

Norman Thomas
ON
Campaign Questions
SEE PAGE 12

Socialist Call

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CLASS WARFARE



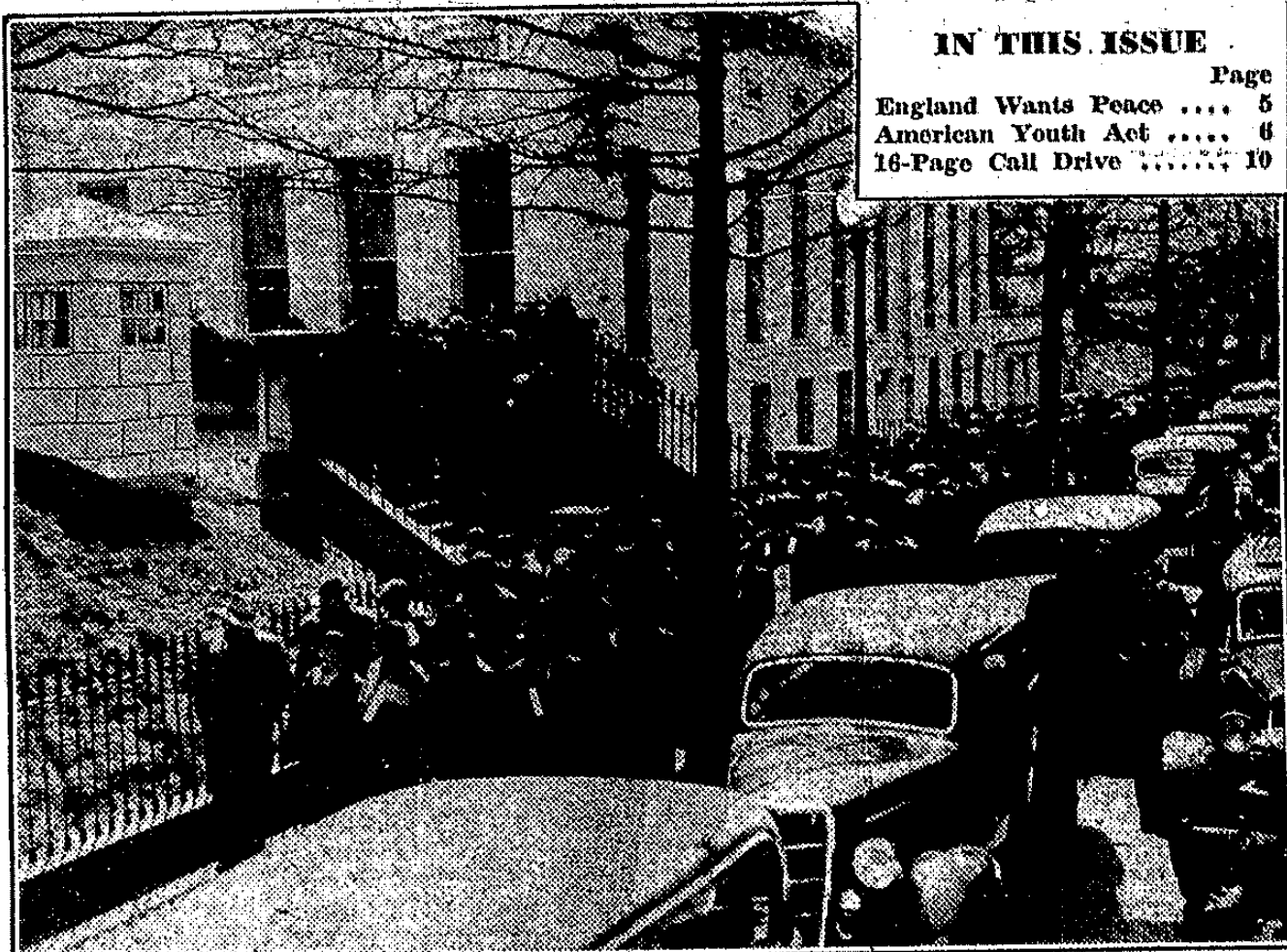
Strikers at the Columbia Chemical Company in Barberton, Ohio, resist an attack by armed guards. Note that a brick has just forced one of the guards to drop his revolver. This photo was snapped in April, 1934.

NATION'S JOBLESS UNITE FOR RELIEF

—STORY ON PAGE 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Page	
England Wants Peace	5
American Youth Act	6
16-Page Call Drive	10



Delegates to the national convention of the Workers Alliance of America, unemployed organization, visiting the White House to demand a 6 billion dollar work relief program. Roosevelt refused to see them. Their answer was to unite all unemployed organizations under the banner of the Workers Alliance.

Their convention laid plans for bringing thousands of demonstrators to the capital if relief-cuts continue. Above, you have a sample of what Washington may soon see on a larger scale.

Spy Agencies Active As Capitalists Arm

WASHINGTON.—Evidence brought before a Senate committee investigating strikebreaking activities has already shown that:

Over 200 spy and strikebreaking agencies are at work in the United States.

Three agencies—the Pinkerton, Burns, and Thiel—employ more than 135,000 spies and stool pigeons.

Sales of thousands of dollars worth of tear gas and machine guns to steel plants, packing plants, cities and counties during 1934 and 1935 coincided with strike activities and union organization drives.

The connections between the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, notorious strikebreaking agency, Federal Laboratories, Inc., chief supplier of munitions to industry, and two Liberty League lawyers are "too close for comfort."

The investigation was undertaken after the National Labor Relations Board ran into widespread evidence of espionage activities in many industrial conflicts. Another factor leading to the Senate probe was publication of "I Break Strikes," Edward Levinson's sensational book disclosing strikebreaking activities over the last fifty years.

Among the corporations mentioned as having received munitions and tear gas were the Cudahy Packing Company, Gulf States Steel Company, Weirton Steel Company, Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Republic Steel Company and the Southern Natural Gas Company.

Liberty Leaguer One of the directors of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company. It was disclosed, is Roy S. Bostwick, law partner of Euri F. Reed, chairman of the Liberty League Lawyers' sub-committee that prepared the opinion holding

the Wagner Labor disputes act unconstitutional.

As indications of the profits made by spy agencies, Heber Blankenhorn, of the N. L. R. B., cited the salaries paid to their presidents or heads. B. G. Ross, president of Corporation Auxiliaries, got \$18,300 last year, Blankenhorn said. A. A. Ahner, of the Industrial Investigation and Engineers, Inc., got \$17,200. E. E. McGuffin, head of the Railway Audit and Inspection, was paid \$25,000.

Large purchases of munitions for class warfare include:

Boston, \$3,000 worth of gas munitions, in November, 1935.

Denver, Col., over \$5,000 of Tommies and gas munitions between December, 1934, and April, 1935.

Detroit, over \$10,000 of "Tommies" and gas munitions and a \$12,000 armored car between April and November, 1935.

Barberton, Ohio, nearly \$5,000 of munitions between November 21 and December 14, 1935.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, over \$2,500 of "Tommies" and gas munitions in September, 1934.

Atlantic City, over \$2,000 of "Tommies" and gas, May 1, 1935.

John J. Mullen, chairman of the employees representation plan of the Clairton, Pa., plant of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp. was the first of the labor "spies" to testify. Mullen recited in detail how he had been approached by a man identifying himself as "Sears" who offered \$50 a month if he would report on the organization activities of the workers.



Poor Suffer, Rich Happy

This little girl (on the left), whose family has been victimized by the recent flood disaster in Hartford, Conn., is praying for relief from the misery of homelessness. Above, flood victims in Sharpsburg, Pa., near Pittsburgh, wait on breadlines as rehabilitation work begins.

At the same time, while little girls pray and the homeless suffer, the money-men with an eye to business see prosperity for themselves in contracts for materials on rebuilding jobs, and society ladies hold fashion pageants to aid the victims in the name of sweet charity. Things are normal: everybody's happy but the poor and the floods bring prosperity to the rich. (See story on Page 7).

800,000 Jobless Unite to Fight FDR Starvation

WASHINGTON.—The unemployed have united in an organization of more than 800,000 to fight against starvation.

Gathered last week in the beautiful marble Labor Department auditorium, 700 delegates representing members of the Workers Alliance of America, the National Unemployed Councils, the National Unemployed Leagues and other unemployed organizations, elected officers to guide them in the struggle against the Roosevelt insecurity program.

Delegates divided their time between deliberations as to future tasks and immediate demonstrations. The solemn portals of the White House looked down on several hundred jobless demanding more adequate relief. From every part of the country, they had come, on pennies gathered by their comrades or on nickels that had been sliced off their food-budgets. On the opening day of the convention, Norman Thomas was greeted with a huge ovation. He urged the delegates to "set yourself the task of building a farmer-labor party," reminding them that such an organization must "include large elements of organized workers and farmers" if it is to be reared on a strong foundation.

Lasser Elected Chairman
David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers Alliance, warned that "it is the intention of the rulers of this nation to set unemployed against unemployed, skilled workers against unskilled, white against Negro, native-born against foreign-born." He called for "a mighty political alliance of the working masses."

The new organization is dominated by the Workers Alliance, which has 15 out of 25 members of the new National Executive Board. The National Unemployed Councils have seven representatives and the National Unemployed Leagues, three.

David Lasser, active Socialist, was unanimously elected national chairman. Angelo Herndon was elected a vice-chairman. Members of the new National Executive Board from the National Unemployed Councils are Ben Gray, Ohio; Merrill C. Work, N. Y.; John Muldowney, Pa.; Herbert Nusser, Pittsburgh. National Unemployed League's representatives were Ted Selander, Ohio, and Sam Gordon, Pa. Workers' Alliance members will be chosen from a slate consisting of Paul Rasmussen, at large; Mittie Johnson, Ill.; Ed Morgan, Ill.; Hugo Rasmussen, Ind.; Secora, Ind.; James Handy, Ia.; David Benson, Fla.; Reynaldo Waters, Md.; Geiberhouse, Neb.; Ray Cooke, N. J.; Nelson Meagley, Ohio; Robert Lieberman, Pa.; Lyle Olson, Wis.; John Spain, N. J.; Paul Boyd, Wis. and Hilliard Bernstein, Va.

Plans for the calling of a hunger march to Washington, in the event of continued cuts in relief, were made. "It is just as easy to starve in Washington as at home," Lasser told the convention. The demands of the unemployed were presented to the House Appropriations Committee by a delegation which urged the passage of the \$6,000,000,000 relief bill, introduced by Congressman Marcantino.

Attempts to see the President proved fruitless. Resentment was expressed by the unemployed at Roosevelt's refusal to meet with their representatives, contrasting with the eagerness with which he confers with bankers and industrialists.

Jim Crowism

BEL AIR, Md. — Two jobless members of a delegation journeying to Washington for a WPA demonstration in connection with the convention of the Workers Alliance were jailed here for a few hours after protesting against Jim Crowism in a local restaurant. Ten buses stopped here to allow their passengers a chance to eat. Twenty unemployed had a bite in a restaurant before it was discovered that the owner would not serve Negro members of the delegation. Those who had eaten paid for their food, but others who had ordered, walked out.

The proprietor phoned the sheriff, who arrested the two men, one a Negro. After besieging the Mayor at his home, the 300 jobless won release for their comrades. Forty state militia were first called out, however.

GLUM



The happy face of Herbert Hoover confronts an audience which is hearing the story of what the Republican Party will do for you and you and you — if you are millionaires. Herbert looks as he did when he got the news that Socialists want him to debate Norman Thomas when the prominent Socialist lectures at the Scottish Rite Hall in San Francisco on April 21. Hoover said, "No."

Austrians Unite Radical Activity Against Fascism

PRAGUE.—According to the Arbeiter Zeitung, leaders of the Austrian Socialist and Communist underground movements have agreed on a united front program of illegal activities in Austria. During the duration of the agreement, both sides will refrain from attacking each other.

Based on the hope of ultimate revolutionary unity of the working class, the common program includes struggle for the following:

1. To protect the rights of workers to organize and maintain their associations and to have free elections in factory councils.
2. To fight the fascist terrorism of the government.
3. To fight unemployment, wage cuts, reductions in social insurance, and to prevent increases in impositions and police appropriations by the government.
4. To secure the demands of the oppressed middle class elements and peasants.

GERMAN POLLING PLACE



Hitler's thugs bring out the vote. Here is an invalid being led to the polling place to endorse the fascist regime. Failure to join in the electoral farce brought prison sentences to many.

Dubinsky Resigns From Party; Calls Interests 'Conflicting'

See Editorial: Roosevelt and Labor.

NEW YORK.—David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has resigned from the Socialist Party.

In his brief letter of resignation Dubinsky says: "Because of my office in the Union, and as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, it is necessary for me, from time to time, to act in a manner that I consider to be in the interests of our organization, but that others consider as in conflict with the interests of the Socialist Party."

Dubinsky's decision follows the organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League for the re-election of Roosevelt, headed by Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Organization and president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Jack Altman, executive secretary of Local New York, commenting on the resignation of Dubinsky said: "While we have always respected Mr. Dubinsky as a progressive and militant unionist and shall continue to extend to him our full co-operation in the labor struggles that he leads, we understand that he feels himself obligated to support Roosevelt's re-election campaign. He has done the honorable thing in making his position clear and in resigning from the Party. By his resignation, Mr. Dubinsky saves the Socialist Party as he himself indicates, from bearing any responsibility for his political acts."

Roosevelt Has Failed

"The Socialist Party, however, is determined to carry on an aggressive campaign against the Democratic candidate as well as his Republican opponent. We believe that the Roosevelt administration has failed to solve labor's problems. It has sought to maintain and protect the economic system of private profit which is the enemy of labor's hopes. At this very time, when certain labor leaders are preparing to campaign for Roosevelt, the president is bringing misery to millions of Americans by his program of WPA layoffs, condemning 700,000 workers and their families to absolute unemployment and starvation."

Organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League for Roosevelt brought a warning from Dr. Harry W. Laidler that support for Roosevelt will have serious consequences for the workers.

"Labor should not be misled by the attacks against President Roosevelt by the American Liberty League into the belief that Roosevelt is solving any of its problems," he said.

Old Guard Seeks To Bar Elected NY Committeemen

See Editorial: The Primaries—Before and After.

NEW YORK.—In a desperate, last-minute effort to keep control over the newly elected state committee of the Socialist Party, the defeated Old Guard-Waldman group is seeking to enjoin the Boards of Elections from certifying duly elected state-committeemen.

It is their hope that "orders to show cause" may prevent several of the committeemen from taking their seats. Under the law, the state committee must meet before Friday, April 17. If enough of the committeemen can be temporarily prevented from taking office, the Old Guard may be able to control the first meeting. It could then, in violation of the wishes of the enrolled voters, so organize the state committee as to control it permanently.

Face-Saver

Officials of Local New York of the Party, when informed of the new court moves of the Waldman group, were confident that nothing would be altered and said that "this is merely an attempt by the Waldman group to save face with their small following. It can have no practical effect on the state committee, as we have a decisive majority. These court cases have only one purpose. Having been rejected by the democratic decision of the enrolled voters, Mr. Waldman thinks he can convince his followers that the election was stolen from them. This is obviously absurd."

"Before the primaries, the Old Guard, anticipating repudiation by the enrolled voters, petitioned the courts in eight different proceedings to bar our candidates from the ballot. The courts refused. Now that the enrolled voters have spoken, they are again seeking aid from the courts. They will have as little success with the courts as they had with the voters."

Champs' Trophies

NEW YORK.—The title basketball games, emblematic of supremacy among the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for which the David Dubinsky and Julius Hochman Trophies are the prize, takes place on Saturday evening, April 18, at Stuyvesant High School, 14th Street and First Avenue.

In the women's division Local 91 New York matches shots with Local 143 Mount Vernon, and for the men's honors Local 10 New York clashes with Local 11 Philadelphia.

Flash!

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—Three persons, one of them a woman, were injured when police threw tear gas bombs into a picket line of 300 striking butchers at the plant of the John Morrell Packing Company.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A special detail of armed police waited on the waterfront for arrival of the Grace Liner, Santa Rosa, due here from San Pedro, where longshoremen unloaded mail and baggage from the vessel, but refused to handle freight.

The district council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific voted to boycott the liner after her regular crew was fired in N. Y. for demanding higher West Coast wage scales.

WASHINGTON.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, second largest AFL union, has threatened to expel any of its members who advocate industrial unions. This is the most extreme stand taken by the craft unionists thus far.

At the same time, Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, denounced a plea made by William Green urging central labor bodies not to give "allegiance, assistance, or support to the Committee for Industrial Organization." The Committee is in session here.

Strikes

Ended . . .

Fruit Clerks Union Local 338 has won decreased hours and wage increases in New York. The Union licked a phoney employer association in Manhattan and Bronx, signing individual agreements with all 38 shops which attempted a lockout.

Continuing . . .

Strike of arrangers, copyists and proofreaders against music publishing houses in N. Y. C. Eighteen companies, have signed union agreements, granting wage increases. Band leader Paul Whiteman, supporting the strike, said, "Like all good union members, I will do all I can to help."

Other band leaders backing the walkout include Glen Gray, Fred Waring, Al Goodman, Hal Kemp, Phil Spitalny, and Carmen Lombardo.

Called . . .

Machinists Union against Majestic Metal Specialties Co. in New York. The 300 workers seek renewal of Union agreement, and are fighting an attempt to lengthen hours and cut wages.

Shipping and stock clerks of Atlas Mills Co., N. Y. C., walked out when the company refused to negotiate with the Textile House-Workers Union. Demands are for union recognition, 40-hour week and \$18 minimum wage.

Student Union Banned

BERKELEY, Calif.—The American Student Union has been banned from the campus of the University of California by the executive committee of the Associated Students. The ASU will fight the ban.

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.

57 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

Hoan Sweeps Polls As 111,167 Voters Re-elect Him Mayor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan was re-elected this week, receiving the highest vote ever polled by any candidate for office in Milwaukee. His vote was 111,167 as against 97,124 for his opponent, Sheriff J. J. Shimmers, who was backed by the Hearst press and public utility interests.

Hoan has ruled Milwaukee as Mayor ever since 1916. Other Socialist candidates were defeated as a result of one of the most vicious political campaigns Milwaukee has yet experienced. The capitalist press printed long, slanderous statements by Shimmers which were promptly branded as falsehoods by Mayor Hoan. It is estimated that more than \$500,000 were spent by business interests to defeat Hoan.

City Attorney Max Raskin, who has a nation-wide reputation for using his office to protect the interests of Milwaukee workers, was a particular target of attack. The reactionary flood of propaganda succeeded in defeating him and in cutting down Socialist representation in the common council to five aldermen.

Farmer Labor Ticket

The Socialists were backed by the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, which had undertaken its first campaign. In Sheboygan, the Federation was most successful, electing five of eight aldermen. In Kenosha, it elected two of its three candidates. John Buresh, veteran Socialist and labor leader, was elected to the city council of Racine.

Public utilities interests proved successful in their campaign to block public ownership of heat, light and power distribution, as proposed by Hoan and presented to the voters in a referendum. Municipal ownership failed by a vote of 61,029 to 81,986, according to incomplete returns.

Strong Turner Vote

Glenn Turner, Socialist candidate backed by the Federation for Supreme Court judge, made a strong run. Returns showed that he had polled over 250,000 votes, eclipsing his vote of a year ago by more than 30,000.

The campaign found every capitalist daily lined up against the progressive forces. Hoan's victory was amazing in view of the heavily financed campaign of slander against the Milwaukee Socialist administration. Labor leaders hailed Hoan's re-election as a great victory for the workers. John J. Handley, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, said:

"The reactionaries have used every device they could think of. They have used all the dirty propaganda that they could conceive. They have exploded all the ammunition. They have nothing left."

He predicted that the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation would have a smoothly running organization for the fall contest.

Joint Strike

NEW YORK.—Local 3, Electrical Workers Union, has joined the members of Local 1250 of the Department Store Employees Union in striking against the Ohrbach store. On Saturday, April 18, at noon, the strikers will mobilize at 39 Union Square, headquarters of the machinists' union, for a demonstration outside Ohrbach's.

NEW YORK.—New York's health commissioner reports 2,955 tuberculosis cases for the first quarter of 1936, compared with 2,568 and 2,785 for the respective periods of 1935 and 1934. Effects of the depression were given as one reason for the increase.

What Is a SCAB?

"After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad, the vampire, He had some awful substance left with which he made a scab. A scab is a two-legged animal with a cork-screw soul—a water-logged brain, a combination backbone made of jelly and glue."—Jack London.

WHEN VIOLENCE FAILS HEARST TRIES BRIBES

Tag Day Voted For Scottsboro Defense Funds

By MARY W. HILLYER Secretary, N. Y. Scottsboro Defense Committee

NEW YORK—"Free the Scottsboro Boys" was the clarion cry at the Scottsboro Conference, called by eight sponsoring organizations, including the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as April 17 and 18 were named Tag Days to raise funds for the Scottsboro Defense. 291 delegates representing 800,000 persons voted unanimously to wire Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama urging "a thorough and impartial investigation" into the shooting of Ozie Powell, one of the Scottsboro victims.

The largest representation at the conference was from trade union and church groups, but there was strong support from Socialist and Communist organizations and from the Workers Alliance of America.

Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary was chairman of the conference, and speakers included Margaret Di Maggio, Local No. 89 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy, Michael Walsh of the International Labor Defense, Roy Wilkins of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and James Ford.

Enlarge Committee

E. B. McKinney of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union brought greetings to the conference and spoke of his union's fight for liberation in the South. The Rebel Arts Chorus sang and was most enthusiastically received.

The conference authorized enlargement of the New York Committee by a representative from each union participating in the conference, and also urged the formation of neighborhood committees to work in cooperation with the City Committee.

All organizations are urged to aid in the Tag Days, April 17 and 18. Cans and information may be secured at the Scottsboro Committee office, 112 East 19th Street. Trial of the boys has been postponed until July. The defense work must go on until the Scottsboro Boys are free.

One Month More

NEW YORK.—After a month of futile negotiations, the joint conference of anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers of America agreed to continue the present wage contract, which expired April 1, in full force another month.

The miners refuse to accept a wage cut of 27 percent, which the operators declare necessary "to put the industry back on its feet again."

Anthracite miners, mindful of 60,000 unemployed, are seeking the 30-hour week with corresponding increase in wages, equalization of working time among collieries of major companies controlling the bulk of production, abolition of the special contract system,

MILWAUKEE.—The suggestion that "a little trip out of town" might help him "gain the proper perspective" was made to J. Nash McCrea, strike chairman, by Benn Kinovsky, advertising director of the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News, as the strike of 22 editorial employees closed its seventh week.

Kinovsky also hinted that the strike chairman's perspective might be improved by the restoration of \$450, the approximate amount McCrea has lost in pay cuts since May, 1935.

McCrea reported the "offer" to the next strike meeting.

Kinovsky approached him with the proposal to sell out his fellow workers in a private conference in a Milwaukee hotel, McCrea said. An invitation to dinner with Kinovsky and John H. Black, Hearst's local manager, was extended to him and another striker, the chairman reported.

"No trick is too contemptible for Hearst to use in his frantic effort to break this strike," commented George A. Mann, president of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild.

"Hearst has tried force and violence in employing strike-breakers who have physically assaulted our pickets. Finding that intimidation won't work, the local management is now turning to bribery."

United Labor Calls Nation-Wide Fetes To Mark May First

NEW YORK.—May First this year will bring the largest May Day demonstration New York City has ever seen. Since the conference held two weeks ago which formed the United Labor May Day Committee, many important unions, in addition to the ninety represented at the conference together with the Socialist and Communist Parties, have voted to join the parade.

News Guild Wins; Labor Board Hits Associated Press

NEW YORK.—Motions by the Associated Press for dismissal of proceedings brought against it by Morris Watson and the American Newspaper Guild before the National Labor Relations Board were denied by Dean Charles E. Clark, of the Yale Law School, sitting as trial examiner for the board.

Clark ruled that the Associated Press is engaged in interstate commerce when it sends news over the wire.

After the dean's rulings, Watson took the stand. He was discharged by the Associated Press for Guild activities, in violation of the Wagner national labor relations act.

The Guild also is fighting for an order from the board requiring the Associated Press to take a poll of its editorial workers to determine whether the Guild shall represent them in collective bargaining.

Before the rulings, attorneys argued at length over whether the Associated Press is a profit making organization, how large a bond issue it has outstanding and whether ownership of the bonds gives control of the organization to a small group of publishers.

All these questions were protested by Mr. Bissell, but upheld by Dean Clark.

Socialists Participate

The Socialist Party of New York will participate in the parade and in the Polo Grounds meeting. According to the plans of the unions in charge of the latter, no political party may be represented in the arrangements committee, but the Socialist Party has been invited to attend and take part in the mass meeting. The Party and the Young People's Socialist League have requested that a section in the stands be reserved for them.

A request for a permit to use Fifth Avenue for the parade has so far been refused by the Police Department. Letters of protest have been sent to Mayor LaGuardia by various labor organizations.

Final plans for the parade will be discussed at a conference on Saturday, April 25, 1:30 p. m., at the Hotel Delano.

Chicago Conference

CHICAGO, Ill. For the first time in this century, partially favorable action was taken on May Day by the Chicago Federation of Labor when it referred the matter of the May Day Call to its affiliated locals upon the request of the 18 local unions which attended the first conference. More trade union affiliations have been secured since the first conference. 125,000 leaflets are being distributed along with thousands of posters and stickers.

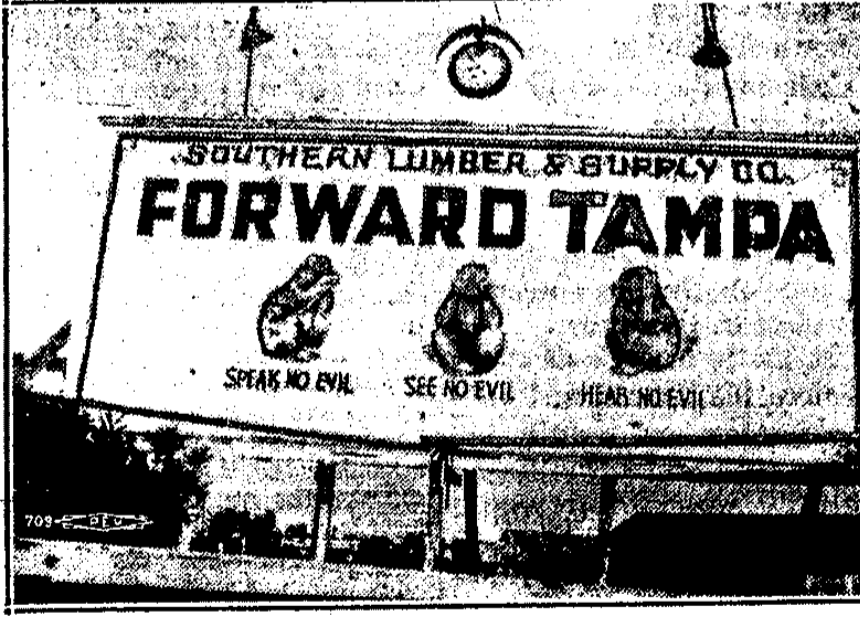
The recent death of Nina Spies, widow of August Spies, one of the Haymarket martyrs, has called attention to the special Chicago significance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of May Day in the 8-hour day, strikes of the American Federation of Labor in 1886, of which the Haymarket bombing and hysteria were the tragic aftermath.

Plans Near Completion

Final details on the Chicago demonstration, which will assemble in Grant Park at 4 p. m. Friday, May 1st, near Monroe Street, and proceed from there to Union Park near the scene of the original Haymarket meeting, will be completed at a meeting of captains Friday, April 24th, in the People Auditorium.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—A united May Day celebration will be held for this area in Swiss Hall, 457 West Street, Union City, N. J. Labor, fraternal, radical and anti-fascist organizations, including the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, will participate.

Accused Tampa Cops Go on Trial; Violence Predicted



The liberal owners of this billboard in Tampa scoff at the city administration, which is filled with graft and corruption.

BARTOW, Fla.—In an atmosphere charged with stupid, hysterical fears of violence, the first of the kidnaping-flogging-murder trials made a new start here after a 2-week delay caused by a change of venue from Tampa.

Three jurors have been tentatively seated, as attorneys continue the tedious task of trying to seat a six-man jury for the trial of seven former members of the Tampa police department, charged with kidnaping E. F. Poulnot, labor organizer.

Defense attorney Pat Whitaker has resumed his vigorous flag-waving speeches in questioning prospective jurymen on their beliefs on the Constitution and the principles of Americanism. Whitaker constantly refers to Norman Thomas as "that Communist," and Judge Dewell, over protests of

the prosecution, has ruled this is all right, "for purposes of identification."

Violence Feared

The Polk County Record, local daily newspaper, claims to have found "intelligent and well-informed citizens not of the alarmist type" who have expressed the fear that "the quiet of a county seat town which seldom has even a fatal automobile accident to disturb its serenity may be broken by open warfare during the progress of the trial."

These "intelligent and well-informed" citizens, anxious to maintain Bartow's serenity, have suggested that the court house be lined with armed deputies and that every person entering the court room be searched for concealed weapons.

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Roosevelt and Labor

The organization of Labor's Non-Partisan League for the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt is not surprising to observers of recent labor history.

If Roosevelt's administration has done nothing else, it has been generous at least with gestures in the direction of labor. It spoke favorably of collective bargaining, but left it to labor to fight for the right to organize. It spoke well of social security legislation, but gave labor an unemployment insurance law that was all shadow and no substance.

He established work relief, currying favor with workers who saw in it the possibility of bare subsistence; he fixed relief wages at abysmally low scales, and pleased the employers who saw wage levels forced to new depths. He adopted legislation that labor advocated, and left to the Supreme Court the job of undoing labor's gains, and then refused to take up the cudgels against the nine-headed dictatorship.

His strategy has proven partially effective. He enters the 1936 campaign with the support of some short-sighted labor leaders.

Roosevelt's labor endorsers give two reasons for entering the political campaign. First, and least impressive, is the rationalization that Labor's Non-Partisan League will form the basis for a labor party in 1940. Such a justification is too much like the philosophy of the old drunkard who gets on the water-wagon by taking one long, "last" drink.

More weighty is the second reason these labor leaders give for accepting the Democratic gold brick—fear of the reactionary American Liberty League.

Perhaps these unionists are to be congratulated on their recognition of a reactionary menace. But even at this early stage in the struggle with reaction, their judgment is paralyzed by their fear.

The spectacle is not a new one. It was not so many years ago that the leaders of the German labor movement were confronted with alternatives that offered an even greater disparity than those now facing us in America. They had to choose, so they thought, not between a Roosevelt and an unknown fascist but between a Hindenburg and a very real Hitler. Confining themselves to such a selection, they picked Hindenburg—and got Hitler.

Their error lay in their failure to recognize the real alternatives—a representative of an alien class or a representative of their own class.

Such a choice will present itself in the 1936 campaign. American workers will have to decide whether to entrust their destiny to an agent of another class or their own.

In the coming elections, the Socialist Party, through its standard bearers, will put this question before the masses, and will offer them the opportunity of winning freedom and security by building their own political organization in a spirit of self-reliance.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST COME FROM THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF.

The Primaries—Before and After

From the New York Times, February 10, 1936:

"Waldman Seeks Test in Primaries. Calls on Left Wing Socialists for a Showdown on Strength in the State.

"Louis Waldman, chairman of the Old Guard Socialist State Committee, challenged the State organization set up by the national executive committee of the party when it suspended the New York party's charter last month to enter the primary contest on April 2 for control of the party in this state."

From the New York Times, April 2, 1936:

"The enrolled Socialist voters, in the final analysis, control the party," said Louis Waldman.

From the New Leader, April 11, 1936, after the Old Guard had been defeated:

"Primary contests in the Socialist Party have always been regarded as an offense against party unity, practice and ethics. By plunging the party in New York into such a contest, Norman Thomas and his left-wing group violated Socialist practice and ethics and exposed the party to the charge of unbecoming class elements."

After having itself taken the party into a contest with the voters, the Old Guard wails that it has been "betrayed." But that is due to the fact that the Socialist Party is a party of the working class and not a party of the bourgeoisie.

NO LOVE FOR THE DOVE



"Justice" In Mussolini's Courts

To the Editor:

I have been much interested in the reports published lately in the American press concerning the trials held in Nazi Germany and Fascist Austria against people whose sole crime is their love for an ideal of justice and freedom. I have looked in vain for news concerning the Fascist Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State, which periodically inflicts the most unjust and inhuman sentences upon Italian intellectuals and workers.

Since the beginning of the Italo-Ethiopian war the Special Tribunal has increased its severity and the Fascist press has been instructed not to publish any news about its activities. The American foreign correspondents in Rome, as a rule, cable to their newspapers only the news which they receive from the Propaganda Ministry; thus Mussolini, besides controlling the Italian press, controls also the American press and succeeds in making the outside world believe that the Italian people is like a flock of sheep.

There are still about a hundred anti-Fascists waiting trial in prison. They are not German, Austrians nor Jews; they have no foreign correspondents who attend their trials, no influential press abroad. They appeal to the still free American press to denounce the injustice that is going to be perpetrated upon them in the hope that this may have a beneficial influence upon the Fascist authorities.

MICHELE CANTARELLA, Northampton, Mass.

Are We Suckers?

To the Editor:

As a Socialist, I hope your editorial columns will continue to keep the issue of the New York Minimum Wage Law actively before your readers. Pending the outcome of the appeal to the Supreme Court, I feel that the

public—Socialist and non-Socialist—should have the facts clearly before them all the time.

We cannot allow a fine piece of forward-looking legislation to be junked by a group of powerful and selfish interests. Please hit them editorially—hard and often. We are suckers if we allow them to triumph over underpaid women and men.

W. WEBSTER, New York City.

Hearty Congratulations

To the Editor:

My hearty congratulations for your good work on the past three issues. Whoever is handling the make-up is doing a smart job. Without exception, everyone around here is praising the "I Break Strike" series.

SYD DEVIN, Chicago, Ill.

Academic Freedom In the Rand School

To the Editor:

Some time ago, David P. Berenberg, a comrade of high standards, long a tutor at the Rand School, was fired. It is evident that he was fired because his views on Socialism differed from comrades in charge of the Rand School.

It seems to me that it is hardly right for students of Socialism to attend a school which does not allow freedom of expression among the teachers, so long as that expression is within the bounds of Socialist discipline.

We wait to be taught by teachers who are members of the Socialist Party of the United States and who will accept its democraticly arrived at decisions. We wish to attend a school which lives up to Socialist ideals; one which believes in democracy and

discipline. The Rand School supports, or should I say, is supported by, that group which has consistently made a farce of Socialist ideals, democracy and discipline. Again, I say, it would be ironical for Socialist students to attend a school which is controlled by such elements.

It is such reasons that have impelled the students and teachers to leave the Rand High School and register in the Debs High School.

MILTON GOLDSTEIN, New York City.

Wants More On Co-Operatives

To the Editor:

Push co-operatives. You ought to give more space to them in the Call. Data can be obtained from the Co-operative League, 167 West 12th Street, New York City.

J. B. Los Angeles, Calif.

Active In Utah

To the Editor:

A newspaper has recently been launched in this state. It is called Public Opinion. Two of the writers who are lauded by the editor are Senator Hugh M. Woodward and Dr. Francis W. Kirkham, and they are sowing the seeds in Utah for the Hearst form of dictatorship.

These men may be ever so innocent themselves and think that they are performing a wonderful service. Nevertheless, William Randolph is making good use of them.

Owing to the fact that we only have between twenty-five and fifty active Socialists in this state with most of them on parole, we have got some job. Nevertheless, I say we will take the fight to them.

DON C. GRUNWALD, Huntington, Utah.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

By John Ball

A few blunt words about the Committee for Industrial Organization and The New Leader The New Leader of April 11 devotes a full page to William Green's speech at the dinner of the Old Guard paper. This speech is an attack upon the Committee for Industrial Organization. The CIO is supported by the United Mine Workers, the International Typographical Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, the Cap and Millinery Workers, the United Textile Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. While other unions have lined up behind this sponsoring committee, these organizations, and especially John L. Lewis, who heads it, and David Dubinsky, who sits on the Executive Council of the AFL, have had to bear the brunt of a vicious and untruthful attack.

For or Against?

Now we want to know where The New Leader stands on this question. We know that The New Leader, because its very life depends upon the good will of at least three unions of the CIO, will not dare to make an open rejection of the CIO. But when Green is made the chief speaker, when his speech attacking the CIO is made the chief article, and when whatever editorial comment there is on the speech carries no criticism, even tactfully adverse, we think that The New Leader has done everything that a newspaper can do to support the fight against the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The point of Green's address was that the AFL has been equally generous both to craft and industrial unions and that the CIO is making an "attempt to create an issue," that it is seizing upon the issue "as a basis for singing a song of hate."

Right now we do not wish to challenge Brother Green's facts about the grand impartiality of the Executive Council in the matter of craft and industrial unionism. We do not wish to recite the long list of raids upon the membership of already existing industrial unions which were torn apart to be thrown to the craft unions.

What we want to know is how The New Leader can print without criticism a statement declaring David Dubinsky, Sidney Hillman, and Max Zaritsky an irresponsible bunch of trouble makers trying to "create an issue," to get "a basis for singing a song of hate," to cause "division and discord."

What have the International unions, which support The New Leader, to say about this? Aren't there enough people and papers to echo the words of Green, that the unions in the CIO are just trouble makers, without The New Leader joining the chorus?

Open Attack on CIO Policy

A further attack upon the CIO is contained on page one of the same issue of The New Leader in an article on the radio workers of New York. It is a hosannah of praise to the New York local for affiliating with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, followed by a pin pricking attack upon the newly organized alliance of radio and allied trades for having defied the edict of the Executive Council of the AFL, and ending with a backhand slap at the CIO which, according to The New Leader, is responsible for the organization of the radio alliance.

In a tone of awful discovery, The New Leader declares that "Brophy's telegram (to the radio alliance) confirms what was up to now a suspicion." (Brophy is secretary of the CIO.) The New Leader uncovers these things like a Hearst whispering in hushed tones that the Communists and Socialists stand for the overthrow of capitalism. Of course, the CIO stands behind the radio alliance. The "Union News Service," the official publication of the CIO, has stated so openly.

So is the Socialist Call behind it. So is the progressive labor movement as a whole. But NOT The New Leader! Its line is anti-CIO.

Let us not, however, think that the Old Guard position is due to an excess of zeal either to the AFL, as such, or to the decisions of democratically composed conventions.

Many of the Old Guard must have wiggled in their seats when William Green declared that when a decision is made by a convention it is the "obligation (of those who participate) to accept and conform to its laws, decisions and mandates."

Support Dual Unions

But even William Green should feel uncomfortable when he picks up this issue of The New Leader and notices here, as on other occasions, all the space given to Abraham Leikowitz writing in the name of the Teacher's Guild, a dual union, organized in opposition to an existing AFL union.

We have spoken bluntly and seriously. We have not written just to find factional fault. The CIO needs friends in greater number and has enemies in too great a number. The New Leader has made its choice to join the enemy camp. It has the right to do so, but it must face the consequences.

NO SILICOSIS HERE

This new dust trap and "gas mask," demonstrated by a British university professor, is guaranteed to prevent mine-workers becoming afflicted with dread silicosis.

The U. S. Supreme Court decided this week that a silicosis victim was entitled to trial by jury for an injury claim against his employer, even though the suit was not filed within three years.

New York State industrialists are seeking legislation that would cut dust death benefits and restrict the time in which they must be filed.



British Workers Vote For Peace—Not War

By JOHN CRIPPS

The National Government in Britain is having to adopt many devices for popularizing its new rearmament policies. The mass of the British people want peace. They are not going to be easily persuaded that a vast expenditure on armaments is the best way to preserve it.

Therefore the Government is making much of the fact that expenditures on rearmament will create employment. Having condemned innocent men, women and children to die, they are trying to console them with the promise of a good breakfast before they are finally hung.

But this device is not having the success that was anticipated. There have been two bye-elections in the past two weeks, and both of them have been in places which stand to gain by the Government's promises of work for the "depressed area."

Shipworkers Vote Labor

In Dumbarton in Scotland there are shipyards that would soon feel the benefits of a ship-building program; there are men there, too, who have been unemployed since the munitions factories were closed down after the war.

This seat was won by the Conservative candidate last November in the General Elections and the new candidate made the most

of the Government's promises that there should be more employment in Dumbarton. But the people of Dumbarton were not slow to show the National Government what they thought of its rearmament policies. They sent back a Labor man to Parliament who will fight rearmament to the last.

Miners Vote Labor

Then came the bye-election in Llenelly in South Wales. Here the miners and tin workers have always sent back a Labor man. They know down there where the interests of the workers lie. Last week they sent back to Parliament Jim Griffiths, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation with a magnificent majority of over 16,000 votes.

The Labor Movement has not been quick to organize opposition to rearmament. Its fight lacks determination and vigor. But there is no doubt that the British people are only waiting for an aggressive lead to sweep the National Government with its war preparations clean out of office at the first opportunity.

20 YEARS AGO in the New York Call

April 14, 1916—Call continues expose of rapidly increasing wave of military training in city high schools. Boys High and Commercial come under scrutiny, as well as Public School Athletic League. New word is coined—"Flagomaniac."

April 15, 1916—Question of American mining properties still continues to aggravate border situation. U. S. agrees to negotiate with Carranza for withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil.

April 16, 1916—Striking seamen on the liner Brazos, port of New York, were accused of mutiny by officials. Despite this, they won demands of \$55 for boatswains, \$45 for A.B.'s and \$40 for coal passers with 25 per cent bonus for work in the war zone.

April 17, 1916—Einer Ljungberg, Swedish Socialist leader tells of struggle to prevent monarchist clique from throwing Sweden into war on the side of Germany.

SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION

With Feature Articles on the Labor And Socialist Movement

May Day is fast approaching. Has your branch sent in its greetings to the Labor and Socialist Movement through the Call?

How many copies of the Call will you need for May Day? . . . We must have your bundle order by April 27 at the latest.

The Call expects a parade of the branches in the May Day edition.

ACT NOW!

THE "M-DAY" MYSTERY

By McAlister Coleman

Last week we said something about a story back of Walter Millis's unfavorable review of Rose Stein's book, "M-Day." The review which appeared in "The Nation" of April 1 was pretty rough on Miss Stein's interpretation of this country's preparations for the next Mobilization Day ("M-Day" as the brass-hats call it). Much of her book was based on evidence presented before the Nye Munitions Investigating committee. It is thoroughly documented and when the author does draw her own conclusions, she makes it plain that she is doing so. It was a mystery to some of us as to why Mr. Millis should get hot under his critical collar over interpretations of forces making for war, in view of the fact that Millis himself has made some pretty sweeping assertions on the subject.

Impartial Mr. Lamont

Now it appears from a statement made by Miss Stein in the New York World-Telegram that Mr. Millis's review was "inspired" to put it mildly. And inspired by none other than Mr. Thomas Lamont, of the House of Morgan. It seems that the "Saturday Review of Literature" wanted very much to have advance proofs of "M-Day" and when Miss Stein sent them to that high-brow sheet, of which Lamont owns a majority of the preferred stock, the Review promptly sent them along to Lamont and asked the banker to comment on the book, presumably as an impartial observer of wars and such.

Lamont, oddly enough, didn't like Miss Stein's book. He wrote a long memorandum saying so and accused her of using confidential information in the hands of the Nye Committee which was not brought out at the hearings. Now it so happens that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lamont in his memorandum and those expressed by Mr. Millis in his "Nation" review are so similar as to make one wonder.

I wonder. "The Nation" has been running articles damning book reviewers for all sorts of high crimes. What do they think of Mr. Millis's detachment and his "above-the-battle" attitude in this interesting case?

Hoopla In Pennsy

Repercussions from the Nye Committee hearings still roll round and around. The latest one overtook my writing buddy Stephen Raushenbush, chief investigator for the Committee, who is now head of the Pennsylvania Security League, a militant organization of the unemployed. Steve woke up one morning recently to find that pay envelopes of WPA workers were being stuffed with multi-graphed sheets containing a vicious attack on him sponsored by the head of relief work in Pennsylvania. He also found that some of his League members were being fired from WPA rolls, and being Stephen Raushenbush, he hopped on a train to Washington to tell Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, what he thought of him.

WPA officials gave him the old run-around, but they won't get far with that. Steve is going to spill the beans before the Senate Committee investigating campaign expenditures, and the resulting hoopla in Pennsylvania's tangled politics should be gorgeous. One amusing aspect of this case was the sudden excitement on the part of a long-eared Congressman who wanted to investigate the League, getting it confused with the Liberty League. When he found that it was largely composed of out-of-work coal-miners and steel workers, he subsided.

Pigeon-Holed Plans

The policy of both old parties in regard to the entire business of the competent management of the bituminous industry is so headless that we refuse to get lathered up about the Guffey Coal Law, one way or the other. The only sensible solution to the problems coming out of the soft coal mines of the country is nationalization. The working coal-diggers long ago recognized this and battled up a plan, with the assistance of top-flight engineers and researchers, known as the Brophy plan, after John Brophy, chairman of the Nationalization Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. John Lewis, who was fighting Brophy at the time, (today he has made Brophy head of his Committee for Industrial Organization) promptly pigeon-holed the plan and refused to mention nationalization in his organ, "The United Mine Workers Journal."

Just the same, that plan calling for nationalization, tripartite control of the industry on the part of labor, engineers and the consumers, is the only answer to the perpetual question-mark thrown up by the chaos that is coal. Socialist speakers in this coming campaign will do well to dig into the coal situation.

I think the national office of the Party has a good pamphlet on this subject written by Powers Hapgood. How about it, Clarence Senior? Got any left?

**Boost American Youth Act!
New Deal No Help to
Millions of Jobless
And Homeless Youth**

By MILTON ARONS

National Industrial Secretary, Young People's Socialist League

Thousands of young people, countless numbers of local and national organizations and trade unions are massing support behind the American Youth Act which has recently been introduced in Congress. The bill comes on the heels of the failure of the government to cope with the problem of unemployed youth.

The 1930 census disclosed some startling statistics on unemployment among youth, listing approximately 5,000,000 unemployed youth, 1,000,000 homeless, and several million students with a questionable future ahead. These figures were classified out of a net estimate of more than 12,000,000 young men and women between the ages of 16 and 29 in need of government subsidy.

Out of this black forest of despair comes the cry of youth, "We are the lost generation!" Youth is fighting for life and a future. There is no evading the problem.

The New Deal dealt youth a card from its stacked deck. This time the joker was turned up under the guise of the National Youth Administration, which provided for the placement of youth in private industry at a rate of pay lower than the working class standard.

The NYA operates through a highly efficient autocratic control system. The President appoints the national director, who in turn appoints the national council, which appoints the state directors, and so on down the line. Dispensation of NYA relief is left entirely to the discretion of NYA officials. In the schools, the principal is the determining factor.

Youth has no say in the administration of its relief. Young people are sent into private industry to beat down wages of adult workers and to wreck union standards. Only 523,000 youths are affected by the NYA for a period of only one year.

Monthly wages are as follows: workers on relief projects \$15; graduate students \$15; high school students \$6. Like the Civilian Conservation Corps, the NYA is not only inadequate, it is a danger in that it places youth directly under the domination of a tight bureaucracy and

The American Youth Act

Features of the American Youth Act: Features of vocational training and employment of youth on public (not private) enterprises for the purpose of providing wages equal to the prevailing wage rates; no case less than \$15 per week plus \$3 for each dependent. Payment of expenses of needy students in high schools and vocational schools; compensation, exclusive of all fees, shall in no case be less than \$15 per month. A system of regular employment on college projects for the purpose of providing regular wages for needy undergraduate and graduate students in colleges. Wages shall be equal to the prevailing wage for work performed, and in no case under \$25 per month. Act to be administered and controlled by youth commissions. On all administrative boards set up, not less than one-third of

"I BREAK STRIKES"

The Technique of
Pearl L. Bergoff

By EDWARD LEVINSON

4. Bergoff—City Employee

Bergoff's first ventures did not meet with public approval, if the press may be regarded a true mirror, though they were more helpful to his clients than appeared on the surface. He was hired to break the strike of New York City's street cleaners in July of 1907, and Commissioner MacDonough Craven, who had retained him, was fired for it. On top of that there came an outcry over his bill for \$24,054, causing much embarrassment and delay in payment.



The steamship lines and stevedore contractors called upon Bergoff to break a strike on the New York water front, but had to rely on the crews of incoming vessels to complete the job. By 1909, in Philadelphia, Bergoff's experience had improved his technique, but here the ever-present, incalculable menace to the profession—the sudden settlement of a strike before it really gets under way—reared

its deadly head. In addition to the difficulties of a novice assigned to handle the large strikes of street cleaners and longshoremen, Bergoff had a special problem. Most of the seasoned professional strikebreakers were "campaigning" with Farley amid the San Francisco hills. With Farley taking the experienced scabs, Bergoff had to fall back on first principles of the profession. He hired Negroes and unemployed immigrants who did not doubt that the jobs offered them were as good as pictured by the recruiting agents. Of course, race riots ensued, but, after all, it was not Bergoff's place to reason with impassioned, stubborn men who cracked the skulls of Negroes and Italians who happened to be taking away their jobs.

Racial outbreaks were a natural accompaniment to the work. In fact, first principles dictated that where white men were striking, black men would more readily take their jobs; and where the strikers were Irishmen there would be diminished possibilities of solidarity with Italians who knew no language but their own and the language of poverty which urged that they grasp at the first job offered.

The early days of the longshoremen's strike was ruled by the policy, enunciated by union leaders, of "no violence." "The strikebreakers are little guys, and they'll break their backs before we can break their heads," said the strikers, well experienced in hauling eighty and hundred-pound burdens. Boats sailed half-loaded while the husky stevedores smirked in superior fashion, their baling hooks around their necks and in their belts. Many of the strikebreakers dropped cases on their feet. Others hurt themselves more seriously. Antonio Lantelli, one of the "under-sized Italians," was hit by a case and fell into the river. Police found him deserted and dying. Joe Devino was also picked up, his limbs crushed, and later died in the hospital. Before long the promises of the "shouting padrones" who had collected the Italian strikebreakers for the Bergoff bureau began to lose their appeal.

Black and White There was, however, the second source of strikebreakers, the Negroes. "I'll have eleven hundred men on the docks by tomorrow night," Bergoff announced on May 10th. "I expect a snipload from Virginia and another crowd from Philadelphia." The strikebreakers proved of uncertain quality. Hired for the most part without having been informed that a strike was in progress, they met with a combination of hard work, violence and persuasion that caused almost all of them to desert. Action!

The good nature of the strikers lasted for two or three days. Figures from the Department of Labor are cited showing that while only 7,000 minors were certified for work during the entire year of 1934, 11,000 were certified in the seven months in 1935 following the supreme court decision outlawing the NRA.

ex-strikebreakers into locals of the union.

This might have won the strike for the longshoremen had it not been for the development of a new source of scabs, the sailors and stewards of the Touraine and the Lorraine, set to work loading and unloading the vessels under protection of police and Bergoff guards, who were more loyal than his strikebreakers had been. Before long the strike was ended on a compromise that called for the reinstatement of all the men who had walked out.

Angel of Death Bergoff's initial campaign brought the first two of the fifty-five deaths that have marked his strikebreaking. Joe Devino, as has been related, was found dying on one of the piers and succumbed soon after. Lantelli, whose condition had also been pronounced hopeless, was not reported on again.

The second known death was that of an innocent bystander. Benjamin Vincent, one of Bergoff's guards at the Holland-American Line pier in Hoboken, entered the Columbia Cafe, a union stronghold, for a bracer of whiskey. "Don't serve him, he's a scab," said a voice at the other end of the bar.

The bartender snatched the bottle from in front of Vincent as though he might contaminate it. Swearing madly and followed by a group of union men, the Bergoff guard left the place. Outside a crowd gathered and Vincent drew his gun and fired. His bullet lodged in the brain of Harry Marshall, a fruit peddler, who stood near his cart at the curb.

A City Job Many of the difficulties of the longshoremen's strike were repeated when Bergoff was called on in July of 1907 to supply men to take the place of New York's garbage collectors and street sweepers. His strikebreakers, again including a large number of Negroes, fed their jobs, although four or five mounted police formed escorts of unusual elegance for a malodorous garbage truck.

Commenting on Bergoff's boast that five hundred strikebreakers were on their way from Philadelphia, the "World" said that "if one hundred men get in by midnight and if thirty-five of these went to work, that was all that could



be expected from contract suppliers of labor." The failure of Bergoff's strikebreakers to withstand a bombardment of bricks was laid at the door of Commissioner Craven of the Department of Street Cleaning.

Rubbish Heaps When Craven announced that the Bergoff strikebreakers were operating two hundred and fifty of the normal seven hundred and fifty garbage trucks, the Times scornfully reported that "observation failed to find more than a dozen."

Meanwhile the city was becoming a city of garbage hills. Bonfires were lighted on some of them and gave off choking fumes. The garbage was sprayed with bromide, and rats scurried in droves through the streets. The park and health departments had ordered their employees to work as strikebreakers and the strike was finally called off on the promise of Mayor McClellan to consider the grievances of the strikers.

Small Staff Several smaller strikes of Bergoff's first years were not so profitable, but they enabled him further to establish a place for himself in the industry.

In November of 1908, Bergoff earned \$1,749 for supplying one hundred finks and ten guards to the National Fireproofing Company in Kesby, N. J., but their presence so infuriated the Polish and Hungarian strikers that when the militia was called in it was thought best to withdraw the Bergoff men. The calling of the troops to Kesby, a few miles from Perth Amboy, followed a discharge of rifle fire by the Bergoff guards, sworn in as deputy sheriffs, into a crowd of strikers who had paraded to the factory gates.

"Every shot fired from the windows of the plant took effect," it was reported. Seven strikers were found on the ground, two critically wounded; others had been removed by the strikers.

The workers were obstinate. They insisted that with Taft's election the promised pay increase should have come at once. In vain did Father Zienski, their Polish priest, argue with them. "You forget one thing, my countrymen," the priest said. "You forget that while Mr. Taft has been elected, he is not yet president."

June of 1909 brought the Ber-

This Pearl Is No Gem

Edward Levinson tells how Bergoff got his girlish name: "When a child of six in North Dakota, Bergoff first vowed he would be a leader among men. He had two irritants that kindled this passion in him. His mother, before his birth, had decided that the baby would be a girl and her name Pearl. When the future Strikebreaker King was presented to her, she refused to be consoled. She insisted on naming him Pearl. "The boy hated his girl name, and he hated also the bright red curls that his mother so adored. Among the small boys in Allendale and Centerville, Dakota territory, Pearl, the boy with curls and a girl's name, was an unmanageable terror, a constant source of complaint from the neighbors."

goff agency its biggest job of the year. The streetcar men of Philadelphia, dissatisfied with their wage of twenty-one cents an hour, demanded a four-cent increase. Within twenty-four hours, Bergoff had almost two thousand men quartered in two huge circus tents. The first shipment of finks, small, ragged and dirty, displeased the company and they were ordered sent back to New York. With the second detachment, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company realized it could not be choosy.

The railroad had not appreciated the extent of the strike fever. All its seven thousand conductors and motormen quit. Nor had it foreseen the great public sympathy for the strikers that soon developed. Mobs several times the number of the strikebreakers surrounded the strikebreakers' barracks and attacked fink-driven cars. The worst riots took place in the northwest district, but there were frequent outbreaks downtown on Market Street as well.

Policemen, guards, strikers and finks filled the hospitals. Streetcars on Kensington Avenue were demolished. Some of the finks deserted, although most of them were never permitted to leave the circus tents, so furious were the mobs.

The company officials held hasty conferences and came to the conclusion that they had chosen a bad moment for a fight. They gave the carmen's union what promised to be a measure of recognition and agreed to arbitrate other differences. The strike was called off.

Good-By, Forever? The problem of getting Bergoff's finks out of Philadelphia was not a simple one. Hundreds of mounted police and others on foot, with clubs drawn, stood between the mob of citizens and the thousands of strikebreakers as they marched up the steps of the Reading Station. "At five o'clock seven cars (of strikebreakers) were sent

Next Week: Bergoff's Gang

In the fifth of this series of selections from "I Break Strikes" the Call will introduce you next week to some of Bergoff's gangster pals. Among others you will meet, are: Two-Gun O'Donnell, convicted of grand larceny and manslaughter. Joe Spanish, convicted of manslaughter. Joseph Cohen, twice arrested for robbery, twice for carrying concealed weapons, twice for assault, once for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, and once for tax tapping. Harry Borak, sent to Sing Sing for felonious assault. Kid Stone, convicted for homicide, and for lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Don't fail to meet these charming thugs in the Call next week.

**Prosperity Rides In
On Floods and Winds**

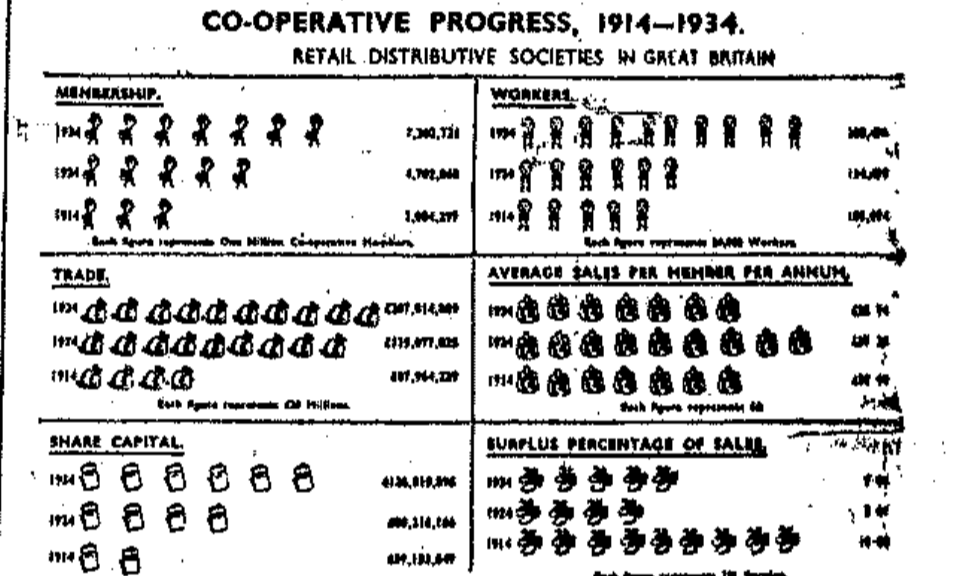
By JOHN HERLING
Washington Bureau, Socialist Call

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recovery by tornado has not yet been adopted as a slogan by the Democratic administration but the hard-headed business men over at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are counting the "reconstruction" dollars which floods and tornado will make for the boys. In a news letter the bureau declares that it is doing a public service in calling attention to the emergency market created by the disaster.

According to Business Week, at least eleven states will spend \$421,837,000 to build what has been destroyed by floods in eleven states. Ain't Nature Grand? Just as business went to work with a will to reap these dollars, came the tornado, spreading death and destruction with whips of hell. Eight southern states are going to benefit by the devastation, according to the bureau. What does all this mean to Sec-

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF



A record of 20 years of steady growth is recorded in these charts issued by the cooperatives of Great Britain. In practically every field the consumers' own stores have been cutting into the preserves of trade-for-profit. The decrease in average sales per member, the only decline noted, shows the effects of long years of depression on British workers' pocketbooks.

An enlightened labor policy has come to light with the announcement very recently of the labor policy of Consumer's Cooperative Services, Inc., one of New York City's most successful cooperative ventures. This organization runs a chain of eleven cafeterias in New York City, catering to more than 4,000 members and more than twice as many consumers. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors a motion was made and passed that the differential between the salary of the highest paid executive and that of the lowest paid employee may not exceed the ratio of 5 to 1.

Mary Arnold, General Manager of this cooperative restaurant chain, has been leading the fight for an even smaller differential. She would like a differential of 3 to 1. If such a labor policy were pursued in the cooperative movement generally, one of the weaknesses of the cooperatives would be considerably eliminated. Use in executive positions would not be able to draw handsome salaries unless the lower paid employees received proportionate pay raises. There is a movement in the Midwest to establish the ratio of 4 to 1, and judging from the sentiment among the Boards of Directors of these cooperatives such a policy will soon be a reality.

Cooperation bids fair to be the instrument through which to break down the unnatural class division between the city worker and the farmer. Within the past year the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, a successful cooperative farm organization, voted to extend its services and resources to cooperative organization and consumers' cooperatives.

They Could Exist—But . . .



A family of five can exist on \$8.20 a week. Rev. William H. Alderson, in a scientific spirit, made the test by putting himself and his family on the ration given unemployed in his community, Hempstead, N. Y. The family is still alive. But—"I doubt if I would recommend such a reduced diet," Rev. Alderson said. As for families who can't—well, ain't the scientific spirit wonderful?—"It might lead to some form of malnutrition." The Aldersons are back on their regular diet, now, but for lots of the jobless, tomorrow's diet will be like yesterday's, and the belt pulled an inch tighter.

Babes in Arms Take Pops' Jobs

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Industry will not abolish child labor unless forced by federal legislation. That is the conclusion reached by the division of review of the NRA in a study of the work of the child labor provisions of the NRA codes, just published. "Among the steps most urgently advocated at present is the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States," the study concludes. The National Child Labor Committee found children 12 years old working in the silk mills in Paterson, N. J. following the supreme court decision abolishing NRA.

New York Primary Results

The official results of the New York State Socialist primaries have brought little change in those formerly announced. In New York City, B. C. Vladeck, Old Guard candidate for national convention delegate, had been reported as victorious by two votes. The official figures show that he has been defeated by the Socialist Party designee, Herman Greenblatt. Algernon Lee, formerly reported as defeated, however, was officially declared the successful candidate.

In up-state New York, of 20 congressional districts, Socialist Party candidates won 13. In the state committee race up-state, no Socialist Party candidates were designated against 18 candidates on the Old Guard slate because they are known to be persons loyal to the Socialist Party of the United States. For the sake of uniformity, they are listed in the tables below as Old Guard candidates.

Old Guard leaders up-state who suffered defeat are Robert Hoffman, Gustave A. Strelbel, Fred Sander and James Oneal. Oneal's district included part of New York City and part of Nassau County; in the latter territory, Oneal did not receive a single vote.

Ten of the successful Old Guard candidates for state committee up-state won by the bare margin of one vote.

Following are the results of the primaries as announced by the boards of elections:

National Convention Delegates, by Congressional Districts

Table with 4 columns: Socialist Party, Vote, Old Guard, Vote. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts across various districts.

TOTAL Socialist Party 4405, OLD GUARD 3483. RECAPITULATION SOCIALIST PARTY 30 Delegates, OLD GUARD 12 Delegates.

NEW YORK CITY

State Committeemen, by County and Assembly Districts

Table with 4 columns: New York County, Socialist Party, Vote, Old Guard, Vote. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts for various counties and assembly districts.

Table with 4 columns: Kings County, Socialist Party, Vote, Old Guard, Vote. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts for Kings County assembly districts.

Table with 4 columns: Bronx County, Socialist Party, Vote, Old Guard, Vote. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts for Bronx County assembly districts.

Table with 4 columns: Queens County, Socialist Party, Vote, Old Guard, Vote. Lists candidates and their respective vote counts for Queens County assembly districts.

Assassin's Bomb Fails



Diego Martinez Barrio, People's Front President of Spain, who narrowly escaped death when fascists hurled a bomb at him as he reviewed a parade in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Spanish Republic. The attempted assassination came only a few days after he replaced Alcalá Zamora, who had been ousted from the presidency by the Cortes.

Table for Richmond County AD. Lists candidates like E. K. Barnard and Edwin Jacobsen with their vote counts.

POPULAR VOTE—Socialist Party 3437, No. Elected—Socialist Party 48. In Doubt—1, Tied—1. TOTAL FOR NEW YORK CITY: Old Guard 2727, Old Guard 13.

COUNTIES OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

State Committeemen by County and Assembly Districts

Large table listing candidates and vote counts for various counties including Albany, Allegheny, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, and Wyoming.

Total Vote Upstate, Socialist Party 775, Old Guard 779. Total State Vote, Socialist Party 4212, Old Guard 3505. Total Number of State Committeemen, Socialist Party 77, Old Guard 54.

World Socialism

UNIONISM IN AUSTRIA

By HERBERT ZAM

THE recent mass trial of Socialists, trade unionists and Communists in Austria has once more emphasized the oft forgotten fact that the labor movement in Austria is still alive and active, in spite of two years of continual persecution by the Heimwehr fascist regime. It is this, more than anything else, which accounts for the relatively mild sentences imposed upon the workers on trial. The stubborn resistance the workers put up against the fascist coup has made possible the maintenance, not only of the morale of the workers, but of their organizations as well.

Recent reports from Austria show that the trade union movement, in spite of the difficulties in its way, is still a power. There are two trade union movements—one serving the workers and one serving the government.

After the February, 1934, events, the fascist government

dissolved the free trade unions, which had over 600,000 members, the highest proportion of trade union members in comparison to population in any country. The government proceeded to set up its own trade union movement, under the name of "Unified Trade Unions" (UU).

These were not only given a legal monopoly in the trade union sphere, but also received all the funds, buildings, institutions and records of the free trade unions which were confiscated by the government. The officials of these unions were chosen by the government and every support was rendered them.

The Austrian workers, however, refused to support these government unions. By secret leaflet and meeting, and from mouth to mouth, the word went out to boycott them. Up to date, no more than one-third of the former trade unionists have been induced into the UU. This is true in spite of a vigorous campaign against workers who refuse to join. Individual workers are dismissed from their jobs, while employers whose workers fail to join the UU very frequently have their contracts cancelled.

The UU has another weapon to use against stubborn workers—the pension funds. These were seized from the old unions, whose members had been paying into them for many years, for unemployment, sickness and old age. In order to be able to draw from these funds, a worker must now be a member of the UU, and many workers, with no other possible income, are compelled by starvation to join the UU. Thus, one-quarter of the total membership of the UU draws pensions of one kind or another. Many of the workers inside the UU are not passive, but carry on active oppositional work and maintain contact with the free trade unions.

Illegal Unions

Function Actively

The free trade unions, dissolved by the fascist government, did not go out of existence, but instead became an illegal organization. All efforts of the government have failed to liquidate them. In 1935 a secret circular by the Department of Public Safety estimated the membership in these unions at 300,000.

Anti-government leaflets are circulated secretly, bringing to light the intolerable conditions under which the workers toil. One of the main objectives of the unions is to expose the UU as an agency of the fascist regime, used only to prevent the workers from improving their conditions. The trade unions realize that conditions cannot be bettered so long as the present regime is in power, and they are constantly struggling for the overthrow of the present fascist regime and the restoration of democratic rights for the workers.

The illegal unions are, of course, subject to continual persecution, and any one even suspected of being a member is subject to a long prison term or confinement in a concentration camp. Recently the leader of the lumber workers, Holovaty, was sentenced to ten years penal servitude for "conspiring" to organize the lumber workers into a genuine trade union. In spite of these persecutions, the struggle of the Austrian workers is being kept alive, new forces are coming into the movement, and success will eventually result from these efforts.

A Darned Shame

Add to the list of 1935 wage cuts: Charlie Schwab, Bethlehem Steel, has lost \$20,000 a year. Poor Charlie took an awful fall in 1935. His salary was cut from the 1934 figure of \$280,000 to a shabby \$200,000.

N. Y. Convention Delegates To Be Welcomed at Dance

NEW YORK.—The state convention of the Socialist Party of New York takes place Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19 at 21 East 17th Street, New York City. Local Socialists will welcome the upstate delegates with a dance and entertainment on Saturday night at the Young Circle League Centre, 22 East 15th Street. The occasion will also serve as a primary victory celebration.

The convention will be preceded by a session of the state committee, appointed by the national executive committee which will meet at 10 a. m. Saturday. At 2 o'clock, Lewi Tonks, state chairman, will open the convention and introduce Devere Allen of the NEC supervisory committee as the keynote speaker.

Included on the agenda are reports of the state committee and state secretary, organization committee and constitution committee. The delegates will be primarily occupied with organizational questions which had been neglected by the former administration.

Saturday night will find the upstate delegates guests of the Women's Committee of Local New York at the Dance and Entertainment in the Young Circle League auditorium. Rebel Arts will entertain with productions by its dramatic group. Admission is 35 cents.

New officers will be elected by the convention, and on its adjournment the new state committee will meet. A record attendance of up-state delegates is expected, representing more branches and locals than have ever before attended a state convention.

Note

Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of Massachusetts, writes that Jacob Fish, recently described in the Call as doing good work for the Central Bureau of Jewish Socialist Branches in Boston, is not a member of the Massachusetts Party. Fish, while not a party member, is a member of the Workmen's Circle, formerly a member of its District Committee, and has been active in circulating the Socialist "Shtime," organ of the Central Bureau.

May 1 Dinner To Celebrate Primary Win

NEW YORK.—The Socialist Party will wind up its May Day demonstration with a banquet in the evening. Every single party member is expected to be present to share in the celebration.

Executive secretary Jack Altman promises that this dinner will be different from all others. In addition to May Day, the banqueteers will be celebrating the Party's victory in the primaries. After-dinner speaking will be reduced to a bare minimum.

Entertainment will be provided by an orchestra for dancing; Rebel Arts will present its chorus and several plays and skits.

After the dinner, party problems and activities will be taken up. A program for building the party branches and spreading the message of Socialism will be presented to the gathering. Party members who cannot attend the dinner itself are instructed to be present at nine o'clock to hear the program. Activity quotas will be set for the branches.

The Manhattan Odd Fellows Hall, 105 E. 106th Street, will be the scene of the May Day Dinner and Dance. One dollar per plate is the price. But all party members, even if they don't participate in the eating, must join in the program that follows.

In every sense, the May Day dinner must be a membership get-together. After the parading and speech-making of the international workers holiday, the dinner will serve as relaxation.

Every party member in the May Day Parade! Every party member at the Victory Dinner!

On to Cleveland!

NEW YORK—A special train has been chartered to transport delegates and observers from New York to the National Convention of the party, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 23 to 26. The round-trip fare is \$15.00, half the regular fare.

This convention, one of the most important in recent party history, will attract a large turnout. Those eager to attend should make their reservations immediately at the City Office, 21 East 17th Street, or by calling Algonquin 4-7413.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE CALLS Open Meeting FOR STRIKING SEAMEN

SPEAKERS: JOE CURRAN (Chairman, I. S. U. Strike Comm.) HEYWOOD BROWN ELMER BROWN (Typographical Union No. 6) Cong. VITO MARCANTONIO CHAIRMAN EUGENE P. CONNOLLY (Knickerbocker Democrats) Sun., April 19, 8:30 P. M. WASH. IRVING HIGH 164th Street and Irving Place

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COMING EVENTS Thursday, April 16 HERRAN Woskow on "Trade Union Policy for Socialist Party" at 707 Allerton Avenue, Bronx, auspices 6 A. D. Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Friday, April 17 Harry W. Laddler, Gerald Coleman and Gus Tyler on "War" at Community Church, 110th Street, East of Broadway, auspices YPSL, at 8 p. m. Walter Ludwig on "Education for a New Social Order" at 892 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, auspices East Bronx Labor Forum, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, April 18 State convention dance, and entertainment at Young Circle League auditorium, 22 East 15th Street, auspices Women's Committee, Local New York, at 9 p. m. Admission 35 cents.

Monday, April 20 Lazar Becker on "United Front" at 423 W. 156th Street, auspices Washington Heights Branch, at 9 p. m.

Tuesday, April 21 Frank Trager on "United Front" at 966 Rogers Avenue, Bklyn, auspices 21 A. D. Branch at 9 p. m. Amicus Most on "Socialists and War" at 1022 E. 178th Street, Bronx, auspices 7 A. D. Branch, at 8:30 p. m. Phil Heller on "People's Front" at 333 Sheffield Avenue, Bklyn, auspices 2 A. D., East New York, at 8:30 p. m.

Friday, April 24 Sam DeWitt, Phil Heller, Hal Siegel, Aaron Levenstein, Ben Gillov in anti-war rally at Savoy Mansion, 6322-20th Avenue, Bklyn, auspices Bensonhurst Socialist Party and YPSL, at 8:30 p. m. Frank Trager on "United Front" at 106 Marcy Avenue, Bklyn, auspices 4-14 A. D., at 8:30 p. m.

Rebel Arts, Falcons To Meet in Cleveland

NEW YORK.—Rebel Arts, national organization of artists, writers, and actors interested in labor culture, with headquarters at 44 E. 21st St. N. Y. C., will hold a national conference in Cleveland on May 21, preceding the national convention of the Socialist party, according to Samuel H. Friedman, executive director.

CHICAGO.—Elizabeth Sharnoff, national secretary of the Red Falcons of America, working class children's organization, this week announced that a convention of Falcon Guides, leaders of the Red Falcons, will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the latter part of May.

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Courts Given Power To Define Socialism Under Old Guard Bill

ALBANY, N. Y.—Legislation which will give Democratic and Republican judges power to decide what are the principles of Socialism, and who is "in sympathy with the principles of such party," is now before the State legislature.

This bill, introduced by Republican Assemblyman Arthur L. Swartz of Buffalo at the request of the Old Guard leaders, recently repudiated in the Socialist primary, was a last minute effort of the Old Guard to retain dictatorial control over the Socialist Party in New York State.

Under terms of the bill, the capitalist courts will be given power to determine the Socialist Party's declaration of principles, instead of allowing party conventions to decide what the principles are and who agrees with them.

The Waldman group, rejected by the party membership and the enrolled Socialist voters, having failed to maintain party control by court action, now ask the New York legislature to give them power. The Swartz bill was formulated by the Old Guard "state committee."

The bill reveals that the Old Guard is seeking power to prevent enrolled voters from participating in the primaries on the ground that they are "not in sympathy with the principles of such party." If enacted into law, the Swartz bill would make it possible for chairmen of county committees to bring about the cancellation of a voter's enrollment.

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ASM ARTICLES PROVOKE SOCIALIST THINKING

With each issue of the American Socialist Monthly there is double cause for satisfaction—satisfaction that we now have a monthly theoretical organ and that the articles when read provoke healthy dispute. It would be altogether valuable if each branch of the Party would set aside one educational meeting a month for editorial and other criticism of the ASM.

The pervading impression left with the reader is that the April issue contains some more or less valuable material on current questions that ought to disturb the tolerant attitude of most socialists. Harold Draper pens a serious, if true, indictment of the American Student Union's application of the anti-war strike tactic.

Jack Rubinstein presents a useful clarification of industrial unionism. Marvin Halvorsen, of Iowa, writes on the "Agrarian Front." Two articles, by Robert Delson and Jessie Wallace Hughan, carry forward the discussion on the Draft Program for the Socialist Party. The four reviews (by Kantorovitch, Berenberg and David Felix) revolve about Communist theory and action, and fascism, American and European.

One of the unpleasant aspects of this issue characteristic of several contributors (Delson, Draper, Kantorovitch and Berenberg) is a certain splenetic tone that appears whenever reference is made to the communists. As Socialists we can be sharply critical of the decisions on theory and tactics of the Communist International, but such criticism should not be couched in terms of generalized and therefore inaccurate expletive; nor should we permit ourselves—despite the previous history of other radical parties—the vice of name calling.

As militant Socialists, we should drive home to the work-

ers, as the ASM is doing, the mistakes of the CI, e. g., on the war question; and the soundness of our position. At the same time, as militant Socialists we should welcome those changes in the new CI line, e. g., on the Trade Union question, which makes it possible to build united and progressive trade unions.

Socialists and communists in the American Student Union have much to answer for if Draper's report is factual. The articles on Trade Union and agricultural problems should lead to fruitful discussion. The ASM is fulfilling its purpose of furnishing a forum for such theoretical matters as are found in the current issue.

FRANK N. TRAGER.

Woman Today

The second (April) issue of Woman Today, better integrated and more wisely balanced than the first, contains a stimulating assortment of short, compact articles, of uneven quality but significant, on the whole, to women in and around the labor movement.

Mrs. Elinore Herrick contributes a discussion on the recent N. Y. State Court of Appeals decision invalidating the minimum wage law for women. This is a vigorous article, calling for a twenty-second amendment to the Constitution and ending: "... if the judges ignore human rights to such minimum protection as the New York law gives, then believers in democratic government must force the enactment of amendments and statutes which will give the courts no option in such matters."

There is a competent discussion by Theresa Wolfson of the position of the white collar worker and her stake in union organization.

It is to be hoped that the editors will try to present material that cannot usually be found in other publications. From a Socialist viewpoint it would be essential that the policy of the magazine in certain directions be more clearly defined. For instance, the struggle for industrial unionism should be actively supported. There should be no attempt to sidestep criticism of mistaken or reactionary policies of certain trade union leaders. The magazine should make movements and trends instead of following them.—M. I. L.

The 16-Page Call Drive

The Call drive is now four weeks old... and our quota for the first four weeks was 2,000 subs... we have many less than one thousand... which means that the drive isn't going over the way it should, which means that the comrades are not working on it... which means that we won't have a sixteen page paper by the time the presidential campaign opens...

We have only twelve weeks left... this means that subs must come in at the rate of 1,500 a week for the next three months if we are to have the sort of Call that we want.

Between now and June 30th every reader of the Call must spend every minute of his or her spare time out getting subs and collecting money.

That's all the bad news this week... But we must say something about the splendid work some of our comrades are doing. Particularly Frank Fraczek of Bridgeport, who sent in a first collection of \$9.00 less than a week after he received collection lists... and the work of Local Cuyahoga County, whose quota of 400 was apportioned among the thirteen branches in the Local and whose subs are steadily coming in. And the Illinois State Convention which accepted a thousand subs as their quota... Chester Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., with 2 subs; Marvin Halvorsen of Sioux Falls, S. D., 9; Henry Pinski, New York City, 6; Stanley Glass, Rochester, 5; Alice Pemble, St. Paul, 4; Max Putney, Reading, 9; Henry Johnson Stratford Conn., 6; Ruth Fay, Glen Ellyn, Ill., 3; Murray Weiss, Washington, D. C., 4; Fred Mankauf, Brookline, Mass., 2; Irwin Fox, Baltimore, 2; Clare Lowin, New York, 4; Cecil Harribine, Maine, 4.

Party Activity

National

CHICAGO—In honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Party of the U. S. A. an anniversary journal will be issued on the occasion of the national convention of the party in Cleveland May 23 to 26.

The journal will be of permanent value, containing a comprehensive history of the Socialist Party since 1901, biographical sketches of outstanding Socialists, articles on European parties and other articles by outstanding writers.

The journal will also contain greetings and advertisements. For information write to the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Illinois

CHICAGO.—The state executive committee meets here on Saturday and Sunday, May 2-3. Plans will be formulated to map campaign work, adopt a platform, launch a drive for the party press, and begin the petition drive for a place on the ballot.

Socialists in the Windy City are carrying through the first of a series of annual Labor Spring Festivals featuring workers' cultural groups. The first will be held the afternoon and evening of Sunday, May 10, at the People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue.

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS.—The state convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana will be held here on May 30-31 according to a recent decision of the party's state committee, which also endorsed the action of the national executive committee in reorganizing the New York party. No action was

taken on a united front plea from a communist delegation.

Massachusetts

BOSTON.—The state convention of the Socialist Party will be held here on Saturday and Sunday, April 24-25.

A general membership meeting of the Boston Local elected Morris Berzon city organizer, with offices at 86 Leverett Street. Samuel Levenberg was elected chairman of a special committee to submit plans for a general organization drive to build the Boston party.

New Jersey

CAMDEN.—David P. Berenberg will be the guest speaker at the Sunday Evening Forum, 814 Broadway, on April 19, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "A Program For Socialism."

New York

BUFFALO.—New party headquarters will be opened here on May Day with a housewarming, at 219 Franklin Street. The educational committee will sponsor classes in Socialism in the new quarters. Local Socialists have accepted the quota of \$250 set by the state office.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA.—The Strawberry Mansion branch is opening new headquarters at 2950 Ridge Avenue, near 30th and Diamond Streets on Saturday, April 18, at 8:30. The housewarming will be celebrated with moving pictures, entertainment and refreshments.

READING.—Elections take place on April 28. On Sunday, April 26, a mass meeting in the Orpheum Theatre will wind up the campaign.

Call Institute

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D. P. BERENBERG
A Worker's World

Tuesday 8:30 P. M.

DR. JOEL SEIDMAN
The Labor Injunction

Wednesday 7 P. M.

First Session
THEODORE SHAPIRO
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Thursday 7 P. M.

PHIL HELLER
Struggle Against Fascism and
People's Front

Friday 7 P. M.

GUS TYLER
Democracy and Revolution
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Pre-Convention Discussion

Beginning next week, the Call will resume publication of articles on party program and tactics in preparation for the national convention of the Socialist Party. The Call regrets that the New York primary contest interrupted the series.

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POETIC DRAMA 2nd HIT ON UNCLE SAM'S STAGE

MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL, A Federal Theatre Project presenting the poetic drama of T. S. Eliot at the Manhattan Theatre, Broadway and 33rd Street, New York City.

By McALISTER COLEMAN

"I don't like to hear poetry recited by high-brows on the stage. It brings out the longshoreman in me."

Thus, a roughneck Socialist woman buddy of mine in the lobby of the suddenly revived Manhattan. And I was just about to agree with her after listening to the first part of Friar Eliot's piece about the life and death of Thomas a Becket, until it came over me that I was sitting in on a most momentous occasion.

Starting slowly, almost draggingly, the play comes to burning life. Now it is a poem that goes on wings. It sweeps you up with all its poignant beauty of sound and color and its stirring of intellectual passion. In my opinion, this is one of the most significant productions of the year. Under the superb direction of Halstead Welles and Edward Goodman and with Harry Irvine playing so magnificently the part of the martyred Archbishop, attendance at "Murder in the Cathedral" is compulsory for playgoers of discrimination.

The Federal Theatre Project now has two hits on its hands. "Triple A Plowed Under" is the other. How ironic if out of the depression we should have the boon of a genuine national theatre. A few more Welles and Irvines and we are on our way.

Sharecroppers Speak On Southern 'Justice'

NEW YORK.—Two sharecroppers, E. B. McKinney and Walter Moskop, having escaped the lyncher's rope and the riding boss's machine guns after their hovel homes were smashed to pieces, will tell of their work organizing the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union at a luncheon Saturday, April 18.

The luncheon, scheduled for 1 P.M. at the Community Church Center, 550 W. 110th Street, is sponsored jointly by the New York League for Industrial Democracy and the Social Action Committee of the Community Church.

Reservations should be made at 50c a plate.

Oh Yeah Dep't
Directors of a New York charitable institute claim that girls employed in offices can get by on a clothes budget of \$77.75 a year. The old boys apparently never married any of them.

Going To The Theatre?

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CALL BOARD

Irwin Shaw's "Bury the Dead" will open April 17th, Fulton Theatre. Immediate success for this one-acter seems assured. Its reception by the audience and New York critics (who did not hold back in their praise) hailed it as the greatest anti-war play to reach the footlight. . . . Another short play with war's futility as its theme is scheduled for the same bill. This one, by John O'Shaughnessey and H. E. Shugrue, with music by Fred Stewart . . . Alex Yobel, producer of the \$1,000,000 "Three Men On a Horse" is putting his money on this horse and should get back to one . . . 24c Grand Opera in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music . . . "Murder In The Cathedral" has been extended to May 2nd . . . New Yorkers will be Ho-de-humming Sunday morning after Cab Calloway's Hi-de Ho hop at the St. Nicholas Palace affair for the New Theatre Saturday night keeps them up to the "wee sma hours" . . . "Ten Million Others" relief play will go on at the Civic Rep. May 3 . . . Since the Workers of Mexican Theatres have displayed a militancy, the theatres there are calling for proletarian pictures, according to advices received from Mexico by your reporter.

Al Jolson Clicks In Film Song-Fest

THE SINGING KID, currently shown on the Strand's screen.

Al Jolson's latest film, which is now featured at the Strand has less lush sentiment and more pep than most of his previous efforts. The plot, being the usual musical formula with a few variations, never seriously interferes with the picture—which is a good thing.

Some of the gags are of a vintage which might have caused your grandmother to up and tell the one about falling out of the cradle, but a few good ones make up for these. With the help of Edward Everett Horton and Allen Jenkins some genuinely humorous situations are developed and Cab Calloway "goes to town" in his usually dependable style.

In a spirited chorus number, the Yacht Club Boys seek to prevent Al from singing "Mammy". Their tongue-twisting melodies provoke much mirth and they almost succeed. But their noble efforts prove futile and Jolson bursts forth into the well known strains on his equally well known knees muck to the consternation of everybody including your reporter.

It all winds up with our hero winning the "girl" and singing about Uncle Sammy and his Mammy, which, incidentally, is a pretty good song.—J. L. W.

Movie Star Wins Sit-Down Strike

HOLLYWOOD—Movie stars are following the "sit-down" strike example recently set by rubber strikers in Akron.

Ginger Rogers, co-star with Fred Astaire in the recent movie hit, "Follow the Fleet," won her "sit-down" strike when R-K-O Radio Studios granted her demand for a five-year contract and a heavy increase in salary.

The movie actress resumed work on her current picture with Fred Astaire, after the studio capitulated to her salary demand. Miss Rogers had refused to report for work, declaring that her films were R-K-O's biggest money makers.

Storms Ahead
Reports from the midwest say bad dust storms are harrasing the farmers.
Wait till the politicians start hitting the sawdust trail this summer.

"SHOW-WINDOW" A BIT MUSTY BUT AMUSING

SHOW-WINDOW, a "revue" produced by Gus Edwards. At the Broadway Theatre at 33rd Street, Gus Edwards has attempted

the laudatory feat of restoring to its former prominence these knights of yesterday the two-a-day stars of vaudeville and variety. Thanks to Hollywood, vaudeville was outmoded by hundreds of less-than-original shorts, and these in turn seem to be surrendering to the policy of double-features. Those men and women who cheered the audiences of yesterday seem to have vanished—when one happens on their name in a musical revue or on the air, one is pleasantly reminded of the past.

This perhaps would be my main grievance against Mr. Edwards' efforts—for the whole affair carries too much of the aroma of "yesterday." It cannot be denied that Mr. Edwards has brought together a show of compelling interest which is always amusing; yet, despite the youth of the performers, through it all one smelled the slightly musty odor of the moth-balls. Perhaps this was especially so to this reporter, a comparative novice in theatre-going; nevertheless, such was the impression and as such it is my duty to record it.

Let us hope against my better judgment that Mr. Edwards succeeds in his set task and that the newer generation of the audience approve in pragmatic fashion the policy of two-a-day at a six-bit and dollar top. I myself cannot. SR.

L. I. D. Benefit

NEW YORK.—"Triple A Plowed Under," the WPA hit put on under the direction of the "Living Newspaper" is a play worth seeing—and you should see it Friday night, April 24, at the Biltmore, when it will be played for the benefit of the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

At the theatre that night a drawing will be made to pick the winner of two tickets for all next season's Theatre Guild Plays.

Get your chances now, and buy your tickets for the show. Both may be obtained from the L.I.D., 112 E. 19th Street. Ticket prices range from 25c to \$1.25.

Thomas Wolfe Speaks For Modern Monthly

NEW YORK.—The Modern Monthly Dinner, to be held in New York on Friday, April 17, at 7:30 p.m., will have among its guests Thomas Wolfe, noted author of the book, "Of Time and the River."

The dinner will be held at the Roger E. Smith Grill, 40 E. 41st Street. Reservations, at a cost of \$1.50, should be made promptly at 46 Morton Street.

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AL JOLSON
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Sinclair Lewis' POWERFUL NOVEL
"I MARRIED A DOCTOR"
with PAT O'BRIEN - JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON - ROSS ALEXANDER

Two British Labor Leaders Reach U. S.

NEW YORK.—The United States will be host to two distinguished members of the British Labor Party. George Lansbury, outstanding British labor leader and pacifist and member of Parliament, arrives on April 21.

Herbert Morrison, also a labor member of Parliament who is considered by millions of trade unionists as a future prime minister of England, has already arrived in the United States for a lecture tour.

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"The best 'Mikado' in the memory of this Sovoyard devotee."
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Wed. & Sat. 50c to \$1.50 W. of B'way "Pirates of Penzance"

"A real play and a good show"—BENCHLEY, The New Yorker.
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—GEORGE SELDES, noted foreign correspondent.
"It is required playgoing."—BROWN, N. Y. Post.
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Admission 35c
Auspices Women's Committee Socialist Party



Norman Thomas: ANSWERING FOUR BASIC QUERIES ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

IN THESE challenging times when Socialists generally want above all things to advance Socialism as our only hope and to do it in such a way as to permit the maximum amount of support in the struggle for Socialism and against war, reaction or Fascism, some difficult questions arise. These questions have been honestly asked of me by letter and word of mouth. My attitude on them has been misrepresented by some of our friends of the Old Guard. Therefore I shall deal with them, briefly, in question and answer form:

1. Question: Do you believe that the Socialist Party should make a vigorous national campaign this year, not only for Congressmen but for the Presidency?

Answer: Emphatically, yes. I respect the motives and the reasons which have led certain men prominent in the labor movement, some of them heretofore members of the Socialist Party, to support Labor's Non-Partisan League for Roosevelt. But I am afraid their reasoning is much on the line of the reasoning which to my sorrow led me in 1916 to vote for Wilson because he kept us out of war.

Never was a vigorous campaign for Socialism more imperative than now, and under American psychology that requires of us active participation in the Presidential campaign under our own banners. Anything else after our 35 years of history will be regarded as a kind of suicide. Never was Socialist emphasis more necessary.

2. Question: Does this mean that you do not favor a farmer-labor party as an effective mass instrument for Socialism?

Answer: I believe, as I have long believed, in the usefulness of such a party provided that it is a mass instrument of the workers. Unlike the Communists on the one hand, and Tom Amle's Co-operative Commonwealth Federation on the other, I do not believe that we can get such a mass party in the Presidential field this year. The announcement of Labor's Non-Partisan League is hopeful for a future farmer-labor party but not for one this year.

I am willing, indeed eager, to ask workers to support Socialism and the Socialist Party this year, but see little point in asking them to support a little coalition of radicals who consciously water down their own program, call themselves a farmer-labor party, and ask the workers to vote for let us say, Senator Nye instead of Franklin Roosevelt. Under these circumstances why should they?

Nye Won't Run

Indeed, I have excellent reason to believe that Senator Nye, for whom I have much respect, will not give them a chance, this despite some publicity for Nye for President which the Amle group has issued. I doubt if any other major figure will consent to run for President on an improvised farmer-labor ticket without strong sections of organized labor openly out for the new coalition.

I believe organized labor is mistaken in its feeling that this year it must support Roosevelt. I am willing to argue this point as a Socialist, but not to arouse a natural irritation of labor leaders and postpone the building of a real farmer-labor party by getting together with a few other groups and calling out-side a farmer-labor party which we should not be.

3. Question: Do you seek the Socialist nomination for President this year?

Answer: No; in fact, for several reasons, personal and political, I should greatly prefer to run for Congress or some other post in New York State. However, if my party, pledged to an aggressive, intelligent campaign for Socialism, asks me to run I shall not refuse. And if I run I shall fight as hard as I can for Socialism.

4. Question: Where do you stand on the united front?

Answer: I am still of the opinion I expressed in my debates with Browder and on other occasions. I am against a formal political "united front" with the Communists in this Presidential campaign. I am for specific joint action with many groups, including the Communist Party, in such matters as the Herndon and Scottsboro cases, support of the Frazier-Lundeen bill, labor demonstrations on May Day, etc. These have worked and are working well. Communists are in the labor unions. Why try to exclude Communists from taking part in a great international May Day celebration against reaction and Fascism in America in cities where Communists are numerous and influential?

But a political united front is another matter. The differences between us preclude organic unity. We do not accept control from Moscow, the old Communist accent on inevitable violence and party dictatorship, or the new Communist accent on the possible good war or against Fascism, and the new Communist political opportunism. We assert genuine civil liberty in opposition to Communist theory and practice in Russia.

Not in 1936

Despite these differences which we cannot ignore we might form a general united front, with permission to differ in some matters, if that were clearly the way in America to win the workers to our cause and to block Fascism. On the contrary, in America in the year 1936 it is not.

A general united front would make harder, not easier, our educational task among masses of workers who, remembering the old disruptive tactics of the Communists, are still suspicious of them. Our task is to win workers with hand and brain to Socialism; joint action on specific issues under properly defined conditions aids in that task. A general political united front of Socialists and Communists in America would not.

I believe a great many Socialists share the opinions I have expressed in answer to questions 1, 2 and 4. They will agree with me in thinking that it is better all around that labor men heretofore members of the Socialist Party who feel that they must support Roosevelt this year should do it frankly outside the Party rather than inside it, contrary to its discipline, as some of them in other years have supported old party candidates.

Charges And Answers

Devere Allen and some other Connecticut Socialists are circulating in that state an unimpeachable answer to the Old Guard charges that we who support the Socialist Party in New York, set up under direction of the N.E.C. which won a significant majority in the Presidential election, are Communists or supporters of

armed insurrection. That stupid falsehood is briefly, effectively, dispassionately and convincingly answered in the Connecticut statement. If you are interested perhaps Devere Allen, Wilton, Connecticut, has some copies to spare. Anyway, you ask him, I haven't!

Unit Rule Or Democracy?

Now that Socialists are talking so much about democracy it seems to me that we ought to agree not to have any state unit rule governing votes of delegates to the Cleveland Convention. It's not democratic—certainly not in matters on which there is discussion in the Party and on which delegates are supposed to speak proportionately the opinion of party members in good standing.

I hope the New York State Convention, April 18th, and other conventions, or state referendum votes will see that there is a fair expression of Party opinion. Of course this does not mean expression of the opinion of those who choose to stay outside the Party in New York, defy not only the N. E. C. but the primary result to which they appealed, and talk of a split. They will find room again in a party whose discipline they will accept and help to make if they will return to it.

Congratulations To Mayor Hoan

Every Socialist, every worker, must rejoice in the re-election of Dan Hoan in Milwaukee and regret the defeat of so many good Socialists there and of the power referendum. As nearly as I can make out the election showed a serious and more than local significance. Milwaukee Socialists will know how to fight that reaction, not by conceding to it but by fighting with new energy for the Socialism for which they have always fought. What bearing, if any, this Progressive coalition had on the situation I shall be eager to learn. It is at least interesting that open Progressive support seemed to mean so little in the vote.

Zionism And Socialism

I have been asked at various times and in various ways to commend the development of Biro-Bidjan and especially the settlement of refugee Jews in that colony. I have been glad to commend the work in Biro-Bidjan and the settlement of Jews there. So far as I can learn it is a region where there are many difficulties of climate and country which it takes brave pioneers to overcome. There have been some exaggerations in connection with the propaganda for it. A delegation to visit the colony may undoubtedly be well worth while.

Particularly there have been some unnecessary attacks on Socialist Zionism in Palestine in connection with the advocacy of Biro-Bidjan. There is nothing in the philosophy of Socialism or Communism to justify these attacks, much less to justify the statements which apparently the Communist Party of Palestine did issue, in effect inciting the Arabs against the Jewish settlers. The first statement the Communist Party of Palestine said was an error, but according to the Jewish Frontier of February 1934 a preface or revised preface was sent to the editor.

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