negroes, brought to Cuba to work in the sugar fields and promised repatriation at the end of the season, have been placed in stockades.

Don't Forget "Steel" at Labor Stage, March 1-6! For the benefit of the S. T. U.

Power Barons Rob \$700,000,000 A Year From American Consumers

By JACK BRADLEY FAHY

The country's greatest natural resource is in danger. The building of dams that will generate electric power at fair rates is the one field in which the Government can give every American full value for his tax dollar. Washington observers predict that TVA will hoist the white flag and open the gates to the public utilities.

Perhaps it was just water over the dam to the power companies but it was nearly seven hundred million dollars out of pocket to the public. That is what you and I paid to the public utilities companies last year. The household user of electricity burned up 14 per cent of the nation's power output but he paid 30 per cent of the bill. Taking an average of the rates all over the country you paid 4.69 cents for every kilowatt hour used. That is high priced power.

In order to get that rate down, this writer is passing along a tip absolutely free of charge. Just install a few thousand extra electric bulbs in your mansion and your bill will average but 2.30 cents per kilowatt hour.

What's A Kallowatt?

Not one man in ten thousand knows exactly what a kilowatt hour of electricity is, much less

what the cost of it should be. The public utility companies have surrounded their camp with a maze of barbed wire that rips the clothes of most would-be trespassers of their "legal rights." Complex financial structure and intricate accounting methods have proved the best defences in battle to delay as long as possible the selling of electricity at a fair price.

Last year more electric power was consumed than ever before. With industrial production on the up-swing, power interests are more anxious than ever to take over the management of TVA's holdings.

Costs

The average monthly cost of the first 25 kilowatt hours consumed is \$1.66 here (\$2.05 in Richmond County) as compared with .94 cents in Cleveland, Ohio, where successful public ownership has

private power company. In Los Angeles there is a rebate system based on the amount of power the company is able to sell which has brought the cost down to \$1.10.

Public utilities have abandoned their former publicity tactics. Apparently the disclosures made by the Senate investigation of their lobbying activities made new methods advisable. So Mrs. Phoebe Bimini writes in to the company to say that as a holder of ten shares of stock, please, for the love of heaven, go on soaking the public so dividends won't shrink. The letter goes on to tell how poor Mrs. Bimini is entirely dependent on those dividend checks. If they are reduced she will have to go on relief, maybe.

All the directors of the company have a good cry (after all, the company belongs to the Mrs. Biminis, they decide). As a means of getting over the point to both the Public Service Commission and the customers the latter is published. Anyway, pathetically little letters from poor old ladies are more than the public utility

Toward An Economy Of Plenty

By NORMAN C. PIKE
Prepared for Labor Research Front

Could American industry produce sufficient goods and services to satisfy the needs and reasonable wants of the total population? If physical factors and knowledge were the only limitations on production, and goods were created for use and enjoyment, what could everyone actually have?

In order to answer these questions, a project was set up by the CWA in 1934, "The National Survey of Potential Product Capacity" under the direction of Harold Loeb. It undertook to estimate the quantity of desired goods and services which could be produced if production were limited by physical factors only.

The findings of the Survey were that in 1929 we produced \$96,552,894,000 in goods at the 1929 market values, when we needed, on the basis of an adequate budget of the reasonable needs and wants of the American people, \$135,516,000,000 worth of goods.

1. NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources of our country are sufficient to provide not only the budget, but to exceed vastly this schedule if need should arise. In 1929, the United States exported over five billion dollars worth of goods and imported on \$4,400 billion. Therefore, even on the showing of 1929, imports could be expanded.

To provide the National Survey budget, additional raw materials—wool, leather, and several other items—would have to be imported, as their domestic production could not immediately be increased, but the production of many items, in particular machinery, could be increased in a short time.

2. EXISTING PRODUCTIVE EQUIPMENT

Even in 1929, many of the great basic industries were operating on a part time basis. For instance, in Flour, only 57 percent of plant capacity was utilized, in Slaughter Houses 51 percent, Cotton Mills 44 percent, Woolen Mills 38 percent, Worsted Mills 38 percent, Silk Mills 40 percent, Saw Mills 99 percent, Oil Refineries 84 percent, Coke Ovens 91 percent, Blast Furnaces 82 percent, Steel Mills 86 percent, and Cement Mills 66 percent.

Moreover, a similar condition of adequate plant capacity exists in every other branch of industry in which increased production is desirable. Examples were chosen purposely from heavy industries, since their equipment takes as a rule more time and man hours to construct than that of plants designed to fabricate consumer goods.

3. MAN-POWER

It is well known that substantial number of people, estimated at from eight to sixteen millions, are unemployed, that young people are coming of age at a rate faster than their elders are dying off, and that many able-bodied persons still live on farms although their labor is no longer required there.

The Survey did not include in its estimate of available labor this unlisted man-power, nor that which could be released by reducing man-hour waste. Its estimate was based on the census, which listed 47.1 million people as gainfully occupied on April 1, 1930. Since that time, at least three million the difference between the number of young people growing up and the number of old people retiring have been added to the working population, making approximately 50 million people available. To provide the work for all the available...

individuals would be needed, leaving a surplus of roughly one million people.

POSSIBLE AND ACTUAL LIVING STANDARDS

Translating into 1929 market prices the goods and services which could be provided with the existing resources, plant, technique, and man-power, it was found that the average budget possible for a family of four would be \$4,370, divided as follows: Food \$990, Wearing Apparel \$540, Housing \$958, Transportation \$467, Personal \$290, Health \$165, Education \$407, Recreation \$393, Miscellaneous \$160.

Not only did the 1929 production of many essential commodities fall far short of the nation's requirements as stated in this budget, but the shortages were so concentrated that a part of the population bore the full brunt of the scarcities. This is demonstrated in "America's Capacity to Consume," published by the Brookings Institution. In 1929, about 78 percent (21,564,000) of all families in the United States had monetary incomes of less than \$3,000; some 59 percent (16,354,000) had incomes of less than \$2,000; about 42 percent had incomes of less than \$1,500; about 7.6 percent (2,102,000) had incomes of less than \$500; and some 0.437 percent (120,000) had no income.

Needs Can Be Met

Since the Survey disclosed that the needs and reasonable wants of society could be satisfied by merely operating the existing plant by the customary labor force, the difference between what we might produce and what we do produce is the cost to us of the present economic set-up.

In 1929, the loss resulting from failure to utilize the existing productive capacity to the full was 41 billion dollars, in 1930 it was 51 billion dollars, in 1931 it was 59 billion dollars, in 1932 it was 70 billion dollars, and in 1933 it was 65 billion dollars. The total loss to the American people for these five years was 286 billion dollars.

Capitalism to Blame

This leads to but one conclusion: our poverty must be due to a definite flaw in our economic set-up. Its inherent defect lies in its inability to distribute enough purchasing power to buy the goods and services made available.

This defect remained hidden while the machinery of production and resources were being developed. The competitive open market system compels owners to cut costs to the bone, lower wages, and discharge men. The result is a progressively lowered buying power. It is this lack of buying power, or effective demand, which causes our productive plant to limp along at a fraction of its capacity.

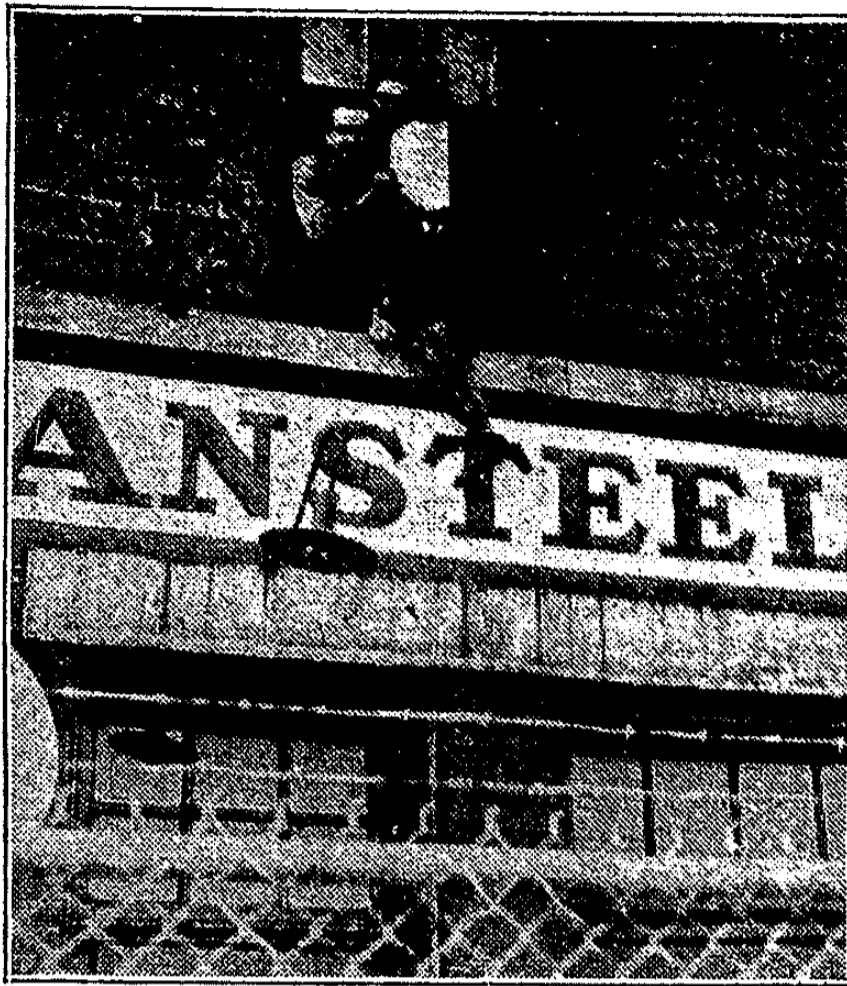
Capitalism today has no escape from the vicious circle of low wages, low purchasing power, under-consumption, over-production, low prices, and once more low wages. This can only be remedied when the community as a whole becomes the owner of the entire economic productive machine of the nation, liberating it to produce a condition of general abundance for all.

FOR RESULTS

ADVERTISE
in the
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A Scrap of Paper



Strikers at Fansteel are waving a court injunction ordering them to vacate their sit-downed plant. The strikers find it hard to believe that it is "legal" to force them to give up a fight for the right to live as decently paid and treated humans. So they kind of treat the "law" as a fake. They figure that possession is still nine-tenths of the law, anyhow!

18th Meeting Of N.Y. Young Socialist Sat.

IRVING BARSHOP
Executive Secretary, New York District, YPSL

NEW YORK.—the 18th annual convention of the New York District of the Young People's Socialist League convenes this Sat. This will be one of the most important conventions held by the New York YPSL in some years.

In retrospect, it is evident that the Socialist Party and the YPSL, confronting difficult tasks and almost overwhelming odds in 1937, maintained the dignity of Socialism.

For Socialism

YPSL activity is orientated about the basic slogan of this epoch, "Capitalism or Socialism."

The YPSL does not believe in the abstract application of the slogan, "Capitalism or Socialism." The YPSL as an organization of struggle, participating in youth struggle, places itself in a position of leadership through vigorous activity and correct policies.

One year of YPSL activity has added to YPSL history, knowledge and experience. It will serve us well!

Organizational tasks have been counterposed to theoretical clarity. Some comrades make a choice between one or the other. Organization without theory is bad. Similarly, theory minus organization is futile. There are grounds for objection when the movement participates in continual, endless political clarification to the exclusion of practical day to day activity.

Organization Plus Theory

In the YPSL we do not draw a dividing line between organization and theory; they are not separable. It is not organization vs. theory; it is organization plus theory.

must serve that purpose! Yet, that needs qualification.

It is an organizational note that must be struck. Organization is the problem of this convention! Theoretical discussion and decision—yes—in their proper balance and prospective.

The convention will be held at Germania Hall, 16th Street and Third Ave. and will convene at 2 P.M.

15 N. Y. Democrats Bar Ratification of Child Labor Ban

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment struck a snag in New York State, one of the strategic points in the campaign for this progressive legislation, when a bloc of Democratic members of the assembly decided to withhold support of the bill.

Their decision to vote "No" was crystallized by an appeal of the Roman Catholic Church, as represented by its Bishops in New York State, to reject the amendment.

The fifteen Democrats placed themselves, by this action, in opposition to spokesmen of their own party, such as Governor Lehman and President Roosevelt, who have urged support of the Child Labor Amendment.

Anthony J. Canney of Buffalo; George F. Torsney of the Second District, Queens; Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Fourth District, Queens; Maurice A. Fitzgerald, Fifth District, Queens; Philip J. Casey of Troy; George W.

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SAVE

SUNDAY MARCH
TWENTY-FIRST

It's the second anniversary of the socialist call

WATCH

for details next week

NEW TRIAL ASKED

OAKLAND, Cal. Appeals have been filed with the district court in behalf of Earl King, E. H. Ramsay and Frank Connor, convicted maritime unionists. The writ appeals against both the conviction and the denial of a new trial.

Foy of Albany and John P. Hayes, of Albany.

Also William C. McCreery, Tenth District, Kings; Paul B. Mercley of Utica; B. J. Moran of the Eleventh District, Kings; Emmet Mach of Plattsburg; N. A. Ross of the Second District, Manhattan; W. J. Sheldrick of the Thirteenth District, Manhattan; C. A. Shelton of the Twenty-second, Kings; and Patrick H. Sullivan of the Eleventh, Manhattan.

Don't Forget "Steel" at Labor Stage, March 1-6! For the benefit of the S. T. F. U.

BRANCH DIRECTORY

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

MANHATTAN

LOWER EAST SIDE. Meets every Wed. 31 Second Ave. Ruth Plischer, Sec'y, 40 Monroe St.

Chelsea Br. Meets every Wed. Grand Opera House, 23 St., and 8 Ave. Council Rm. Rhoda Pearson, Sec'y, 333 W. 16 St.

YORKVILLE. Meets every Thurs. night. Open meetings at Imperial Lyceum, 65th St. and 3rd Ave. Business meeting 1359 1st Ave. Mary Bowers Red, Sec'y.

POLISH BR. (Oddzial Potega). Meets 1st and 3rd Friday each month. 25 St. Marks Pl. (Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.). P. Plolek, Sec'y.

BRONX

2ND A.D. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at 1401 Jerome Ave. Sophie E. Nelson, secretary.

8TH A.D. Meets every Wed. 7 West Burnside Ave. (near Jerome) Rm. 26. Ruth Auerbach, Sec'y.

AMALGAMATED. Upper 8th A.D. Meets every Wed., at 9:00 P. M. at home of Comrade Maximon, 80 Van Cortland Pk. So. Apt. 7-P-22.

BROOKLYN

DOWNTOWN KINGS. Regular meetings every Thursday at 8 P. M., 42 Smith Street. A. Walsh, Sec'y., 140 Warren Street. Clifford Clark, Treas.

BORO PARK BRANCH, 4014 New Utrecht Ave. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8:00 P. M. Edith Feterholtz, Sec'y.

LONG ISLAND

SUNNYSIDE. Meets 2nd & 4th Wed. at 3908 48th St., Sunnyside, L. I. Emily Orshandler, Secretary.

DETROIT

BRANCH ONE meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., People's House, 3944 Trumbull. Tel.: Terrace 2-8512.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MEETS every Tues. 8 P. M. 1693A So. Jefferson Ave. Bus. meeting 1st Tues. Class in Rockham 2nd, 3rd, 4th Tues. Labor Forum every Sunday 3 P. M.

Britain Makes Bid For Pact With Hitler Against Soviets

(Continued from Page One)

excuse to give Hitler a free hand against the Soviet Union."

We added, at that time, (one year ago) that "The English capitalist class must, at the present juncture, avoid all appearance of open collusion with Hitler. England's most immediate interest is the stabilization of Western Europe."

Hitler's Friends

Today, one year later, British capitalism drops the mask and shows its true face: friend of Hitler!

Once more, the democratic capitalist nations prove themselves deadly allies of the Fascists, when it suits their imperialist interests. As Frederick Kuhn reports in (February 19, 1937): "Mr. Baldwin and his Conservative colleagues are willing to leave Russia entirely out of account for the time being and join Germany in a Western pact as the first step toward a general European settlement."

Far East

An agreement between Hitler and Baldwin would effect relations not only in Western Europe but also in the Far East. The Kuomintang Government of China, which is linked by indebtedness to the United States (which recently extended an enormous silver loan), may seek support in other governments.

The United States Government to build its Far Eastern military forces to the fullest against any possible future developments.

The New York Times editorially defines this policy:

The United States has been concerned for more than a hundred years in maintaining equality of opportunity for trade in China—that is, the open door; for nearly as long, in preserving China's territorial integrity; and, since the World War, in keeping such a balance of naval power in the Pacific as would diminish the chances of conflict with Japan. The interpretation of these objectives and the methods chosen to attain them have varied from administration to administration, but the main emphasis has been consistent.

Roosevelt's Imperialism

"During the Roosevelt Administration, moreover, several new developments have, on balance, clearly emphasized the continuity of American policy. 'Stimulated mainly by pressure of domestic economic interests'—in the one case by the beet-sugar farmers and in the other by the silver producers—the Philippine Independence Bill was enacted and the silver purchase policy adopted. Until 1946, however, when the Philippines are to become completely independent, the United States retains full responsibility for the defense of the islands."

"Meanwhile, the series of negotiations which begin this week in Washington between President Quezon and the American Government on trade relations, de-

Ready for War



England, as other countries, is making the most minute and detailed provisions for a new war. Here are special gas masks for invalids.

fense and possible neutralization may give some indication whether the relinquishment of sovereignty over the islands will actually lessen this country's stake in that region. The Silver Purchase Act, which at first so adversely affected China's economy, 'new economic link between China and the United States.'"

The decision of the United States Government to rush naval building, in face of the rising war danger, struck a snag in the Walsh-Healy Act. The act requires companies obtaining government contracts to operate on a forty-hour week, whereas the steel industry is running on a forty-four-hour week.

Evade Laws

Senator Walsh has already discovered "technicalities" by which it will be possible for the government to circumvent the laws of its own making. In the interests of war-making Senator Walsh has quickly uncovered a method of hitting at provisions for labor protection, which he, himself, drafted, baptized, and named.

Senator Walsh stated:

"There is a provision in the act that on a written finding by the head of a government department that the inclusion in a contract of the working hours set forth in the law would seriously impair the conduct of public business, the Secretary of that department shall make exceptions in specific cases. Furthermore, there is a provision in the bill setting aside the law in cases where national defense is involved."

Fascists Shoot 300 Ethiopians

Cold blooded murder of 300 helpless Ethiopians marks the first great move in Mussolini's Fascist venture toward the "civilization" of the Abyssinians.

This brutal massacre was in reprisal for a reported attempt to assassinate Viceroy Rudolfo Graziani in Addis Ababa.

The terse report of the Italian conquerors declared:

"All those found with arms in their tuculs (native grass houses) have been shot."

There was no trial; no investigation; no attempt to prove guilt or complicity in the reported attempt at assassination. Mere possession of arms by an Ethiopian was proof sufficient for the carriers of Fascist "civilization."

The Fascist gangsters went from hut to hut, rifles hot from continual firing, dragging helpless natives before the firing squad to learn the ways of the "white man's" society.

ARE YOU LISTED?

The following have sent in subscriptions: Local New York, Socialist Party .. 19 Graig Easton, Gillespie, Ill. 13 Socialist Teachers, N.Y.C. 11 S. P. Illinois 10 Preston Ewing, L.I., N.Y. 10 Alex Read, Bridgeport, Conn. 10 J. M. Iawin, Dover, N.J. 4 S. L. Hoover, Mt. Rainier, Md. .. 4 J. H. Lee, Garden City, Kansas .. 3 Jos. Brusellis, Watertown, Mass. .. 3 I. Solomnick, Brooklyn, N.Y. 3 E. E. Robel, Lewiston, Idaho 2 Washington Heights Branch, S.P. .. 2 A. L. Dodge, Boston, Mass. 2 Leonore Keltner, Bronx, N.Y. 2 J. Thurber, New York City 2 Charles Albrecht, Houston, Texas.. 2 6th A.D. Kings 2 F. O. Landau, Bronx, N.Y. 2 Esther Miskin, New York City 2 Manika Boobar, New York City .. 2 Abe Miller, New York City 2 A. Zeger, North Chicago, Ill. 2 Joann Jacobs, Atlanta, Ga. 2 Emil Rossberg, Erie, Pa. 2 And the following have sent in 1 subscription each: D. Baum, Bronx, Phil Hellor, N.Y.C., Ethel Schwartz, Bklyn., Sam Schwamm, New York City, O. C. R. Brown, Bklyn., S.P. Barkner, Md., Ben H. J. Lyons, Mass., L. B. K...

Quota Must Be Reached Drive Extended Month

By THE BUSINESS MANAGER

When the CALL Drive for \$10,000 was being planned, there was a lot of discussion among members of the Management Committee and of the Board of Directors about how long the Drive should be.

Some of us thought that we should make the Drive short and snappy and that if party members were told that the Drive was to last only a limited time, that they would proceed to get the money raised and then it would be all over but the cheering.

Others said that we were foolish to think that a Drive for \$10,000 could be put over in six weeks.

Nevertheless we put on the Collection Sheets that the returns were to be made by March 1. We announced that the Drive was to run for six weeks.

But you did not respond.

Must Be Raised

The CALL Drive is for \$10,000. It is not just for six weeks of exercise and activity. That sum of money must be raised.

Therefore, it has been decided by the Management Committee to extend the Drive for another month. We don't want this to run along all year, but the hard fact remains (and the hearts of certain bankers who have made us loans are quite hard!) that we have got to raise that money. The CALL Drive will go on!

We hope that you will be cheered, as we are, to see the mercury in the barometer (barometers do have mercury, don't they?) above \$1,000 this week. It should have been there long since. But it has passed the 10 per-cent mark for the first time this week.

Two weeks ago we told you about our comrade in New Hampshire who is earning but \$4.66 a week who sent us in \$4 during the first four weeks of the Drive.

Now this comrade, who is making such a sacrifice, has sent along another \$2.

Up To You

We cannot expect this one comrade in New Hampshire to go on giving \$2 every week until the CALL Drive goes over the top. It is up to you readers who are far more comfortable to stop right now and send in your contribution.

Again this week New York City has made a big gain in the sum it has raised. Other sections of the country must pick up. Now nearly half of the CALL Drive have come from New York City. What about the rest of the country? Far more than this proportion of readers are out over the country! How about the Drive?

Statistics for this week: Previously reported, \$941.53; Received this week, 134.29; Total thus far, \$1,075.82; Must be raised during this campaign, \$10,000.

Standing of the states and districts at the end of the fifth week of the Drive:

State or City	Quota	Sent	Per Cent
Boston	\$300	149.50	49.86
California	150	37.75	25.17
Oregon	50	11.00	22
New York City	2600	546.68	21.03
New Mexico	30	6.00	20
Illinois (except Chicago)	300	59.00	19.67
Pittsburgh	200	39.00	19.5
New Hampshire	35	6.00	17.2
Cleveland	150	18.50	12.3
Kansas	50	6.00	12
Florida	40	4.50	11.2
Indiana	100	10.00	10
Idaho	30	3.00	10
New Jersey	400	37.51	9.3
Texas	34	2.51	7.3
New York State	400	77.53	19.38
North Carolina	20	1.75	8.75
Tennessee	30	1.00	3.3
Iowa	50	1.50	3
West Virginia	35	1.00	2.8
Philadelphia	400	11.00	2.75
Oklahoma	40	1.00	2.5
District of Columbia	125	3.00	2.33
Missouri	250	5.50	2.2
Mass. (except Boston)	400	8.50	2.1
Detroit	150	3.00	1.8
Wisconsin	300	11.00	1.3
Chicago	400	5.00	1.25
Arizona	40	.50	1.25
Michigan (except Detroit)	150	1.00	.6
Washington	75	.25	.3
Reading	300	.50	.16
Total	10,000	1075.82	10.76

"THE FIRST TWO MOSCOW TRIALS"

BY FRANCIS HEISLER

Preface by ROY E. BURT

A WORKERS' DEFENSE ATTORNEY presents and objectively examines the evidence of the Zinoviev and Radick Trials.

AN OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS

(200 Pages)

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With The Party

NATIONAL
National convention headquarters will be at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, in the Exhibition Hall.

CONNECTICUT
A trade union conference, called by Local New Haven, will take place Feb. 27, at 2:30 P.M., at 53 Orange St. Invitations have been sent to unions in and around New Haven. Socialist unionists throughout the state are urged to attend.

Jennie Lee, former British Labor M.P., will speak on "Who Dictates to Europe's Dictators?" at a meeting sponsored by Local Harford, Feb. 26 at Center Church House, 60 Gold St.

ILLINOIS
The Chicago CALL Association met Feb. 25 in LaSalle Hotel, Chicago. Arthur MacDowell and Charles Krav discussed the situation on the Party. Plans to push CALL subscriptions through party branches in Chicago were discussed and a committee was established to arrange a special CALL affair as a part of the CALL drive.

There will be a general Cook County membership meeting Feb. 28 in the hall of the Park Pool Workers Union, 417 S. Dearborn St. The meeting will begin at 10 A.M. and continue through the afternoon. The meeting will discuss the issues of the coming special national convention.

The 29th Anniversary of La Parola del Popolo, official organ of the Italian Cooperative Hall, 2448 Oakley Ave., Chicago. Speakers at the affair included Frank N. Trager, National Labor and Organization Secretary of the S.P., Anthony Camboni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation, John Newton Thurbur, Business Manager of the CALL, Marjorie Kipp, Director of the Debs Organization Fund Drive, an Giuseppe Bertelli, who has served as editor of La Parola since its foundation in 1908.

MISSOURI
Frank N. Trager, national labor secretary, will speak in St. Louis for the CALL drive Sat., Feb. 27, under the auspices of the St. Louis Local.

NEW JERSEY
The Essex County local (Newark) has organized a branch in the 3rd Ward. Members are being recruited from among members of the Workers Alliance, there being ten members already enrolled. An entire building has been taken over as a Workers Center, with a book shop, weekly socials, W.A. meetings, party meetings, forum and other features being centered here.

NEW YORK (STATE)
David P. Berenberg will speak on Soviet Russia at Local Mt. Vernon, 26 E. 1st St., Mar. 3.

Herbert Zam, foreign editor of the CALL, will speak Sun., Mar. 7, on "Spain, Battlefield of Fascism," at Local Albany at 3 P.M. and at Local Schenectady, 8 P.M.

Brendan Sexton will speak on "The Unemployed Face Recovery," Sat., Feb. 27, at Local Rome, Sun., Feb. 28, at Local Auburn at 3 P.M., and at Local Syracuse the same day at 8 P.M.

NEW YORK (CITY)
The second pre-convention membership meeting held by Local New York will take place Mon., Mar. 1, at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and 9 St. The subject will be: Party Organizations. Speakers: Joseph Lash, Max Schachtman, Winston Daniels, Lou Mann. The third meeting will be held at the same place Mon., Mar. 3. Subject: Trade Union Policy. Speakers: Murray Gross, Herbert Zam, Arne Swaback, J. Laderman, Mary Hillier.

Arrangements are being made for a reduced round trip to the national convention in Chicago.
All branches in or near Italian districts are asked to incorporate in their Spanish work slogans, slogans supporting the Garibaldi Battalion. Speakers in Italian can be obtained from the city office.
Musicals for the Debs Column given by the Morningside Heights Branch

at the Stevenson Hall, 306 W. 88th St., Sun. evening, Feb. 23. There will be a string quartet and the Rebel Art chorus.

Mass meeting in support of the Debs Brigade will be held Fri., Feb. 26 at Headquarters of the Boro Park branch of the Socialist Party, 4914 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn. Speakers: Ludwig Lore, Carlo Tresca, Isadore Laderman, James Burnham, Hal S. Bel, Hyman Fromowitz, chairman.

The 2nd A.D. branch, Brooklyn, is reorganizing to allow for an independent headquarters, 646 Sutter Ave.

Party and Dance for the Debs Column by the 4-14 A.D., Brooklyn, Feb. 27, at 237 S. 4th St.

Socialist cooperators will meet at Rebel Arts, 35 E. 19th St., Feb. 26, at 8 P.M.

Robert Nelson will speak on the People's Front at the Midwest Branch, Brooklyn, 10809 Kings Highway, Feb. 25.

J.R. Butler, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting in support of National Sharecroppers Week held by the 12 A.D., Manhattan, begun Mar. 4 at 8:30 P.M., at 612 Second Ave. Brendan Sexton, chairman of the New York Workers Alliance, will also speak.

Leah Carey will speak on "The Village Party Fully Revived" at the Village Forum, 107 Macdowell St., Sun., Feb. 28, 2:30 P.M.

James Casey, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on "Who are the American Fascists?" at the 4-14 A.D. branch, Brooklyn, Open Forum, Feb. 26, 237 S. 4th St. John G. Wright will speak on the Moscow Trials Fri., Feb. 26, at 31 Second Ave.

Falcon Guides Council meets Sat., Feb. 27, at 2:30 P.M. at 21 E. 17th St.

OHIO

A mass meeting to support the Debs Brigade will be held in this city March 5, at the Labor Institute, 10511 Pasadena. Mary Elizabeth Gleason, internationally known dancer, will exhibit moving pictures of Spain and Dinah Hill, authority on Spain affairs, will speak.

PENNSYLVANIA

Socialist throughout Western Pennsylvania and Allegheny County will join with the Pittsburgh Jewish Branch of the SP USA to celebrate the 35th anniversary of this important branch of the Socialist Party in Allegheny County.

Norman Thomas will be the guest speaker at the dinner which will be held at Hotel Schenley on Sun., March 7, at 6:00 P.M.

This Branch has been an important factor in the building of the Socialist Movement in Allegheny County. It helped to organize the Jewish Trade Union Movement and has been a potent factor in the life of the Pittsburgh Jewish worker.

Reservations and further information can be had by writing to Rae Siegel, Secretary of the arrangements committee, at 2272 Tilbury St. or by calling Hazel 921.

Racine Auto Union Near Complete Organization

RACINE, Wisc.—Following the victorious settlement of the J. I. Case tieup, the United Automobile Workers of America has the tractor works at Racine 100% organized, while the main works will soon be completely lined up.

The Independent Employees Council has officially disbanded, and while some hard feeling lingers between unionists and former members of this group, it is being forgotten in the interests of building solidarity.

The lockout was settled, with the union gaining most of its demands: agreement to reinstate 79 discharged men, wage increases from 49c to 55c an hour for the lowest wage group, promise of general 5 per cent increase by April 15 and further wage negotiations, sole union recognition, seniority rights, a week's paid vacation, grievance machinery, 40-hour week and overtime pay.

Slackers Retard Debs Party Fund Drive

Many party members have not yet bought their share of the Eugene V. Debs organization fund stamp the proceeds from which finances the national work of the Socialist Party until the time of the special convention at the end of March.

This stamp which can be secured from local and branch treasurers, through state offices or national headquarters is sold to each person on the basis of his ability to pay. Each person is to give only once between now and the time of the convention on the following basis: party members with incomes of less than \$10.00 a week are assessed one stamp; with incomes from \$10.00 to \$20 2 stamps; \$20 to 30 4 stamps; \$30 to \$40 8 stamps; \$40 to \$50 16 stamps; \$40 and above 32 stamps. Stamps sell for 25 cents apiece.

Members Responsible

It is the responsibility of each party member to secure his share of stamps from his branch secretary, or if he is not a member of a local or branch, from the state

office or national headquarters.

It is the responsibility of each branch and local treasurer to approach each member and sell him his share.

Socialist sympathizers who wish to support the work of the Socialist party in its activities on the labor front, with the unemployed, mobilizing aid for Spain, carrying on educational work, issuing leaflets, can obtain these stamps from the Socialist party, 549 W. Randolph St., Chicago.

HAVE YOU ACCEPTED YOUR SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION?

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR DEBS STAMPS? BUY THEM FROM YOUR BRANCH TREASURER AT THE NEXT MEETING OF YOUR BRANCH.

Letters to the Editor

A Challenge to Debate

To the Editor:

The current issue of "China Today" a Communist publication, contained a characteristically scurrilous attack upon the undersigned in lieu of an answer to my recent articles on China, published in the CALL. A letter purporting to be from someone acquainted with me in China, manages, within the space of a few paragraphs, to supply to me the following epithets: cheat, sneak, coquette, prostitute, slanderer, liar, imperialist blackguard, thief, poisoner, smuggler and hypocrite. I must confess that in my backward manner I am unimpressed by the effect of these compliments on my evaluation of the Communist Party course in China as published in these columns.

There are some depths one does not descend to, even to meet political opponents. Anyone interested in the history of the "China Forum" which I edited in Shanghai can find it in my letter to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, published in the Sept.-Oct. 1934, issue of "New International."

Instead of dripping invective all over its pages, "China Today" would do better to take up the challenge which I repeat here: I will meet any speaker they select, not to exchange aspersions on anybody's virtue or lack of it, but to debate the vital issue of a revolutionary policy for the Chinese working class.

HAROLD R. ISAACS
New York.

No Connection With Auto Dodges

To the Editor:

For your information, I am not

not "a member of the wealthy family that made its fortune in the automobile industry," as it

was reported in a recent A.P. release in connection with picketing of the Massachusetts State House by backers of the Child Labor Amendment. My picture even appeared in the New York Post and the Lord knows where else, with that as a caption!

It's all a fabrication of somebody's imagination. I come from good proletarian stock and have no connection with the automobile Dodge.

ALICE L. DOIDGE

Boston, Mass.

Collective Action of Workers

To the Editor:

In the Communist appeal for collective action against war and Fascism, one phase is omitted which reveals the wide difference between the Socialist and Communist positions. That phase is "of workers."

Collective action of capitalists, of democratic capitalists, against war has been tried and found wanting. Manchuria, Ethiopia and Spain bear sad witness to the truth of the above statement. And yet Communists urge the United States government to join such collective action.

The Socialist appeal is for collective action of workers against war and capitalism. "Workers of the World Unite" is still our slogan.

FRANK D. SLOCUM

Don't Forget "Steel" at Labor Stage, March 1-6! For the benefit of the S. T. F. U.

MASS MEETING AND CONCERT To Aid Spanish Democracy

- HEAR
- Cong. John T. Bernard
- Minnesota Farmer-Laborite
- Vito Marcantonio
- Roger Baldwin
- Rev. Herman F. Reissig
- Exec. Sec. North American Comm. to Aid Spanish Democracy
- Rabbi Harry Halpern

TONIGHT! (Wednesday, February 24) 8:30 BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Admission: 25c, 50c, 1.00. A special concert to aid Spanish Democracy will be given with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

REBEL ARS SOCIAL

Rebel Arts of New York will hold an "All-Inclusive Party" this Saturday, February 27, at its headquarters, 35 East 19th St. There will be dancing, games, refreshments, singing, and all the gaily identified with Rebel Arts parties.

COOPERATORS

All Socialists who are members of Cooperative Distributors, Consumers Union or some other national cooperative or consumers organization are urged to get in touch with the Socialist Cooperators of New York who have organized to unify and stimulate the work of Socialists in co-ops. Please send your name at once to Benjamin H. Wolf at 21 East 17th St., New York City.

FOR CLOSED SHOP

NEW YORK (AP) — The Joint Council Knit Goods Workers has called several strikes in a unionization campaign in New York City. Demands are for a 35-hour week, recognition, a closed shop and minimum wage scales.

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BOOKS

International Auto Domain Ruled By GM

By JOHN NEWTON THURBER

"THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND ORGANIZED LABOR," by A. J. Muste. Published by the Christian Social Justice Fund, 513 Park Ave., Baltimore, 15 cents.

Any person wishing to be well informed on the line-up of forces in the recent General Motors strike, which is still Page One news in the press of the nation, can best do so by digesting the extensive material which A. J. Muste has included in this compact and timely pamphlet.

Muste spends considerable time picturing the General Motors financial structure as the predominant group in the auto industry. He extends his analysis here to the varied related financial interests which this corporation has in other industries, as well as its far flung interests in every foreign nation. He calls attention to the close connection between GM and Hitler through Adam Opel, and the huge concessions which Hitler has given to this GM affiliate during the intensive period of rearmament in Germany. Opel, at its new plant at Brandenburg, is busy constructing tanks, armored cars and trucks for Hitler.

GM Interests In England

Similarly, Muste's short analysis of GM's English interests prepares the reader for such an item as appears in the current issue of Time magazine, where the following is carried: "Strike badgered General Motors scarcely had time to notice this week that a Scottish member of its board, hearty Sir Harry Duncan McGowan, was raised to the peerage as a Baron by His Majesty King George VI, who released last week first Honors List. Sir Harry, . . . was knighted in 1918 for putting through efficient mergers of munitions firms. He has long been rated 'the highest salaried industrialist in Great Britain,' a key figure in Rearmament today, and is Board Chairman of Imper-

of Chevrolet No. 4 in Flint as told by John Monarch in the CALL last week, thus tying up the plant in which Chevrolet motors are produced, so that any attempt to resume production by the management would be shortlived so long as this grip was maintained.

Space limitations have forced the author to exclude discussion of the close industrial interrelationship between autos and the related industries of rubber, glass, aluminum. This is quite unfortunate, for any discussion of the development of the sit-down which excludes the Goodyear strike of 1936 is quite incomplete.

The close solidarity of the workers of these closely related industries is a fact which must be recognized increasingly, and the dramatic use of the sit-down by clothing workers in Cleveland and rubber workers in Akron during the past two years is definitely a part of the story of strategic developments in automobiles.

Likewise the same restriction has eliminated the effectiveness of the recent 90 per cent tie-up of glass workers which was the effective bulwark on which the early phase of the recent GM strike, an action which began just at the time of the recent Bendix sitdown. Automobile assembly lines can quite as well be stopped by glass, specialized rubber (such as running boards), aluminum and related plants as in actual auto or auto parts plants themselves, and so the close relations between the Rubber, Glass, Aluminum and Auto workers through the CIO are important.

Disciplined Action

The author describes disciplined work by progressive elements in the two important Toledo strikes which he presents in such full detail. That too is an important precedent for Socialists in this industry to note. It is a precedent which has been noted with great effectiveness in the disciplined work which was conducted by our gallant comrades on the front line in Flint during these past six weeks.

This is what gives meaning to the discussions which we are having currently in the Socialist Party about making the party a party of struggle, a party having disciplined work in mass organizations. The Socialist Party will perform such work in any coming struggle in the area from Pittsburgh to Flint, where our comrades are playing an increasingly important part in organization work in auto and the other related basic industries of that area.

Don't Forget "Steel" at Labor Stage, March 1-6! For the benefit of the S. T. F. U.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE FASCIST: His State and Mind, by E. B. Ashton. Described as the "first book to discuss Fascism as a political theory, not as a political phenomenon that has occurred in two countries." To be reviewed by D. P. Eerenberg. Publication date: March 10. William Morrow & Company, Inc., publishers, New York.

CAESAR IN ABEYSSINIA, by George L. Steer, first British correspondent to reach Addis Ababa as war threatened the country, and last to leave, also tells us how Italy embroidered upon her completely unopposed air offensive. To be reviewed by Samuel Romer. Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston, Mass.

Rebel Arts to Present Play on Spanish War

The dates for the Rebel Arts Players production of "The Brave and the Blind," the play by Michael Blankfort, author of "The Crime" and co-author of "Battle Hymn," Broadway success, are announced as March 14 and March 21. These two Sunday night performances may be followed by a number of others for the benefit of the Spanish Loyalists and of American committees to aid the Spanish government.

"The Brave and the Blind," a tumultuous, rapidly-moving play employing 31 characters, is a masterly picture of the siege of the Alcazar. Directed by Emanuel Radies, the production should set a new mark in non-commercial labor play production. Though the piece is anti-Fascist, it contains none of the stock figures or cliché situations often associated with "proletarian" drama.

Tickets may be obtained at Labor Stage Box Office, 105 West 39 St.; Rebel Arts, 35 East 19 St.; Call Bookshop, 21 East 17 St.

Workers Culture Pushed by Ladies' Garment Union

The contribution of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to the cultural life of the working class is well illustrated by a report of the publications issued and distributed during 1934-36, just released by the Educational Department.

Nearly 125,000 pieces of printed literature have been sold and distributed, ranging from the "Women's Garment Workers" (a detailed history of the Union) 640 pages, to nickel pamphlets on such topics as "How to Conduct a Union Meeting." Over 10,000 study outlines have been

Party Holds New England Conference

With an attendance of about 50 people, mostly from Massachusetts, the New England Regional Conference at Worcester in preparation for the Chicago Convention was unable to complete more than half the business on its agenda.

Sunday morning was devoted to an address by Devere Allen on the dilemmas confronting Socialist policy. John Thurber's appeal for national support for the CALL to enable it to function as a national newspaper. Hal Seigel made an enthusiastic explanation of the purpose and progress of the Debs Brigade.

Members Should Join Union

Important business was unanimously passed. The resolution on trade union work recognized that although the CIO is at present a progressive force its future progress depends upon continued and increased Socialist party influence. All eligible members should join unions and form disciplined leagues in them, to promote industrial organization, organize mass production industries, rally rank and file struggle for union democracy. Our party must oppose all tendencies toward People's Front policies of class collaboration in unionism, and must exact from its members in its locals coordinated discipline in trade union work.

The resolution on party organization recognized that our loose structure cannot be corrected by mere mechanical reorganization. Correction follows a clear consistent party program and an esprit de corps in all units of the party.

Many members expected to stay until nine o'clock because of the sharp divergence on the Labor Party question expressed by various sections of the party.

It was agreed that all resolutions reported out of the committee which had not been discussed by the conference would be forwarded to the National Office, but nevertheless steps may be taken to call another conference to complete the valuable work of the Worcester conference.

distributed ranging from "Company Unions" to the "30-Hour Week." Thousands of documents developed in the Training-for-Trade-Union-Service course have been widely distributed. Nearly 11,000 copies of one-act plays have been circulated and 200 phonograph records.

Two thousand posters have been sent out for display in union headquarters and over 140,000 promotional leaflets and reprints of articles dealing with workers' education have been released. The most popular pamphlet has been "You and Your Union," followed by the union's song book, "Let's Sing." The Union holds in stock 75,000 printed and mimeographed documents for further use.

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STAGE SOCIALIST CALL and SCREEN

THEATRE UNION PRESENTS 'MARCHING SONG'

Lawson's Drama Is A Stirring Picture Of Auto Sit-Down Strike

MARCHING SONG, a play in three acts, by John Howard Lawson. Staged by Anthony Brown; settings by Howard Bay; produced by the Theatre Union. At the Bayes Theatre.

By JOHN HEHLING

John Howard Lawson's "Marching Song" is a dramatic concentration of people and situations which could not have been put together into an authentic play except by one for whom the problems of labor are of more than passing interest. An ordinary dramatic craftsman, seeing a strike or a picket-line for the first time, thinks to himself, "What swell stuff this will make for my next play," but he cannot be sensitively concerned as are the Theatre Union company and Mr. Lawson with the temptations, with the conflicting passions, and the uncertainties that attend any critical labor situation.

Lively and Bitter

Nor is it enough to have sincerity and a proper mental attitude. Often quite devoted people are so overcome with the importance of their task that by the time they bring their play to the stage, even the most sympathetic audience is apt to find itself subjected to a dreary sermon in sociology—the very opposite of what a play should be. But this, play which opened last Wednesday is no dull speech.

"Marching Song" is lively and bitter and it has quick beauty and steady power. With little exaggeration of language, it brings to the Broadway theatre the sordidness of living and the aspirations for a better life among the workers of Middletown, U. S. A.

Ex-Strike Leader on Streets

Into an abandoned factory, made a place of winter refuge by the unemployed and the "transients" of various kinds, comes Pete Russell, leader of the strike at the Brimmerton auto plant, broken six weeks before, with everybody going back to work, except the blacklisted leaders. Almost insane with frustration and disappointment, after the local bank had foreclosed on their home, Russell moves his family into a dismantled factory, a sprawling monster of metal.

Workers "Sit-Down"

Here Pete comes face to face with "Lucky" Johnson, a powerful, good-natured Negro, one of the hundreds imported weeks before to break the strike at Brimmerton. In gripping fashion, that will hold hard the attention of anyone in or near the labor movement, is seen the struggle of Bill Anderson, the union organizer, to fan into a flame the flickering belief of his people in the worthwhileness of their union. In spite of the organized terror against them, tear-gas and choke gas, Bill Anderson works hard and skillfully to use each changing situation as a goad on the workers and their embittered leader, Pete. Finally his efforts bring about a sit-down strike. Anderson is tortured to death by a vigilante mob, but not before he sees the mounting tide of labor solidarity. To the song of the Molly Maguires, the workingclass of the town rededicates itself to the struggles that lie ahead of it.

Actors Help Author
It is more than good directing that enable Rex Ingram to perform as he does the role of "Lucky" Johnson and Martin

In New Play



SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE

Appearing in Gilbert Miller's production of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," opening at the Hudson Theatre Tuesday, March 2nd.

'Alien' Opera Singer Heard At Radio City

WHEN YOU'RE IN LOVE, A Columbia picture starring Miss Grace Moore. Written and directed by Robert Riskin. At the Radio City Music Hall.

The combination of Robert Riskin, director, and Robert Riskin, scenarist, strikes us as a partnership that should be immediately dissolved by either of them. After giving us the near-perfect "Mr. Deeds," we find Mr. Riskin merrily chasing his romantic tail in a fairly amusing trifle called "When You're in Love," which concerns an alien opera singer who marries a snippy-snappy artist-adventurer in order to enter the United States from Mexico.

It follows naturally that their temperaments should clash, that the usual dog-fights and misunderstandings should ensue, that the fire of love should reunite them in one big blaze of mutual endearment. So you see that Mr. Riskin's directorial duties and the enormous obstacle of writing for an opera singer have worked havoc with his imagination. His direction is on a par with his script. Most of his ideas follow an obvious pattern, with a generous smattering of so-called sure fire themes, namely, romance, nature and children.

There are the short flashes of deft wit that made "Mr. Deeds" and "It Happened One Night" top notch entertainment, but these are too infrequent to change the total effect, which is one of meaningless patter.

Grace Moore is heard in selections of Verdi, Schubert, Jerome Kern and in Cab Calloway's "Min-

Wolfson that of Bill Anderson. Ingram and Wolfson are not only actors, they are as aware of the central problems of the play as is the author. They do as much for Lawson as he does for them. Curt Conway, acting the part of Woodrow Wilson Rosenbloom, contributes an effective portrayal as a sophisticated wanderer over the world, a "hobo sapiens."

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'Prisoners' Seen At Cameo; Study Of Regeneration

PRISONERS—Adapted from the play, "Aristocrats" by its author N. F. Pogodin. Evgeny Cherkov, director. Musical score U. A. Shaporin. Produced by Mosfilm. At the Cameo Theatre.

By E. F. MENDEZ

American readers have been given quite a mess of reading matter about G. P. U. of the U. S. S. R. Nearly always this has been served up, garnished with midnight raids, espionage and counter revolutionary activities.

"Prisoners" at the Cameo pictures one of their lesser known but more useful tasks, that is, the remodeling of the lives of Russians who have strayed from the present straight and somewhat narrow path.

Film Likened to Book

Although the picture is billed as being adapted from "Aristocrats" by Pogodin, the picture might very well have been taken by incident from one of the most fascinating books out of Russia, "Belomor."

The often projected but never built "White Sea Canal" serves as a background for "Prisoners." The re forging of the human material goes hand in hand with the building of the Canal and at the successful completion of the canal our former prostitutes, saboteurs and some of the most engaging criminals ever shown on the screen, become honest and upright citizens of the Soviet Union. This all may sound clinical but as the story unfolds you will find yourself edging up from your seat to help in the remaking of Russia.

Fine Study of Social Problems

This is another of the Russian pictures that one must see not only as entertainment but as a study of social and economic problems that must be successfully solved in a future society and one feels after watching "Prisoners" that this is being done in the Soviet Union.

nie the Mocher," by far the most understandable composition of those sung. Cary Grant plays the artist a la Hollywood, Aline MacMahon, Thomas Mitchell and Henry Stephenson are adequate in minor roles.

SCREEN

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"PRISONERS"

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Pearl Buck's 'Good Earth' Comes to Life at the Astor

THE GOOD EARTH, a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture from the novel by Pearl S. Buck. Directed by Sidney Franklin; screen play by Talbot Jennings, Tess Slesinger, and Claudine West; musical score by Herbert Stothart; photographed by Karl Freund, ASC. At the Astor Theatre.

Our program tells us that four years before "The Good Earth" reached the Astor Theatre, M-G-M had put its researchers to work on the production. If this is true the time certainly was well spent.

For here is a film of rare beauty, which depicts with majestic sweep the story of the Chinese peasant whose life is the earth. It is around the ceaseless battle with the elements for the fruit of the soil that the story builds.

When the central character Wang, finally becomes rich it is not because of his terrible struggle with nature. In that struggle he had been defeated along with thousands of others. It was the chance finding of valuable jewels by his wife, O-lan, during the looting of a wealthy home by angry, starved people who had lost their little strips of land and knew no other way of life, which brought wealth to Wang.

'Revolutionists' Comes To Roosevelt Theatre

The Amkino film "Revolutionists" coming directly from a successful run on Broadway to the East Side, will start an engagement at the Roosevelt Theatre, 2nd Ave. and Houston St. on Friday, February 26th.

Katherine Cornell Revives George B. Shaw's 'Candida'

Bernard Shaw's "Candida" will serve as a background for Katherine Cornell's next production of the season. The opening is scheduled for a matinee on Wednesday, March 10, instead of Monday night, March 8, as originally planned. At the Empire Theatre.

Alfred de Liagre, Jr. to Produce Hit Comedy Abroad

With seats now selling eight weeks in advance for "Yes, My Darling Daughter," his sensation-ally successful comedy featuring Lucile Watson, Peggy Conklin and Violet Heming at the Playhouse, Alfred de Liagre, Jr., is making plans for his further activities this season. He still retains his interest in "Matriarch," the G. B. Stern play, production of which has been postponed.

Mr. de Liagre is also considering making arrangements for a British production of "Yes, My Darling Daughter."

STAGE

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AUSPICES:
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AT THE FRONT



By **NORMAN THOMAS**

A change in the composition of the Supreme Court is less likely to make the United States Fascist than a continuance of the paralysis of democracy under judicial oligarchy. President Roosevelt's proposal to unpack the Court by changing its size has plenty of precedent—including the similar act of the great Lincoln. You can't blame the President for not wanting to bring New Deal laws into the world only to have them put to death between the age of one and two years by the judicial axe.

But Socialists blame him for not proposing a more fundamental cure in time for discussion at the last election. He hasn't even proposed a more fundamental cure to follow the emergency measure which he now demands.

Again we insist: changing the personnel of the Court by increasing its size may save a few New Deal laws; it solves nothing fundamentally. That requires a positive grant of power to Congress accompanying a curb on the Court, such a grant as the Farmers' and Workers' Rights Amendment proposes. On this the workers, who asked nothing explicit of the President in the campaign, should insist.

SHARECROPPERS WEEK

If you are worried about Fascist tendencies or reactionary tendencies in the Administration, consider the fact that the President ignored the recommendations of his own commission on the farm tenant situation and said nothing about civil liberty in the cotton country. His recommendations for a subsidized peasantry are not the solution of the plantation problem, though some of them have merit. Find out the real facts concerning these things on National Sharecroppers Week, March 1 to 7. Northern headquarters, Workers Defense League, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

SOME LEGISLATION TO FIGHT!

In Congress, proposals to confer virtual power of peace or war on the President in the name of "discretionary neutrality." Proposals to ban all help to Spain, even non-military. The government as such should keep out of wars, but it is not a god to dictate to its citizens what causes they should help, or how, so long as they do not threaten their own country's peace.

In the New York Legislature, proposals: (1) to introduce religious training in public schools by permitting denominational instruction on school time; (2) registration of pupils according to religious preference or affiliation; (3) state aid to religious instruction.

These constitute the thin edge of the wedge of an established religion driven into the structure of our society. They menace religious liberty. There is plenty of time in the week and there are plenty of churches to take care of religious training without involving the public schools.

BRITAIN HAS NO CLEAN HANDS

Over the radio, Raymond Gram Swing hailed Britain's gigantic rearmament program as a defense of democracy against Fascism. Well, maybe. But unless the British Labor Party gets a new birth of Socialism and a great increase of power, it's mostly a defense of the British Empire; that is, of what Britain stole while the world

was better than the Fascist nations, we hope, will find it.

It was no defense of democracy for Britain to reach an accord with Franco and Italy in cynical disregard of the workers of Spain.

PACT KEEPS FOREIGN FACISTS IN SPAIN

If this drastic non-intervention agreement had contained a clause obligating Italy and Germany to which they—especially Italy—withdraw the thousands of troops have just pored into Spain, I'd cheer for it and the speedy victory of the Loyalists. But it contains no such provision. The men, who, according to Dr. Norman Bethune, bombarded from land and air the long road out of Malaga choked with 150,000 refugees can stay in Spain. Only friends of the workers must keep out.

Why did Russia sign such an agreement? I have praised Russian aid to Spain, aid extended only after Russia's Fascist enemies had intervened to support Franco. I have condemned the practice of some American radicals of denouncing the Spanish Popular Front government with the glib assurance of theoreticians

three thousand miles away. That government has owed much to Russia and has deferred much to Russia.

Has Russia let it down? If so, why? I honestly seek light. But light does not come from those who pigusly tell us: "It must be right because Stalin does it." Let's hear a better reason. There may be one in the situation. Meanwhile let's do what we can to help the Spanish peasants and workers against the Fascist curse, but not embroil ourselves by intervention in their internal quarrels.

CLASS WAR IN ANDERSON

Anderson, Indiana, is an anti-labor town. Automobile union organizers have had a raw deal there. The climax came when a mob, organized in the Guide Lamp Company—owned by General Motors—kept a union audience in a theatre the night of the day of the great Flint celebration.

Hearing of this, automobile workers from Flint and elsewhere came to help their comrades. In a brawl the next night nine or ten union men or sympathizers were wounded by a tavern keeper and his friends. Now 19 union

men, including the victims, are under arrest and the tavern keeper goes free. Union men were the victims of the shootings; they shot no one. And they are arrested for it!

Meanwhile the Mayor threatens "no peace until Victor Reuther leaves town." That is, he wants to dictate who will be the union organizer or whether there will be any! This is more than a local issue for the UAW.

PRE-CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Socialists analyzing pre-convention problems are invited to consider these propositions:

1. We are and want to be an inclusive party of Socialists, but only of Socialists. We cannot tolerate any faction which glibly appeals to "democracy" and "inclusiveness" but only until it gets power to deny these principles to the rest of us.
2. We are a party, not a league of factions.
3. As a party we seek justice and truth always and everywhere. But we act on all problems as Socialists, not as stooges for either Stalin or Trotsky.
4. We are committed to the

fact that Socialism is the hope of the world. We must therefore preserve our identity and our organization.

But we cannot be influential isolated from the masses. We cannot win by hair splitting over theories which we are impotent to apply. We cannot be a vanguard without an army. Therefore we must be active in unions, consumers' cooperatives and any labor party with mass support which is not based on a denial of Socialist principles and Socialist organization.

No one rule concerning our relations to a labor party can be laid down. Local conditions, including our own strength, the degree of labor party sentiment, etc., must be considered. But there must be consistency in principle and a correlation of activities.

Hence the need of more democratic centralization than we have, and a stronger national organization with a bigger staff of organizers for regional field work.

That means adequate financial support, local and national. HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR DEBS STAMPS YET?

Sharecropper Slogan 'Land For Landless'

(Continued from Page One) Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Other important meetings which will be addressed by union officials include:

Wednesday, March 3, Premier Palace, Sutter and Hinsdale Avenues, Brooklyn;

Thursday, March 4, 615 Second Avenue, New York City; 1703 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn;

Friday, March 5, East Side Labor Center, 31 Second Avenue, New York City;

Sunday, March 7, Village Forum, 107 McDougal Street, New York City.

Wind Up

The wind-up rally will be held at the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125 Street, Sunday afternoon at 4 P.M. when Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, and Frank Crosswaith, noted Socialist leader, will join with union officials in pledging the solidarity that knows no distinction of race, color or creed in union organization.

In connection with the Week, the Workers Defense League has published for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union two pamphlets: "The Disinherited Speak," consisting of actual letters written by sharecroppers which tell of their struggles and their hopes; and "Convention Proceedings," a stenographic record of the third S. T. F. U. convention at Muskogee, Oklahoma, a highly dramatic portrayal of unionism in the South.

Other Celebrations

Outside of New York City, National Sharecroppers Week is being celebrated in many cities, especially in Minneapolis and St. Paul, where Howard Kester, a member of the union's executive council will speak, and in Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

Don't Forget "Steel" at Labor Stage, March 1-6! For the benefit of the S. T. F. U.

War Looms, Metal Booms

The prices of metals used in armaments have skyrocketed during this week as the nations of the world rush to buy up material for a rapidly approaching war.

On the London Metal Exchange copper jumped about \$40 within three days; tin leaped \$50; lead about \$5; and spelter \$10.

In a couple of days 10,000 tons of copper were bought up; 1,000 tons of tin; 7,000 of lead; 7,000 of spelter.

It is reported that firms using glycerine as a base for the manufacture of every day products, for use in peace time, are curtailing and even stopping the production of such commodities. The government demands for glycerine—an ingredient of explosives—is so great that it is worth the money for these companies to sell the glycerine which they bought for commercial purposes.

The governments of the world are preparing for war as if it were already here.

Goodyear Rubber Local Makes Important Gains

AKRON—Essential union recognition was granted Goodyear Local 2, United Rubber Workers of America, after a lockout which threw 6,000 men out of work.

The lockout, precipitated by a fight between a rubber worker and the Goodyear vice-president, was ended when the union accepted the company's promise that it would not bargain with any organization other than the U.R.W.A.

The promise, couched in cautious language, meant that the notorious Stahl-Mate Club, anti-union outfit organized by the company after the Goodyear strike of last winter, would be abolished. The company also agreed to withdraw financial aid from any employees' group, a move which means the demotion of the use of varieties of company unions. Goodyear has set up

Anderson Unions Gain Despite Police Terror

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flowing mass meeting for the international president, Homer Martin, who pledged the full support of the international to the organizing work in Anderson and the nearby towns. Already, the fighting, militant stand of Victor Reuther, in rebuilding the union, has had an extremely beneficial effect on union organization throughout the county and in nearby Indianapolis.

Applications Pour In

When 200 workers in small parts plants in Indianapolis took the trouble to send in their applications to the international as a way of showing their solidarity and approval of their union brothers in Anderson, the international union recognized that the policies carried out by its young organizers were sound. John Barti, militant auto organizer, has been sent in to Indianapolis to begin a campaign to bring into the union the 17,000 workers in small parts plants there.

Ed Adams of Illinois and organizer Sophie Good, wife of Vic Reuther, are starting classes and a program of women's auxiliary activities for the union. The women's auxiliary of Anderson is hoping to equal the valiant record of the Flint auxiliary.

Hoot Rasmussen of Indiana, spent several days in Anderson building up union strength at the Deleo-Remy plant during the time "Rubber Worker Journal" was that B. J. Widick, editor of the transferred into the strike area to get out two special editions of the auto workers journal.

Militancy

The significance of the Anderson victory is not merely in the fact that the union is now on the road to successful organization, after having had its previous organizers run out of town and had to work under the difficulties of martial law.

The real significance is in the fact that the militancy and fighting spirit of Reuther and the rank and file of Anderson defeated this tank attack by General Motors to break up union

organization even during the negotiations between GM and the union.

If GM had been successful in Anderson, if it had been successful in St. Louis, if it had succeeded in causing trouble in Flint after February 11, it would have been able to enlarge its campaign of union busting.

The victory of the workers in Anderson after February 11 is both a lesson as to how to conduct a struggle against GM, despite the contract, and an inspiration to the way in which the union will have to organize the workers in the auto industry.

New Evidence Bared In Modesto Frame-Up

SAN FRANCISCO -- Further details of the amazing frameup of the Modesto boys—the nine Standard Oil tanker strikers of 1935—are coming to light before the special investigation committee of the California state assembly.

The inquiry was begun after James Scrudder, Standard Oil spy, had made a confession—recorded, unknown to him at the time, on dictaphone records—of his part in planting dynamite in the defendants' car and luring them to a spot where they were arrested.

Scrudder, whose testimony convicted the strikers, had declared on the stand that he phoned the San Francisco police at 7 P.M. that "two cars full of dynamite were leaving for Modesto." Nevertheless Standard Oil's special agent, Jack Sayres, and the Stanislaus county sheriff set out to intercept the cars at 3 P.M., returning with their prisoners from Patterson to Modesto at 1 o'clock the next morning.

Police Chief Quinn of San Francisco and Police Capt. George M. Healy—who said the chief function of his department was to suppress radicals and strikers—had previously testified that Scrudder was employed by them as a stoolpigeon and worked for them during the 1934 maritime strike.