

## NEC Lays 5-Point Program Against Reaction In U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A five point program of immediate action was mapped by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in a three day meeting at Philadelphia on May 7-9.

The program calls for:

1. Opposition to the Roosevelt war plans;
2. Defeat of pending legislation restricting the action of trade unions and unemployed organizations;
3. Relief to the unemployed;
4. Maintenance of workers' rights and civil liberties;
5. Aid to Spain for the defeat of Franco.

### Recruit For Party

This entire movement is to be pointed toward the formation of an independent party of the workers and farmers in America, a Labor Party, and every branch of the Socialist Party is instructed to launch a vigorous membership drive on the basis of these broad activities.

In carrying through this immediate program, the Socialist Party appeals to all labor and progressive organizations to join in a united struggle around spe-

The Call to Action, as well as other important resolutions adopted by the NEC, appear on other pages of this issue. A story on the NEC meeting, which was to have appeared in this issue under the signature of the National Secretary, Roy Burt, did not reach us in time for the press. Burt's article will appear in the next issue of the CALL.

sific actions. The broadest united fronts will be sought to insure the success of the fight against New Deal reaction.

### Fraction Work

Socialists in all mass organizations are instructed to unite with other progressive elements in advancing these special campaigns. More advanced elements in the trade unions and unemployed bodies are expected to be the centralizing force bringing their organizations into the united campaigns.

The National Executive Committee also stressed the need to have independent Socialist Party activity, in the form of mass meeting and literature, to popularize the full Socialist program in connection with these specific actions.

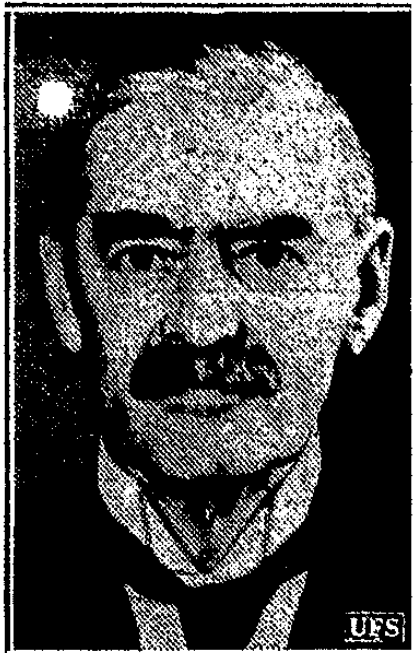
### Aid To Spain

The NEC reaffirmed its adherence to the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and called upon its locals to increase their activity to aid Spain. The party also demanded the cessation of attacks upon the parties in the united front, while the united front action was in progress.

### Endorse Trotsky Committee

The NEC reaffirmed its endorsement of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky, pointing out that it considered the Moscow Trials to be a "frame-up" and a blow to labor unity. The party also urged that the Moscow Trials not be injected

## \$\$ For War



Although Neville Chamberlain never proposed a heavy tax to provide for the unemployed, he is pushing a stridently burdensome program, this year, to meet war needs. And even the rich are expected to carry their share. Britain may forget its unemployed; but it never forgets the British Empire.

## 'We're Beating Hell Out of the Fascists'

"We are beating hell out of the Fascists. Whatever others may think, we are fighting for the social revolution, which can be the only effective end to Fascism."

So writes Harry Milton from the Aragon front in Spain. He was sent to Spain by the Friends of the Debs Column.

During the course of the fighting around Huesca he was wounded, but is now, he writes, completely recovered and back in the lines. He sends revolutionary greetings to his Socialist comrades in the United States.

Harry Milton is but one of the hundreds of young Americans who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Spanish brothers in the trenches of Spain.

## Hoan Vetoes Bill Banning Free Speech

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, vetoed a bill, passed by the "Non-Partisan" controlled city council, which instructed the School Board to forbid any speaker representing the Communist Party, or "any other party which attacks the Constitution of the United States."

In a vigorously worded statement accompanying his veto of the measure, Mayor Hoan stated that the measure was "an obvious attempt to request the body to do something that violates the very constitution that this resolution hypocritically pretends to defend. There is no political doctrine more repugnant to a liberty-loving people than that which, in the name of the Constitution of the United States, seeks to prevent it by denial of rights and liberties which the constitution itself expressly guarantees."

## Powers Hapgood Given Six Months In Maine Prison

LEWISTON, Me.—Powers Hapgood, New England Secretary of the CIO, and leader of the Auburn-Lewiston shoe strike, together with five other union leaders has been sentenced to a 6-month jail term. Hapgood only recently left the hospital, where he was seriously ill because of influenza complications.

Judge Harry Manser, who issued the injunction which was the basis for the conviction, maintained that his decision rested

## Unions Fight Anti-Labor Bill Of Gov. Murphy

DETROIT, Mich.—After a message filled with hypocritical sentiments about the need for fair practices between capital and labor, Governor Murphy introduced into the Michigan Legislature a bill bristling with anti-strike provisions.

Commenting on the bill, Homer Martin, President of the United Auto Workers, said: "It would appear that what has been done is to take some of the salutary provisions of the Wagner Labor Act and then add to these other provisions which totally destroy these salutary provisions in their application to industry within the state."

The bill is so worded that it easily permits of attacks upon labor unions by agencies controlled and dominated by employers. Many of its clauses are similar to those contained in bills proposed in the past two weeks by the National Manufacturers Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

So pleased are the auto barons with this bill they are doing everything within their power to have it railroaded through the legislature.

On the other hand the workers are rapidly getting wise to the crafty politician whom only a short while ago they regarded as their best friend. The leaders of the UAWA are attacking the bill in unmeasured terms. But the AFL, at a Central Body meeting, voted to defer action on the bill until it is revised. This was done at the recommendation of Frank K. Martel, President of the Detroit Federation and active supporter of Murphy in the election campaign.

## Crowning the King

England is getting more than a new king this coronation week. The British Isles are about to get a new general strike, too.

The strained appeal of Stanley Baldwin for industrial peace in Britain—as a present to the king—appears to have been in vain. The busmen stand by their demand.

The New York Times reports: "The situation is moving towards a general strike."

Since 1927 after the last great general strike in England which threatened to boil over into revolution sympathy strikes have been outlawed.

upon the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Labor board officials, however, pointed out that section 13 of the act declares: "Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike."

Counsel for the defense has entered petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the jailed men.

### Labor Militant

Powers Hapgood's name has been identified with the cause of labor in New England. Together with his wife, Mary Donovan Hapgood, he was in the leadership of the fight for justice to Sacco-Vanzetti. A Harvard graduate, he worked in the mines and was, for many years, a militant miners' leader. With the organization of the CIO, Hapgood was placed in the top councils of the body.

For several years, Hapgood was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and is, at present, its vice-chairman.

### By JEFFREY W. CAMPBELL

Behind the Lewiston-Auburn Shoe strike runs a tale of industrial feudalism similar to that of the Share-Cropper belt.

When a party of students and graduates representing the Student Christian Movement Social Action Commission the ASU, the Youth Congress, the Cambridge Teachers' Federation, and the Emergency Peace Campaign visited Lewiston last week on a tour of impartial investigation they found the twin cities in a state of vertifiable siege.

### Company Union

More than 5,000 shoe workers in the 19 factories are out on strike. A company union headed by several leaders who conducted a false strike (actually used by employers to break a contract with a large mail-order firm four years ago) is now receiving the support of employers as a tool for dividing the present solidarity. This is the Boot and Shoe Workers Protective Association.

Deputies are being hired from among the "Loyal Workers" and paid out of the city's "emergency fund." Relief pressure has been employed to break the strike, not only by denying aid to strikers but by compelling people not heretofore employed in the shoe factories to scab or go "with-out."

### Class Lines Sharp

The bridge spanning the river between Lewiston and Auburn has all the class distinction of a Mason-Dixon line. In Auburn live the employers, business, and

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# U. S. Socialist Leader Gives Eye-Witness Impressions Of the European Scene

By NORMAN THOMAS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 26.—Prague is an oasis of liberty, and at least comparative prosperity, in a great sea of poverty, reaction, and dictatorship. Vienna, especially to a Socialist, is one of the saddest cities in the world. A quarter of her people are on some sort of relief. The price of food and clothing seems to be about as high as in New York and a worker is very well paid who gets \$50 a month. The very reputation of the old Vienna for gaiety makes its present condition the more miserable.

Our own good fortune in Vienna was greater than I had dared to hope because of the number of comrades whom I was able to see and with whom I could talk freely. Even so, it is probably best that I should not name them in this letter. There are still Socialists in the jails and the concentration camp, and hundreds more live in extreme wretchedness because they are blacklisted by the police and can get no jobs.

## HYPOCRITICAL AMNESTY

One of the things I have promised to do when I get home is to try to educate American public opinion concerning the hypocritical way in which the Austrian amnesty was carried out. The Nazis are still more or less illegal as a party in Austria, but Nazi publications from Germany are openly sold and there is no such persecution of them as of Socialists and Communists.

At first the American is much puzzled by the Austrian situation. Here is a country where Socialism is outlawed and the legal weapons of suppression are equal to those in the other dictatorships, yet there is an excellent illegal organization which functions with regularity and comparative immunity. I saw and talked with Socialists, with no great attempt at concealment, in a way that would have been unthinkable in similar circumstances in Germany, Italy, or Russia.

It was, I thought, characteristic of the Austrian situation that although the name of the Karl Marx House has been changed to Heiligenstadt—not altogether an inappropriate name at that—the tablet celebrating its founding, and naming the Socialist officials responsible for it, has been untouched. The majority of the people who still live there are Socialists, or at any rate opponents of the present regime. But of that more later.

## FEATS OF EQUILIBRIUM

There are a good many explanations offered for the Austrian situation, including the Austrian temperament, the "slovenliness" of the government, and its lack of funds to build a really efficient secret police. But the real reason, my informants agreed, for the relative mildness of the Schuschnigg dictatorship is the fact that he has to hold power by some astonishing feats of equilibrium in foreign and domestic politics.

In particular Socialists enjoy their comparative immunity from the worst sort of persecution because of Hitler's anti-clericalism. The Church, in whose behalf Schuschnigg governs, wants to keep Hitler out of Austria or minimize his influence in it solely because of his anti-clericalism, and therefore it has to be relatively mild in dealing with all anti-Nazi groups. Moreover, it has a certain pride in boasting of its relative mildness, which is

really a matter of subtle tactics and not of liberal principles.

At the most, Schuschnigg commands the support of 15 or 20 per cent of the people; there are both Nazi and Socialist underground organizations ready to take over the government. He can keep power only by playing off the Nazis, the Socialists and Communists, and the Legitimists (who want Otto back right away) against one another in domestic politics; by conciliating one-day Hitler, another Mussolini, and another Czechoslovakia, in foreign politics; while always snuggling close to the Church.

Meanwhile he has to continue various social services for the workers, though where he gets the money for it all is hard to say. His government has raised rents in the workers' houses very sharply—from about five to nine dollars a month for a three room apartment in the Karl Marx House—and it has ended free rent for the unemployed, but it still gives a reduction of rent to the unemployed, especially if they profess loyalty to the Fatherland Front. One worker assured me that that loyalty was "on paper, not in the heart."

They tell many funny stories about Schuschnigg's position. One of them goes like this: "When von Neurath visited Vienna, Schuschnigg asked him how many opponents of the regime there were in Germany. Von Neurath admitted that there might be six million out of 66 million people who were still against Hitler. 'Ah,' said Schuschnigg, 'you encourage me. I also have only six million opponents.'" (Six million is the entire population of Austria!)

## NATIONALISM RULES EUROPE

In general one gets an extraordinary impression of the futil-

ity of the Great War and of Woodrow Wilson's type of nationalism. This jumble of nationalities, each little nation trying to support its expensive and usually inefficient government, its army, and its capitalist class, at the high cost tariffs, is fantastic.

In most of Southeast Europe the very high taxes and very high standard of living, for most of the people, is in consequence probably lower than before the World War, despite the general technological progress, and the fact that even the dictators of these little states have had to make some concessions to the workers and peasants at the expense of the ruling class.

To this statement of general poverty and misery Czechoslovakia is probably the only exception, and Czechoslovakia with its geographic situation and its largely unassimilated national minorities is not in an altogether enviable position. Nevertheless nationalism is still rampant in all these little countries with varying degrees of fervor.

—As one of the wisest of our Vienna comrades told me: "Today nationalism, more than any other religion, is the opiate of the masses."

It seems to be the universal opinion of the wisest with whom I have talked both here and in Vienna that today these little nations cannot be united in definite blocs either for or against Hitler. In this area it is probably Hitler, not Mussolini, who must be regarded as the dominant figure in the present unstable alliance of the dictators.

The little Entente still exists on paper, but in reality Jugoslavia, like Belgium, has reserved for herself a position of relative neutrality, making friendly gestures one day to Mussolini and another to France. Her dictators are winning considerable friendship from her historic enemy, Bulgaria. It is difficult to say just how these little states, except Czechoslovakia, would line up in the event of war.

I have gained a rather strong impression, subject to revision, that Communism has definitely lost ground spiritually, if not numerically, in this whole region by its subordination to Russian national politics. In some degree it now appears as a form of Russian nationalism, especially since the Russian-French military alliance. Officially it is for a kind of popular front in Austria which can't have much meaning as between illegal Socialist and Communist groups and large bourgeois groups.

But I shall have more definite and better grounded opinions on this by the time I get back to America.

Again I must remind you that this isn't a traveller's diary, nor is it written chronologically. I had an interesting afternoon at Socialist headquarters in Paris and hope to see many more comrades when I return there. You will know about as much as I concerning the compromise arrived at by the Socialist National

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## Exiled



Dr. Heinrich Bruening, whom some may remember as the last "democratic" premier of Germany, is now about to teach at Harvard. Exiled by Hitler, he paved the way for Fascism, by curtailing the democratic rights of the labor movement.

## UNITY IS KEYNOTE OF PEORIA MAY DAY

PEORIA, ILL.—The most successful May Day meeting in years was held in this city at which Senor Perez, Spanish Consul-General from Chicago, was principle speaker.

The meeting was a united front economically and politically. John Tripp, speaking for the AFL, and John Lewis, a CIO organizer, spoke on working class unity, as did John Malone, Socialist State Organizer, Wilton Wells, Communist Section Organizer.

## Ask Release of Two Auto Organizers

The United Automobile Workers Union of America is petitioning the Governor of Michigan, Frank Murphy, to pardon two members of the union, George Edwards and Peter P. Sedler, who were sentenced to 30 days in the County Jail because of their activity in the Yale-Towne strike.

The Workers Defense League calls upon all labor and progressive organizations to send telegrams to the Governor of Michigan urging the release of Edwards and Sedler.

The letter of Homer Martin, union president, to the governor follows in part:

### Asks Pardon

"On behalf of the United Automobile Workers of America, I want to respectfully urge you to exercise your power as Governor to pardon two members of our union, George Edwards and Peter P. Sedler, who were sentenced for contempt of court by Judge Arthur Webster on April 28, 1937. I am advised that you have the power to pardon in these cases and I suggest that your intervention is more than justified by the circumstances.

"The sentences of these men arose out of the contempt proceedings in the Yale and Towne injunction case. There were 120 defendants. Judge Webster found all them guilty. As to 116 of the defendants he deferred sentence until July 15. The remaining four defendants were immediately given prison sentences,

## Progressive Waiters Fight Racketeer-Communist Bloc

NEW YORK.—Militant and progressive members of Local 302 of the Cafeteria Employees Union will attempt to clear out the reactionary and racketeering elements which control the administration of the union.

This is the first election since the special Dewey investigation sent two of the aides of Max Pincus, former president of the local, to prison for racketeering. Pincus himself committed suicide shortly before the trial began.

Two groups have slates in the election, beside several independents. The chief contending groups are "The United Rank and File Committee" with a slate headed by William Masevich, who was labor chief in the Pincus machine; and the Progressive group, which is headed by William Kinkeloe.

### Racketeers-Communist

The "United Front" slate is the united front of that part of the Pincus machine which managed to escape the Dewey investigation and leaders of the former Local 110 of the defunct Communist Food Workers Industrial Union (TUUL). The Communists are supporting the racketeer leaders.

The Progressive group, which is supported by the Socialist waiters, is made up of members of the union who want an honest, militant, progressive administration who are determined on having an administration free from the old racketeering clique.

The usual Red-baiting tactics of corrupt and reactionary union bureaucrats who are afraid of losing their grip on the administration are being employed by the "United Front" against the Progressives. The militant unionists have been termed "disgruntled elements," "professional oppositionists" and "disrupters." That the Communists, who had such terms directed against themselves in the past by reactionary administrations, should be a part of this racketeering set-up, has caused many of their former fol-

lowers among waiters to go over to the Progressive Group.

### Backed Racketeers

The Progressives point to the fact that the "United Fronters" "voted \$20,000 of local funds for the defense of the convicted racketeers"; "spent almost \$2,000 to boost Pincus into the Vice-Presidency of the International"; "headed a racketeers' defense committee which solicited funds from other unions," and further contains in its leadership and on its slate "henchmen of the racketeers."

The program of the Progressives hails the campaign of the CIO and calls for an industrial union of food workers; for a campaign to organize the unorganized; for bringing the unskilled workers now segregated into a miscellaneous branch into Branch A, with full rights; for the organization of shop committees, for democratic revision of the by-laws, enabling any good standing member with one year in the union to run for any office. At present less than one per cent of the members are eligible for union posts. Taking note of the splendid work carried on by Education and Recreation departments in other unions, they propose to set up a similar department in the local.

## WATCH THE WRAPPER

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113 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

## Neutrality!



When General Attilio Teruzzi, former chief of Mussolini's fascist militia, didn't appear at the funeral of his sister (absence from a funeral of a close relative is considered almost sacrilege by devout Catholics) people became curious. An investigation disclosed that the General was in Spain.

# Frisco Elite Make Own Beds As Hotel Workers Walk Out

By TRAVERS CLEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO.—What is probably the most effective hotel strike in the country's history has been under way in San Francisco for over a week with expectations of an early settlement favorable to the unions. With no attempt being made by employers to operate the hotel services with the aid of strike-breakers, the city's 16 largest and most expensive hostels have been tied up tighter than a drum, with only managers and assistant managers to act as bell-boys, chambermaids, elevator operators, cooks and waiters.

As a result, restaurant and maid services have been discontinued and the transient elite have been making their own beds and mixing their own drinks.

Since the big culinary strike of 1916, when cooks, waiters, bartenders and musicians waged a two months losing fight for better working conditions, the more fashionable hotels of the city have never been unionized. While pickets, ostensibly selling labor papers, were usually effective in bringing the smaller and cheaper restaurants into line, they had little effect on the fashionable customers of the big hotels and night spots. Conditions of work in these places were far worse than in the cheapest "hash houses" of the city.

Drive after drive to organize these places, where the workers depend largely upon tips for their incomes, has gone down before the bitter opposition of the big operators, backed by the local Chamber of Commerce.

## New Kind Of Strike

On May 1, after the breakdown of negotiations caused by the refusal of the hotel employers to consider the demands of the desk and office workers, the city woke to find itself with a new kind of strike on its hands. Every type of worker employed in the hotels—not merely cooks and waiters—had walked out. There was no "skeleton staff" of "loyal workers" with which to keep operators, garagemen, clerks, electricians, musicians, bartenders, were out. The strike was 100 per cent effective.

This is the first big strike since the repeal of the city's anti-picketing ordinance—which forbade mass picketing—and scores of pickets, wearing red bands, swarmed at each hotel entrance. There has not been a single disturbance, however, and the strikers have maintained perfect order. The Joint Strike Committee of the six unions, led by Hugo Ernst and Walter Cowan, have declared that the unions are in a financial position to stay out three months if necessary.

## Meeting Broken Up By Planter Thugs

CARRUTHERVILLE, Missouri.—An armed gang of thugs, planters and their retainers broke up a meeting of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union held here last Saturday at the courthouse.

The meeting was being addressed by W. L. Blackstone, member of the national executive council of the union and shareholder member of Roosevelt's Special Commission on Farm Tenancy when the armed band swooped down. W. M. Tucker, local union organizer, was knocked down and brutally beaten. Both he and Blackstone were forced at the point of guns to leave the town.

The meeting had been called to protest against starvation wages paid by the landlords of southeast Missouri.

## Sailor Popeye Leads Pickets On Broadway

NEW YORK—Popeye the Sailor and Betty Boop, under the vigilant eyes of New York's finest, picketed Max Fleischer Studios on Broadway this week.

Carrying beautifully colored samples of the work they do in the movie studio that produces the famous animated cartoons, striking members of the Commercial Artists and Designers Union marched on the sidewalks of the Great White Way. The dismissal of cartoonists for union activities compelled the strike.

We can't get much spinach on salaries as low as \$15," read one of the picket signs on which appeared the glowing muscular figure of Popeye the Sailor.

"I make millions laugh," exclaimed the placard which featured dainty Betty Boop, "but the real joke is our salaries!"

Efforts of the police to smash the picket line resulted in 14 arrests. But when the Black Maria left, Betty and Popeye were still holding fort, intent on getting their spinach.

A crowd of 2,000 Broadwayites cheered the pickets.

## Lee Morgan Elected Sec'y of Ohio WAA

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Lee Morgan, formally first Vice-President of the Ohio Workers Alliance, was elected as State Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Nelson G. Meagley at the last meeting of the State Board held here.

Nelson Meagley has resigned from the State Secretaryship to devote full time to the Socialist Party, of which he was elected State Secretary at the Convention in Akron.

Lee Morgan has been extremely active in Socialist Party work, particularly in the unemployed movement, having been placed on the National Unemployed Committee by the National Executive Committee.

## What Role Now?



Bob Montgomery and Jimmy Cagney, leaders of the Screen Actors Guild in Hollywood. The settlement which the guild reached with several firms was termed a sell-out by the craftsmen, who are still on strike. What role are our actors really playing now, many are asking.

## Socialist Mass Workers to Meet In Party Industrial Conference

By LEWIS CONN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Socialist trade-unionists from five states will meet here over Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16 was a regional industrial conference called by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

The area embraced by the conference includes Maryland, West Virginia, up-state New York, eastern Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

Socialists who have played important roles in the sensational organization drives under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization will lead round-table discussions. They include:

In aluminum—Nick Zonarich, international president of Aluminum Workers Union; and Walter Pasnick, secretary of the powerful New Kensington local of the Auto Work Union.

In coal—John Madoni, vice-president of the Barking, Pa., local of the United Mine Workers and vice-president of the New Kensington Central Labor Union; and Ray Haser, chairman of the legislative committee Russellton local UMWA.

In glass—Joseph Rus, of the legislative committee, Creighton

local, Flat Glass Workers.

In radio and electrical work—Andrew Panazick, president of the New Kensington General Electric local of the Radio and Electrical Workers.

In steel—the discussion leaders will be announced definitely at the opening sessions of the conference.

Frank N. Trager, national labor secretary of the party, will begin the actual work of the conference with a discussion of the general perspectives of the Party on trade-union work and labor problems.

The conference is called to further Socialist coordination within the CIO and other organization campaigns by discussing and formulating programs of activity. Milton Weisberg, labor and organization secretary of local Allegheny County, will officially open the conference. Sessions will be held at Socialist Center, 1862 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh. All sessions will be confined strictly to Party members.

Recommendations of the conference will go to later industrial conferences, embracing Philadelphia and New England.

## Hooligans Assault Socialist on WPA Job

NEW YORK.—Another case of Communist hooliganism was registered in this city last week when two employees of the Federal Writers' Project attacked a member of the Socialist Party who was distributing leaflets near the entrance to the project.

One of the heroic "twentieth century Americans" kicked the Socialist in the groin, and snatched the papers from him. The plucky lad chased the two CPers into the office where the battle was renewed until the intercession of the guards.

With the exception of the Communist Party members, virtually every employee voiced disapproval and disgust with the action of the two Communists.

A statement, condemning the attack and pointing out that such actions are "forging a double-edged weapon," was circulated on the project by Socialists, liberals, and other non-Communists. Signatures to it were affixed by many workers, including rank-and-file members of the Communist Party who have become disgusted with the disruptive tactics of their party fraction.

## Hapgood Gets 6 Months Jail In Shoe Strike

(Continued from Page One)

professional men, together with the foremen and snop superintendents of their factories. In Lewiston exist the workers in those factories; 80 per cent of them of Franco-American stock.

For years, racial and religious clannishness and bigotry have been used to divide these workers from the old Yankee stock. That these barriers have been crossed in the present strike is second only in importance to the fact that efforts of Catholic priests in the community to send their flocks back into the plants have been fruitless. This card has in the past been a trump of the industrialists.

## Capitalists Unite

For years the little scab-shops that have fled up to Maine to escape the union gains made in Massachusetts have been scorned and excluded from the council chambers of the feudal barons who have controlled the "old and reliable industries" for generations. Now in common opposition to the CIO these shops are being invited to work with the Manufacturers' Association. There is evidence that one of these small fry about to treat with the CIO was financially aided by the larger concerns to keep the united front intact.

Through this Manufacturers' Association, common agreement as to wages, conditions of work and a check of labor's activities has been made possible to the employers. A two card system is maintained in this office, whereby a record is kept of every shoe worker in the city, his hire, resignation, discharge and reason therefore. Here is the seat of the dreaded black-list which, the employer's secretary to the contrary, was held as a club over certain workers in Lewiston for nearly twenty years.

## Manser Backs Bosses

In the present strike which has culminated in the sentencing of Powers Hapgood and other CIO leaders to prison terms on contempt charges the role of Judge Manser has been to contribute in any way at his command towards preserving the despotism of the employers over 6,400 shop workers. His decision has upheld the anti-picketing-within-500-foot-of-plant-injunction.

He has ruled the strike illegal with practically no body of precedent in Maine labor history on which to base such a stand. He has declared that the Wagner Act will have no bearing on the illegal status of the strike in his opinion as the Act applies only when negotiations have been opened by a union possessing a membership of the majority of workers at the time of negotiation. A majority of workers voting for the strike is of no consequence unless this majority took part in the negotiation.

## Who Called Troops?

It becomes increasingly evident that no public official in Maine is willing to shoulder the responsibility of having summoned the National Guards. Maine law requires that this shall not be done without a written request to the Governor. This request was never sent. The Mayor of Auburn now denies even a verbal request. In the "dangerous riot" in which gas was viciously employed actually one arrest was made.

The one appeal to violence which the investigation unearthed in Lewiston came from the Manufacturers' Association, whose secretary referred longingly to Arkansas where a labor organizer had just been hanged from a tree.

## Employer and Thug



Two of the witnesses at the Senate sub-committee on the error-ridden Harlan County. At the left is Pearl Bassham, largest operator in the county, at whose side is William C. (Thug) Johnson, who testified that he was hired to "hunt down and beat up" union organizers. "Birds of a feather still seem to etc . . ."

# THE SOCIALIST CALL

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## A CALL TO ACTION

At its recently concluded meeting in Philadelphia, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party took over the SOCIALIST CALL and declared it the Official Organ of the Party.

This change is not just a legal shift or a formal endorsement. It means that the CALL is the mouthpiece of the party, stating the party stand on all burning questions, advising workers of the party's program for instant action, carrying the message of Socialism, as officially understood by the party, to the American workers.

On the back page of this issue of the CALL is a Call to Action. This appeal shall not remain a dead letter. It is a rough draft of the main tasks before the American workers, today, and an instruction to all Socialists to awaken the masses to an awareness of these tasks.

You can't get anybody to do much about these campaigns, which are so decisive in the destiny of America's workers, farmers, unemployed and middle class, unless from week to week, from day to day, you can watch developments, analyze their meaning, advance your plans for instant action, present your demands and your rallying slogans.

No broad fight can be conducted without a central leadership. That unifying force is the Socialist Party. Its voice to you and to the masses is THE SOCIALIST CALL.

The circulation of the CALL must move into the hundreds of thousands and must gain regularity.

Subscriptions give us regularity. Bundle orders give us a mass basis. Both can be done and done easily.

## HAPGOOD, PARKER, EDWARDS

At first glance, the cases of Ed Parker, young unemployed leader in Cairo, Illinois; of George Edwards, militant activist in the Yale-Towne strike in Detroit, Michigan; and of Powers Hapgood in the shoe strike at Lewiston-Auburn, Maine; all jailed for activity on behalf of workers—employed and unemployed—seem to be just single incidents, unfortunate tilts with the local police.

A second glance will reveal, however, the more profound significance of these individual jailings. One by one, the separate fighting rights of workers are being stealthily stolen from them.

Dictatorship does not come in a day. Full totalitarian rule only comes after the whole structure of workers' rights has been weakened. Only then can the blow of Fascism shatter the system of democratic liberties won by the masses after centuries of bitter battle.

When the injunction was issued in Maine, some said: "Well Maine isn't even part of the Union. It voted for Landon."

But how does this simple explanation cover what is happening in Southern Illinois, where Ed Parker was arrested without cause, held incommunicado, shunted from jail to jail, kept from his lawyer, all because he had the temerity to organize unemployed Negroes who had not been given their promised pay for work on the flood levy?

If Maine is out of the Union, moreover, the same can scarcely be said for the State of Michigan. It is very much in the Union, if voting against Landon is the test.

But George Edwards and Pete Sedler are in jail, in a Michigan jail.

We choose these three cases—Parker, Edwards, Hapgood—not because these men are Socialists (although that kind of drives the point home for us), but because the same thing is happening and will increasingly happen, unless halted, to all workers and farmers and unemployed who have the guts to demand what they need.

Liberal opinion grants that these men do not belong in jail. Any impartial, fairly humane board—let us say, the National Labor Relations Board—would grant that the Yale and Towne Lock Company is responsible for the blood spilt in Detroit. The same body, could it sit in the Cairo case, would readily admit that the unemployed Negroes ought to be paid for their work and not be kicked around and driven out of town. The board has virtually declared that the judge who sentenced Powers Hapgood was all wet on his law.

In short, the real criminals are still at large, while those who spoke for elementary human needs, within their rights, are in jail. The latter are the victims of a crazy system which makes it possible for the law of the nation to grant certain rights and for every tank town cop and provincial judge to deny these selfsame rights.

Right now, Edwards, Hapgood, Parker and their brothers, are the salients in a broad capitalist offensive against workers' rights. Labor must fight back right down the line. But right now it must concentrate on getting these men free.

The Workers' Defense League, which has done such brilliant work in the South recently, is the most promising legal instrument for the workers in the defense of their civil liberties. The WDL must be built. And, right now, it must be given immediate assistance for its fight in Illinois.

Rush your funds to the Workers' Defense League, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

## Save These People



Refugees like these are being driven from their homes in the Basque territory, where open towns are being bombarded and raided by the Fascist hordes of General Francisco Franco. The Socialist Party of the United States is part of an international movement to rescue these victims of Spanish reaction.

## Unite and Fight . . . Against Whom?

To The Editor:

It is just a few days since May Day, and the cries of "United Fronts" and "Socialists and Communists Unite and Fight" are still ringing in our ears. As we marched down the streets of New York, Communists and their sympathizers shouted these slogans at us, and we responded "Long Live the United Front."

Only a few days have passed, and already we of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League have had ample occasion to wonder about and question the meaning of these slogans.

On May 5 the New York Morningside Branch of the Socialist Party decided to hold an open air mass meeting in Spanish Harlem on Spain. Leaflets were distributed and great interest was aroused among the masses of Spanish Harlem. A great crowd had collected and our chairman announced the opening of the meeting from the platform.

Suddenly another platform appeared about 15 feet away from ours, and a number of those around the Socialist platform began boisterously in an organized fashion attempting to drag everyone who was there away from our platform towards the other one. Then began the shouting, "Fascists, Trotskyites, Counter-revolutionaries, Murderers," hurled at us. Above the noise and din our speakers could barely be heard. This went on for an hour, and, but for the fact that a cordon of police had formed around the platform, it is difficult to say what the outcome might have been.

This is only one example of the Communist Party idea of united front in action.

During the same week we were given another opportunity to find out how anxious the Communist Party is for united front activity. The Young Communist League held its national convention in New York City. A number of Young Socialists were assigned to distribute leaflets issued by the National Office of the YPSL outside their convention hall. These comrades were set upon and beaten by YCLers and the leaflets torn from their hands! And this at a time when the YCL convention had adopted the slogan of broad united youth action!

We are tempted in all honesty to ask UNITED ACTION AGAINST WHOM? For those

of us whose memory is not too short all this is strangely and formidably reminiscent of another time and another "period." The C.P. is once again reverting to "Third Period" tactics against the Socialist Party and YPSL. Certainly breaking up meetings and physically attacking political opponents within the working class movement because of political differences does not lay the basis for united front activity.

One would think that the Communists had learned their lesson, but simply paying lip-service to high-sounding phrases, though they sound very nice on May Day, does not alter the brutal facts. We have always been ready to discuss amicably the differences we have on fundamental policies, but these differences are no excuse for hooliganism against another working class organization. New York, MARY GREENFIELD.

### Radio Plays On Economics

To The Editor:

There is an effort being made to popularize in radio various important factual material locked away from the general public in such statistical studies as the Brookings Institute Survey of Potential Product Capacity.

A group of outstanding American playwrights are cooperating on this enterprise.

The first of these plays, "Supply and Demand," by Irwin Shaw, author of "Bury the Dead," was given on the Columbia Broadcast-

ing System network Sunday, May 9.

There are a whole series of other plays of this character which will follow if the CBS considers the experiment successful. Some of them are already written, others planned: plays on textiles, housing, public health, education, transportation, farming, and so forth, by such well-known writers as Sherwood Anderson, Alfred Kreymborg, Leopold Atlas, George Sklar, Albert Maltz, and others.

The success of the venture depends on the fan mail the CBS receives. All readers of the CALL who are interested in seeing this venture succeed should write to the Columbia Workshop, CBS, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CAROLINE F. URIE, New London, Conn.

### BROOKWOOD TO HOLD THIRD SUMMER SESSION

KATONAH, N. Y.—Brookwood Labor College will hold its third annual eighteen day summer session from June 14 to July 2, Tucker P. Smith, director of the school, has announced.

The session will be organized so as to give an intensive training in labor problems to active trade unionists, both officers and members of the rank and file, Smith said. As in past years only those who have been active in some phase of the labor and farm movements will be accepted as students.

## SOCIALIST CALL

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# Trotsky Probe Must Go on, Says Dewey

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than four thousand persons jammed Mecca Temple to hear the report of the Trotsky sub-committee of inquiry on its return from Mexico, Sunday, May 9.

The Commission reported that "Mr. Trotsky has established a case amply warranting further investigation." It therefore recommended "that the work of this commission proceed to its conclusion."

"Final judgment must be reserved," Mr. John Dewey, Chairman of the Sub-Committee reported, "until different lines of investigation have been carried through to the end."

Mr. Dewey attacked those who wished to keep the facts about the Moscow Trials from coming into the open.

"Since the preliminary Commission has never claimed to act as judge or jury but only as an investigating body, I cannot refrain from asking why such vigorous and prolonged efforts were made to prevent the formation of the Committee having for its purpose the securing of political asylums for Trotsky and the hearing of what he had to present in reference to the charges upon which he was convicted in Moscow without a hearing."

### Why Opposition?

"After this Committee was formed, why were such strong efforts made to break it up? Why was the formation of a Commission of Inquiry so strenuously opposed? Why were not those who were most sure of Trotsky's guilt the first to urge its formation? Why, after the Commission had been formed, were determined efforts made, even in advance, to discredit its work by attacking the integrity of its members? Why did those who were committed to believe in the guilt of Trotsky decline to attend the meetings to which they were invited with full rights of cross-examination?"

"Why did they, from Ambassador Troyanovsky down, do their best to create the impression that the hearings were a farce? When did it become a farce in the United States to give a hearing to a man who had been convicted without a hearing?"

In short, why was there a systematic and organized effort made to prevent the investigation which is now successfully taking place? What fears animated those who tried to prevent it and who, when they were not successful, are still doing all they can to discredit the inquiry? What are they afraid of?"

### Liberals Want Facts

"In the case of Tom Mooney in San Francisco and Sacco-Vanzetti in Boston, we got used to hearing reactionaries say that these men were dangerous nuisances anyway, so that it was better to put them out of the way whether or not they were guilty of the things for which they

were tried. I never thought I would live to see the day when professed liberals would resort to a similar argument. I am confident that it is not too late to appeal to some, at least, of these liberals to join the hundreds of other liberals in the inquiry which is attempting to get at facts fairly and squarely."

"To hold Trotsky guilty of the specific charges upon which he was convicted because of his well-known opposition to the present rulers of the USSR is not fair or square. It is even less so because his public record is that of unswerving, constant appeal for support of the Socialist revolution and the Socialist USSR."

### Stolberg Speaks

Benjamin Stolberg, another of the sub-committee, commented on the broad support which was being rallied behind the purposes of the Commission.

"The static noise of pseudo-left-wing criticism has drowned out what seems to me one of the most amazing facts about the Commission of Inquiry into Leon Trotsky's guilt or innocence. This fact is the gradual rallying to the purposes of the Commission by the laborite, democratic, socialist, radical and just plain decent forces of world opinion—just read the world press. Enlightened opinion everywhere is increasingly puzzled and disgusted by the slanderous opposition which our simple efforts to find out the truth about the greatest and most suspicious trials in human history have aroused in certain quarters."

### The Case Of Beals

Suzanne LaFollette, also a member of the Committee, described the incidents surrounding the withdrawal of Carleton Beals from the investigation.

"Mr. Beals has stated in the press that from the first the commission objected to his questions and tried to curtail his freedom of action. There is no record of any such objections or such attempts either in the record of the hearings or in the minutes of our private conferences: for the excellent reason that no commissioner ever tried to interfere with any other commissioner. And the commission wishes to announce that if Mr. Beals will send us any questions he was prevented from asking, we will engage to put them to Mr. Trotsky and get his answers. We extend this same invitation to anyone else who is dissatisfied with the record when it appears."

## Socialist Party Backs Work of Defense Committee

The following statement on the Moscow Trials and the work of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky was adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting last week in Philadelphia:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, confronted with the world wide impact on the working class movement of the first and second Moscow trials and the monstrous charges against old Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union and Leon Trotsky and his followers internationally, charges which have been the basis for widespread and hasty executions and imprisonment of many of the outstanding leaders of the Russian revolution and an international campaign of the entire forces of the Communist Interna-

tional against those whom they tag as Trotskyists, declares the position of the Socialist Party as follows:

(1) The evidence and method of trial used by the ruling clique of the Soviet Union mark the verdict of the court as completely unreliable. The Moscow trials are but two more in the series of political trials which from the first have been condemned by the International Socialist movement as partial or complete frame-ups of political opponents of the Communist Party of the USSR,

I HAVE heard some weird arguments against public ownership in my time. But the weirdest of all is the one that was retailed to me the other day by George Slaff who is giving such a headache to the utility privateers. He was debating a stuffed shirt from the Consolidated Edison of New York, whose rates are among the highest in the country, and had proved without any difficulty that as long as private profit is the motive for rate-making, the consumer will never get a break.

Then up gets the privateer and, in a sonorous voice and in the manner of a high school lad reciting a piece, reads off a paper written for him by one of the hired hands at the Consolidated. The kilowatt lad says that his heart is all with those who believe in public ownership because they are idealists. Impractical, of course, but nevertheless idealists and, like the poor, the idealists must always be with us.

### Believe It or Not

But, my friends, look at history, says old pish-posh. What is the history of public ownership, my friends? It is a history of failure since the time of the Egyptians. The Egyptians, it seems, were among the first to practise public ownership. They had public ownership of the pyramids, in case you have forgotten it. And they had their Nile water-works, etc. And what happened, my friends? They became so prosperous and rich under public ownership as to excite the envy of other nations who pretty soon invaded Egypt and threw out the Pharaohs and now Egypt is a vassal state and all because of public ownership.

I wouldn't have believed such a fantastic speech even on the word of my good friend George Slaff if I hadn't run into just such arguments, though slightly modified, in the course of many debates I have had with the unhappy lads who have to front for the private companies.

You see, the one thing that is strictly forbidden for them to talk about is rates. It was a press agent for a Mid-West utility company writing to another about the coming visit of Carl Thompson of the Public Ownership League to the latter's territory, who advised: "Don't argue rates with this man. Pin the Bolshevik label on him." Incidentally, in sheer disgust over the filthiness of his job, one of these press agents killed himself. But that's another story and there was, unfortunately, no precedent established.

which are traceable directly to the bureaucratic abuse and denial of essential working-class democracy which from the first was a weakness of the Bolshevik Party rule in Russia and thru all the sections of the Communist International. The charges leveled against Leon Trotsky, like those against R. Abramovich, have fallen to the ground whenever the evidence was based upon events beyond the borders of the USSR which could be checked by impartial investigators.

(2) The staging of the trials and the campaign following the trials by the Communist International have done vast harm to the whole idea and movement for Socialism, and have done tragic harm to the unity and solidarity of the international working class and labor movement and are to be especially condemned on this score.

(3) We continue the endorsement of the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky in its aims of securing a complete and impartial investigation of the Moscow trials and the charges against Leon Trotsky and other working class elements in opposition to the Communist Party. The Socialist Party does not, of course, commit itself to the precise findings of the Commission of Inquiry which the American Committee helped initiate.

(4) The effectiveness of those who are genuinely building the labor movement in the United States is not dependent on their opinion on the guilt or innocence of Trotsky. We condemn the attitude of the Communist Party in making this question an important one in all mass organizations.

We call upon all workers not to permit prejudice arising from the Moscow Trials to interfere with their united activity in the class struggle.

# WATER SOCIALISM

By McAlister Coleman

Speaking of publicly-owned water-works, it may surprise a lot of us around New York to learn that there are plenty of American communities that still pay tribute for their water to the privateers and that in most of them water is almost as expensive as gin and not half as much fun.

### Planning in Water

I often wonder why advocates of public ownership don't do more blowing about the magnificent job done by the engineers in charge of New York's water supply. There's planning for you with a vengeance. Genuine Socialist planning, though Heaven knows the engineers have never cracked open a volume of Marx. Three-quarters of New York's water comes down from the Catskills, under the Hudson and thence through great tunnels and small pipes to our faucets. Now the engineers employed by the Board of Water Supply figured, some time back, that by 1945 even the billion gallons that we New Yorkers daily gurgle would be insufficient to meet our needs. So they went to work on a new system—the Delaware system. This contemplates an 85 mile water tunnel, running in one stretch 2,000 feet under the Shawangunk Mountains in Ulster County.

It cost a million dollars to make the plans for the Delaware system. Borings had to be made every 500 feet along the mighty march of the tunnel, so as to be sure the roof above would be strong enough. In going under the Hudson, they rely on a rock roof five hundred feet below the river bed.

Have you heard anything about political graft and bureaucracy in connection with this titan project? You have not. And yet water costs each citizen of New York just about one cent a day for all he can drink. I have been in privately-owned water communities where the natives scowled at you if you dared drink more than a glass.

I realize that all this is what our revolutionary friends call "reform" Socialism. But after all, even revolutionists have to drink water, and it might encourage them to know that under social planning and ownership, one of the greatest engineering enterprises in the world serves more than six million people a day with cheap and abundant water.

Excuse me now. All this has made me thirsty. I'm going to get a drink—of publicly-owned water.

## Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

The May Day demonstration in New York was unusual in a great many respects, but the most interesting to your cooperative observer was the fact that for the first time a number of cooperatives were formally represented in the line of march. Sandwiched in between the red bunting of working class organizations were the green pine trees of cooperation. It was indeed a welcome sight even though the representation was comparatively small. It is, however, a beginning.

Among the organizations participating were the Morning Heights, Greenwich Village and Crotona Consumers Clubs; Newark Consumers Cooperative League; Industrial Arts Cooperative; Manhattan Consumers Cooperation Federation; Bronx Cooperative Federation; Cooperative Distributors and Consumers Union.

### Hospital Coops

I have before me two communications. One is the Hospital Service News of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, (three cents a day for hospital care) and the second is an announcement of the Cooperative Health Association Conference, sponsored by a group of cooperative organizations in New York City.

In the first, the Hospital Service News reports in its income statement for the year 1936, receipts of over \$1,500,000 and expenditures of approximately \$1,100,000, leaving a net income of over \$400,000. A close examination of their statement, however, reveals that over \$330,000 which was invested in stocks and bonds is listed as a disbursement included in the expenditures. The profit made by the service is therefore well over \$700,000, so that the actual cost of the hos-

pitalization plan, even including overhead expenses which are quite sizeable, is approximately 50 per cent of the amount charged.

Against this the Cooperative Health Association has advanced a service which is more complete. It too has a hospitalization service plan at a cost of two cents a day instead of three cents and judging from the financial statement of the Associated Hospital Service, two cents a day will more than pay for the cost of the service.

The Cooperative Health Association, however, is offering additional services. There will be a general practitioners medical service at a cost of \$1.00 monthly per person which will provide calls at the members home or the doctors office for diagnosis or treatment whichever is desired or required and a thorough annual examination. There is also a physicians and surgeons medical service at \$2.00 monthly which includes the services of a large staff of specialists (surgeons, obstetricians, pediatricians, Laboratory and X-ray specialists, etc.).

A comparison of the two statements, one of which is privately controlled and the other cooperatively controlled, speaks volumes in favor of the cooperative way of doing things. Information concerning the Cooperative Health Association may be obtained from the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine of the Cooperative League, 167 West 12 Street, New York City.

# Terror Under the Palm Trees

By AARON LEVENTEIN

When Joseph Shoemaker's blackened body was carried to its grave from a Tampa hospital, America learned that the Ku Klux Klan was still alive. Now, more than a year and a half after the brutal murder, the power of the Klan still makes itself felt, not merely under cover of the night in the secluded sub-tropical groves of Florida but in the broad daylight of the judicial system.

The eleven murderers—members of the Klan and of the Tampa police force—still walk the streets of their city, with an indictment hanging over their heads but with no fear that they will ever be compelled to stand before a jury. They are protected by the court itself.

The power of the Klan is obvious. Though men talk of its outrages only in whispers, it now holds its demonstrations in public. It was only a few weeks ago that the City of Tampa, through its mayor, granted the terrorists permission to hold a public meeting on city property and hundreds gathered in full masked regalia.

Though the criminal laws of the state make it an offense to appear disguised in public with intent to intimidate, public officials connived in the holding of the lawless meeting. Rumors are rife at the moment that emboldened by its previous success the Klan is preparing to hold another demonstration.

The public membership drive is on.

## KLAN REACHES EVERYWHERE

A few weeks ago, together with Frank McCallister, Southern secretary of the Workers' Defense League, I interviewed a prominent Republican lawyer in Florida, a former candidate for governor. He lives in the heart of the citrus district, where workers are exploited in the fragrant atmosphere of the orange-blossoms.

He has represented the wealthy growers in many of their legal battles; but on one occasion he himself was made the target of Klan hostility because he undertook to appear in court in behalf of a man Klan victim. Because of his willingness to act where the district attorney refused to prosecute the criminals, a fiery cross was burned on his lawn, and anonymous threats of lynching were sent to him. His statement, published in the local newspapers, that any Klansman who approached his home would be shot on sight, resulted in his escaping further molestation.

Conservative though he is, he has become alarmed by the tremendous increase in the numbers and the activities of the Klan, which are now being directed largely at radicals and labor organizers. From his experience as attorney for the orange growers, he knows of his own knowledge that the KKK is being nurtured and financed by the employers who fear the coming of unionism to the orange groves.

It was only a short time ago that Frank Norman, who attempted to organize the citrus workers, was abducted and never heard from again.

"A few days before Norman disappeared," he said, "I was at the home of a friend who asked me if I had a gun that I could lend him. The boys were out to get the organizer and he wanted to be in on the party."

## REPORTER FORCED TO LEAVE TAMPA

The disappearance of Norman aroused interest second only to that which followed the murder of Joseph Shoemaker for his efforts to fight the corrupt political ring in Tampa. A newspaperman who undertook to investigate the unionist's abduction dis-

covered who the guilty men were, whose automobile was used to remove the body and where the car had been taken to wash away the blood-stains. His futile effort to obtain grand jury action resulted only in his being compelled to leave the city and seek employment elsewhere.

Students of Klan activity in the South have come to the conclusion that the labor movement, as it continues its activities in meeting the increasing industrialization of that section, will have to come to grips with this organized terror. For the Klan, while retaining its old form, has now acquired a new objective.

Originally organized after the Civil War to combat the carpet-baggers of the North and to terrorize the emancipated Negroes, the Klan resorted to threats and disguises to obtain results purely through terror. It did not find it necessary in most cases, to use force; the threat was enough. Eventually as reconstruction passed through its initial stages and the war-days receded in memory, it dwindled.

Shortly after the war, it was revived, reconsecrating itself to the sinister purpose of persecuting Negroes, Jews and Catholics. The tar-pot and flogging constituted the weapons of the organization, though murders were rare. For some three years, it flourished, but under a barrage of newspaper publicity it declined again.

## KLAN REVIVED TO FIGHT LABOR

The third and most dangerous period of the Klan is on us

## The White Terror



A picture taken at the time of the Memorial Day parade of the Klan in Atlanta, Georgia. This week's story in the CALL, by Aaron Levenstein, portrays the white terror that still rules portions of the South.

now. For the revival of the trade union movement, following the agonies of workers through the past few years, induced the employers of the South to recognize the new use to which the Klan could be put. While still speaking of building a "Protestant America," the kleagles have been organized to drive out the "agitators"—union organizers and radicals.

But the arsenal of the Klan—

though still including the anonymous threat, the tar-pot, the flogging—now consists of actual murder. One has but to make inquiries about the lawlessness of the Klan and the reply comes back almost mechanically, in hushed tones: "Stay away from that business! They'll kill you!"

One Florida official, whose public duties have led him to acquire direct, personal evidence of a string of Klan murders, continued to repeat when inter-

viewed: "Don't mess with those fellows! They're maniacs They'll kill you!"

The nation has not yet had its quota of Klan murders. We seem to be only at the beginning of this new reign of terror. Unionism is coming to the South as surely as it has come to the North. But the struggles that have marked unionization drives in the North will seem like peaceful folk-dances on the green, compared with the bloodshed that lies ahead in the South.

## LABOR WILL HAVE TO FIGHT

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee will win its victory only at a price of human sacrifice demanded by Southern employers. In Florida, in particular, the announcement by the State Federation of Labor that it is beginning a drive for the organization of the citrus workers means the beginning of a battle that will stain the lovely landscape red with blood.

That is why labor forces must begin at once to rip the Klan mask from the faces of the employers. In the Shoemaker case, it is common knowledge that the defense fund for the indicted Tampa Klansmen was provided by the manufacturers in the cigar industry. Due to Klan control of the municipal government of Tampa and the state judiciary, the eleven criminals—who alternate between police uniforms and Klan robes—are not compelled to stand trial—even though more than sixteen months have passed since the brutal flogging murder.

Success in bringing the Klan thugs to trial and their conviction will be the most serious setback the Klan could suffer at this time. Letters of protest to the governor of the State (Fred P. Cone, Tallahassee, Fla.) and the demand that a new judge be appointed to set a date for the trial, will prove effective. Friends of the southern labor movement must help in this hour of need.

## WORKERS EDUCATION

MEXICO City.—The Workers' University of Mexico will hold a 6-week summer session, opening July 5, with many courses given in English and dealing with social and political changes in Mexico. Shorter courses also are offered. General offices of the university are at Rosales 24-26-Mexico, D. F.

Britain has worked against a workers' revolution. Despite all of its sabotage of the struggle against Franco, Britain fears that Franco will be defeated and that the Loyalist government will pass over into workers' hands.

### Against Whom?

Against whom will Britain intervene?

Against the workers who want the factories, who are refusing to surrender the railroads and the communications; against the possibility of a Socialist state rising in Spain.

But Britain never acts alone! Britain is the world's greatest diplomat. Britain wants French and Soviet support in its intervention. Britain wants trade union and reformer support in its intervention. So Britain describes a new international, distasteful alike to the trade union bureaucracy, the capitalist class and the Soviet Union.

The die is cast! Once more, Great Britain—as in the days of allied intervention against the Soviet Union—prepares to lead the forces of international reaction against an impending workers' revolution in a country of capitalistism.

# Augur Prepares for a British Intervention into Spain's War

By Gus Tyler,

Once more Augur speaks, this time on the world revolution. Or rather, he writes on the British plan to suppress the world revolution, beginning with the Spanish revolution. He writes, as usual, in the New York Times (May 6).

Who is this Augur?

Those who follow international events know Augur to be the voice of the British foreign office. When Augur "supposes," we know that it is Britain who "proposes."

What role does Augur play?

Voice of Britain

During the last year, Augur, speaking with the authority of British diplomacy, through the New York Times, has been acting as the international theoretician of the capitalist class. He lays down the "line." When Augur writes, he does so not only for Britain but to influence the democratic capitalist powers of the world to follow the British lion.

And, now, what is Augur's latest line on international events?

There is a new revolutionary international movement growing up, says Augur. And "henceforth observers of international politics must reckon with the existence of this new factor which has been emerging for some time and now begins to assume a definite shape."

Augur is not particular about what he calls this international. He calls it in the article, by his

own choice, the "free international." But others refer to it, he tells us, as Trotskyite, as Fourth International, etc. Augur knows one thing, however: This international is very revolutionary. Although its exact form is shrouded in mystery in Augur's article and its existence tenuous, its purpose is clear: a world revolution.

Says Augur

This movement makes trouble everywhere.

In Russia—"the Moscow Trials represent an attempt to root out the extremists."

In France—"Even a cursory examination of the trends of social movements in France shows to what extent the official leaders are losing control of the masses. Hidden forces are busy provoking a violent expansion of the class warfare beyond the limits, set by the acknowledge chiefs."

"Even in Great Britain the influence of these new forces is definitely traceable in recent labor disturbances."

This movement is tied up with a growing Anarchist movement, we are told. "Another point worth inquiry is the connection between the Free International and the an-

archist movement which is spreading from Spain to France."

Its purpose, Augur relates, is to wait for the "catastrophe of a new war in the hope of reaping a success similar to Lenin's achievement."

The crowning point of Augur's article—and the real point for the moment—is his description of Spain as the source of financial power behind the new international. It appears, by some very much unexplained method, that "partisans of the Free International" got a hold of sums hidden by the Spanish Government, and that these partisans "took advantage of that arrangement cleverly to utilize large amounts to finance activities having nothing in common with Spanish interests and contrary to the interests of Moscow."

Why?

Now what is the reason for this amazing document by Augur?

This document comes just at the time of civil strife between the Spanish Anarchists and the Spanish Government. It comes simultaneously with the dispatch of the British cruiser Despatch and the Destroyer Hostile to Catalonia as a "precautionary measure."

This document is the international diplomatic preparation for any moves Britain need make to intervene in Spain for the purpose of stamping out a workers' revolution.

Ever since the civil war in Spain,

# SOCIALISM ALONE CAN UNITE THE FIGHT AGAINST FRANCO

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, U.S.A., at its meeting in Philadelphia last week adopted the following resolution on Spain in accordance with the instruction of the National Convention of the Party.

The Socialist Party of the United States calls upon the workers of America and of all countries to rally to the support of the anti-Fascist fighters in Spain, who under the Caballero government, the trade unions and working class parties, have been waging a heroic defense, under heavy odds, against the feudal-Fascist rebellion.

This struggle of the Spanish workers is of concern not only to Spain, but to the entire international working class. A victory for Fascism in Spain would open the sluice gates for world reaction. It would be a signal for a wave of suppression against the workers in all countries, and would make more imminent the threatening world war.

The forces of capitalist reaction throughout the world have rallied in this struggle to the side of the Spanish rebels. The forces of the working class have been rallying to their comrades, the workers and peasants of Spain.

## Struggle For Socialism

While this conflict in Spain may appear superficially as a clash between democracy and capitalist Fascism, it is in fact a struggle between a declining capitalism, rapidly developing into Fascism, and a Socialist society.

It was the Spanish workers who compelled the government to take vigorous action against the Fascists when the conspiracy first broke out in July, 1936. Into an anti-Fascist unity have come the Socialist Party of Spain, the Communist Party, the Anarchists, and the two powerful federations of trade unions; while along with them have been fighting substantial bodies of anti-Fascists Catholics and the lower bourgeoisie.

During the period of this revolt, the capitalist powers have carried through a policy which has directly aided Fascism. Italy and Germany have participated in an actual invasion, contrary to capitalist international law and the principles of international decency to which they have repeatedly given lip service.

Great Britain, through its vassal, Portugal, has actively aided the Rebel cause; it has blocked or sabotaged every effort of the Loyalist Government, in accord with established international practice, to arm itself and to crush the Fascists. The government of France, despite the fact that it rests upon the Socialist and Communist Parties which are in sympathy with the legitimate Spanish government, has followed the demands of the Radical Socialists in the Popular Front for a policy of collaboration with the British Tories.

Especially deserving of condemnation is the Administration at Washington, which under the guise of a false neutrality, has allowed the free shipment of war materials to Italy and Germany while blocking arms shipments to Spain and even attempting for a time to prevent the sending of food and medical aid to the Spanish people.

From such an attitude on the part of outside governments has come the encouragement to the Spanish Rebels which is responsible for converting an otherwise easily crushed rebellion into a devastating war.

## For Workers' Solidarity

The answer to such international reaction must be the intensification of international working class solidarity, which must become the practice of the

workers, political parties and the trade unions if further international aggression is to be prevented. Nor will the initiating of such aggression necessarily be confined to Fascist countries; the workers in democratic capitalist countries must be on guard against such action by their governments.

The labor movement of Spain, under the guidance of Francisco Largo Caballero, Social-

impelled by the conscious aspirations of the workers, led by their revolutionary parties. All Socialists, therefore, while reserving the right to criticize the present government to the extent that it fails to press for a thorough-going program of Socialism, must give the government unstinting and effective support.

We will give our encouragement to a program for Spain based on the realization that the successful conclusion of the present conflict and the establishment of a Socialist Spain depend upon the progressive establishment of committees of workers, peasants, and militiamen and the eventual transformation of such bodies into a workers government; upon workers' control of production and the collectivization of the important industrial plants; upon the systematic turning of land over to the peasantry; upon the freeing of Spanish colonies; and upon the granting of autonomy to national minorities within the framework of the federal structure.

The workers and peasants, and even large sections of the middle class, can be won to support of the present struggle, as well as to the establishment of a new social order, not on the basis of the status quo or the restoration of a discredited "democracy" but on the basis of a new life for the masses on a Socialist foundation.

In the last analysis, effective aid for Spain must come from the workers of all countries and not from governments. Even the Soviet Union, which with Mexico has been conspicuous among governments for invaluable assistance to the Loyalist forces, has felt obliged to sign the non-intervention pact, tolerate the setting up of a blockade, while the Communists, subordinating Spanish policy to Soviet foreign diplomacy, have sought to limit the struggle to one for the preservation of bourgeois democracy.

## For Anti-Fascist Unity

Since it is obvious and indisputable that victory depends upon labor unity, the Socialist Party looks with apprehension at the recent events indicating division in the ranks of the workers. We are firmly opposed to insurrections against the government over differences of policy in this period of civil war. We are likewise opposed to repressive methods by the government against any working class organization which is fighting loyally to defeat the Fascist foe.

We call for independent proletarian assistance to Spain in such form as the Debs volunteers, the Garibaldi Battalion, the Abraham Lincoln column, the International Brigade; the collections of food, clothing, medical supplies and funds; the sending of doctors, nurses, and technical experts. We will continue our work through the North American Committee for Spanish Democracy and for the relief of the Basque refugees.

But all aid, for Spain from workers and sympathetic middle class elements alike must be promoted and coordinated on an international scale. We therefore call upon the Socialist and Communist Internationals, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and all independent working class organizations to convoke at the earliest possible date a thoroughly representative International Labor Congress for Aid to Spain to mobilize the workers of the world in the task of defeating Spanish Fascism.

Only the international proletariat can defeat the international legions of Fascism.

## North American Committee And the Socialist Party

The following is the relationship of the Socialist Party to the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as laid down by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party:

In conformity with the previous resolution of the NEC of the Socialist Party, we continue our support of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy as a united front activity on behalf of the Spanish anti-Fascist forces.

In accordance with the principles of united front activity, we direct our party members to refrain from all attacks upon the Spanish Government or any of the other anti-Fascist forces fighting Franco and to insist that the speakers representing other elements in the North American Committee do the same, provided, however, that our speakers shall have the right to explain the Socialist position on Spain within the limits of the united front.

We direct our locals where they have not already done so to undertake to set up a local organization of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy where no such local organization now exists and to cooperate more energetically where such a local organization is in existence.

Nothing in this resolution shall prevent independent Socialist Party activity on behalf of Spain in all localities where such independent activity is feasible and likely to be effective.

ist and trade union leader, took upon itself the responsibilities of government after liberal-conservative elements had failed to sustain a vigorous defense. Thus the world's working class cannot consider the present government, primarily dominated by labor elements, and not resting on the old state apparatus, as a bourgeois regime.

It came to power, however, not only under the handicap of rebellion which grew in the first place out of weakness and indecision on the part of the governments immediately preceding, but through a long series of failures by previous Republican regimes to divide the land, eliminate reactionary leaders from the armed forces, give freedom to the Moors, and destroy the power of the feudal church functionaries in politics, in education, and in the capitalist operation of industry.

The Caballero government faces the task, as a provisional revolutionary regime, not only of conducting a unified defense, but of consolidating the elementary gains already made by the workers in the direction of Socialization, and laying the foundations of a Cooperative Commonwealth. The Fascist attack was answered by a spontaneous demand of the long oppressed toilers for greater control of their economic life. They proceeded to occupy certain areas of land and some of the factories, which they operated without profit, with the full consent of the government.

But the complete fulfillment of Socialist purpose does not come automatically. It must be

## Penn. Democrats Deny Democracy

By PAUL COTTON

Vigorous protest has been made by the state executive committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania against a bill introduced in the State Legislature, said to have Administration approval, to keep minority parties off the ballot.

The Democratic party, in control of the State for the first time in 40 years is using its opportunity to suppress minority parties. The bill will require the deposit of a prohibitive sum of

money for each candidate running for office.

Candidates for the U. S. Senate would have to put up \$1,000 and for Congress \$500, the money to be forfeited if the party fails to receive two per cent of the vote cast for the elected candidate, or five per cent of the vote in a district within the state.

To discourage minority party activity further, it is proposed that nominations can only be provided by the minority parties by nominating petitions with one-half of one per cent of the total vote of the elected candidate required to sign them for the State at large, and two per cent in the districts within the State.

## May Day Victory Rally Held by 3000 Workers

Three thousand industrial unionists came from the shops and mines and mills of the Allegheny Valley this May Day to hold a colorful victory parade and mass meeting in Tarentum, Pennsylvania.

Stronghold of steel, glass, coal and aluminum, the Valley was once known as the "Black Valley" for unionism. Now it is nearly 100 per cent organized, under the banner of industrial unionism. Phillip Clowes, Valley director of the CIO, Mike Petrak, steel organizer, Ted Settlemyer and Ferd Bindel of the Glass Work-

ers were among the speakers.

Two members of the Socialist Party held prominent places on the list of speakers. They were Mick Zonarick, 29-year-old international president of the Aluminum Workers of America, and Lavis, Conn, Party organizer for Allegheny County.

## TWOC GROWS

NTW YORK (FP) — Seventy thousand workers and 136 firms are under Textile Workers Organizing Committee contracts, Chairman Sidney Hillman announces. The Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala., is the first southern firm to sign with the TWOC.

## HOSPITALS FOR SPAIN

Plans for two more American hospitals in Spain have been cabled by Dr. Edward Barsky, head of the American hospitals in Spain, to Dr. William J. Crookston, executive secretary of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. Dr. Barsky announced completion of the second 550-bed base hospital.

Does Your Neighbor Read the CALL?

# NEC Maps Campaign To Push The CALL

By JOHN NEWTON THURBER

In what was regarded as being the most serious and important part of the three-day session of the National Executive Committee at its meeting in Philadelphia last week-end, the duties and responsibilities of the party in the operation of the CALL were considered.

Members of the NEC emphasized the importance of giving the CALL a more firm national basis during the discussion, calling attention to the relation between the welfare of the CALL and the welfare of the party and the strength of the Socialist movement in America.

This was the first session of the NEC after the one immediately following the national convention, where the CALL was made the official organ of the party and its ownership and management was assumed by the party organization.

### Discuss Report

A serious discussion was indulged in by the officials of the party and the representatives of the CALL. Both editorial and business policies were scrutinized. A full report on the business situation of the CALL was presented to the members of the NEC.

The NEC voted that the CALL should move to Chicago. The summary of our financial situation is such that it was recognized that the move cannot be made until the party organization comes firmly behind the CALL. It was left to the National Action Committee to determine when it will be possible to move the CALL to the National Headquarters.

The answer to this lies with the party. When the party branches and members make it financially possible the CALL will

be written and published from the National Office.

In analysing the business situation of the CALL, which in this connection is close to its political situation, three main means of increasing party support of the CALL were discussed as immediately necessary.

### Increase Bundles

Party branches are called on to increase their bundle orders. These have not been kept up as they should, and distribution of CALLS in unions and factories has fallen down. Party members and party branches are called on by the NEC to take up the matter of a CALL bundle for weekly sales and distribution immediately. (Prices for CALLS in bundles of 10 or more are: 10 to 50, 2½ cents a copy; 50 to 300, 2 cents a copy; 300 to 1,000 1½ cents a copy and above 1,000, 1¼ cents each. Cash should be sent in advance.)

The NEC heard with approval the report that the National Action Committee has launched a two month's intensive nationwide subscription drive. Each branch has been assigned a quota of 10 subscriptions each, which are to be secured from persons who are not now CALL readers. Prizes are being offered to branches which exceed their quotas.

Although the subscription list of the CALL has grown steadily since the foundation of the Call, it is now necessary, since the paper is now the official organ of the party, that its subscription list be extended in every

## To Celebrate 'Stimme' Second Anniversary

The second anniversary of the Socialistiche Stimme, official organ of the Jewish Socialist Central Bureau, will be celebrated at a dinner in New York on May 22, at Slud's Restaurant, 95 Second Avenue.

Tickets will be only 85 cents. All reservations must be made not later than May 19 at 21 East 17th Street, New York.

part of the country through the intensive activity of every party member.

### Drive Important

During the first four months of 1937 the Drive for \$10,000 has been an important item in keeping the CALL in operation. While it had been hoped that this drive would bring in additional funds which would allow total retirement of outstanding indebtedness, this has not proven to be the case. We have retired much indebtedness, including commercial debts and bank loans in part, but the chief portion of the income from the fund drive has gone directly into week by week operation of the paper. Every comrade who has available funds and each branch which can do so, is called on to make some effort to support the CALL's Drive for \$10,000. Branches are called on to arrange social affairs for the benefit of the CALL in the near future.

These three items are for the immediate attention of the entire party membership. Every branch should take up the three matters—bundles, subscriptions and fund drive—at the next and at each ensuing meeting. The Socialist CALL should be made a regular item on the order of business of each branch.

### Plan Subsidy

The NEC is working on plans to provide a subsidy for the party press, including both the American Socialist Monthly and the CALL, which will be taken from the dues system on a per capita basis. This will not provide adequate support for the operation of the CALL. It will

## CALL Drive for \$10,000 Pushes Toward \$3,000 Mark

Statistics for the week for the CALL Drive are: Reported last week: \$2,798.81; Donated this week: \$116.00; Total thus far: \$2,914.81; Must be raised, \$10,000.

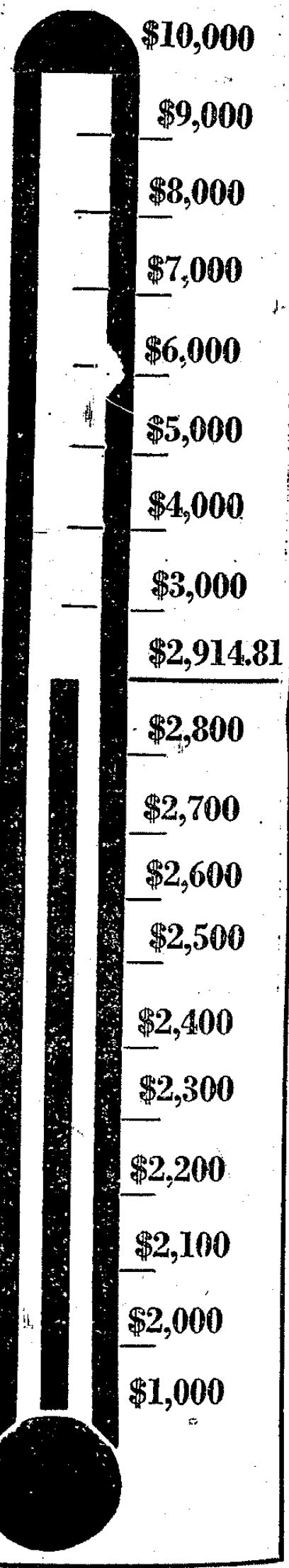
The principal donation was a check from Sam S. De Witt of New York for \$100.

The report on the donations this week from various states and cities and their standing in the drive follows:

State or District	Quota	This Week	Total	Pct
Calif. ...	\$150	50	178.75	112.5
Boston ..	300	.....	187.00	62.3
N. Y. C. ...	2,600	115.00	1,471.20	56.5
Detroit ..	150	.....	67.72	45.1
Oregon ..	50	.....	22.00	43.3
New Mex. ...	30	.....	13.00	43.3
N. Y. S. ...	400	.....	169.34	42.3
Pitts. ...	200	.....	80.00	40.
Cleve. ...	150	.....	51.45	34.3
N. Hamp. ...	35	56	12.00	34.3
Mo. ....	250	.....	81.50	32.6
Va. ....	25	.....	7.50	30.
Ill. ....	300	.....	86.00	28.6
Maine ..	40	.....	10.00	25.
Kan. ....	50	.....	12.00	24.
Ohio ...	150	.....	34.25	22.8
N. J. ....	400	.....	86.81	21.7
Md. ....	100	.....	18.00	18.
Texas ...	30	.....	5.00	16.6
Penna. ...	300	.....	46.45	15.4
Idaho ...	30	.....	4.50	15.
Ind. ....	100	.....	12.50	12.5
Ky. ....	50	.....	6.00	12.
Fla. ....	40	.....	4.50	11.2
Conn. ...	600	.....	66.09	11.
D. C. ...	125	.....	13.00	10.4
Nev. ....	10	.....	1.00	10.

Tenn. ...	30	.....	3.00	10.	
Phila. ...	400	.....	39.85	9.9	
Iowa ...	50	.....	4.50	9.	
Colo. ...	50	.....	4.00	8.	
Mass. ...	400	.....	28.50	7.1	
Dela. ....	15	.....	1.00	6.7	
Chicago ..	400	.....	22.60	5.8	
Ariz. ....	40	.....	2.00	5.	
Read. ...	300	.....	14.55	4.8	
Mont. ...	50	.....	2.25	4.5	
W. Va. ...	35	.....	1.50	4.3	
N. C. ...	20	.....	.75	3.7	
Wisc. ...	800	.....	29.00	3.6	
Ark. ....	30	.....	1.00	3.3	
La. ....	30	.....	4.50	3.2	
Mich. ...	150	.....	4.50	3.2	
Okla. ...	40	.....	1.00	2.5	
Minn. ...	250	.....	5.50	2.2	
Wash. ...	75	.....	.75	1.	
			116.00	2,914.81	29.1

## \$10,000 For The CALL



only be an aid. It will not provide that steady extension of Socialist influence which must be pushed each day by party members and sympathizers throughout the country, always active in getting new readers for the Socialist press.

Larger and larger bundle orders and more and more new subscribers must be secured if the party and its press is to grow! For the first time since the establishment of the Socialist Party it now has its own paper and is responsible for its management. Party members have a duty in extending the party press and its influence under this new arrangement.

Assistant labor secretary for the East, Brendan Sexton.

### On Spain

The National Executive Committee, which was empowered by the convention to adopt a resolution on Spain, carried a statement giving the government of Spain material, moral and military support against the Fascists in Spain, while reserving the right to criticize the government to the extent that it fails to carry forward its struggle against the Fascists on a Socialist basis. While opposing any armed insurrection against the Spanish Government while the civil war continues, the party likewise condemned any suppression of elements which were fighting against Franco.

Sitting on the NEC were Devere Allen of Connecticut; Max Raskin of Wisconsin; Alfred Lewis and Albert Sprague Coolidge of Massachusetts; Roy Burt, Frank Trager, and Art McDowell of Illinois; Max Delson, Jack Altman and Gus Tyler of New York; David Felix and Charles Sandwick of Pennsylvania.

### Report Growth

The reports of the National Secretary and National Labor Secretary showed important Socialist gains, especially in the basic industries and the CIO organization drive. Socialists across the country are playing important parts as militant leaders in the rising trade union movement.

An overhauling of hitherto defunct states will be made by the National Office.

It was decided to move the CALL to Chicago, pending a date to be set by the National Action Committee.

## Party 5-Point Attack Against Reaction in U.S.

(Continued from Page One)  
as a divisive issue in the class struggle.

The machinery of the Socialist Party was more carefully constructed, in line with the Convention Decisions.

### Zam Edit Monthly

The American Socialist Monthly is, hereafter, to contain two sections: the first, containing the party's stand on basic theoretical questions; the second, containing material dealing with controversial matters in the Socialist Party, allowing full and adequate space to all tendencies of importance within the party. Herbert Zam was elected editor.

A National Action Committee was elected to sit in Chicago. This Committee is composed of Roy Burt, National Secretary; Frank Trager, Labor Secretary; Max Raskin, Maynard Kreuger, Art McDowell, Anton Garden, and Gus Tyler, Editor of the CALL.

### Burt Org. Sec'y.

Frank Trager, who was re-elected National Labor Secretary, and Gus Tyler, who was re-elected editor of the CALL, hold their positions ex officio, as does Roy Burt. Organization secretaryship was given to the National Secretary, Burt.

A Labor Committee of prominent and active trade unionists was set up nationally. An Eastern sub-committee is to be set up, at whose head will be an as-

## PUBLIC STRIKES AGAINST HIGHER PRICES

Compels 5th Ave. Mfr of Men's Fine Clothing to Unload \$250,000 Stock at 1/3 to 1/2 Off Regular Prices

A nationally famous manufacturer of men's quality clothing, who purchased a tremendous stock of fine domestic and imported woollens in anticipation of advances in labor and material costs, has been compelled to reduce prices drastically in order to meet the public's demand for lower prices. His entire \$250,000 stock of quality suits and topcoats must now be sold at 1/3 to 1/2 off the regular price in order to clear his racks and meet fast accumulating obligations to his mills. Therefore, disregarding former prices, costs and mark-ups, the entire line must be disposed of at prices that will invite public buying. This sensational sale will be opened to the public, beginning today, at the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., occupying the entire ground floor premises at 91-93 Fifth Ave., near 17th St., a reputable merchant who for the past 32 years has sold and manufactured clothing of the better kind.

Every garment will be sold and represented as this season's—no job lots, old styles, samples or shop-worn merchandise. Every purchaser will be guaranteed 100% satisfaction or his money will be refunded without any red tape whatever. The company's entire stock will be open for in-

spection, and no high-pressure selling will be tolerated. The quality, workmanship and richness of these values, originally made to sell to \$60 and now \$19.75, \$24.75, \$28.50 and \$32.50 (none higher), are their own salesmen. If they cannot convince you, nothing else can.

Included in this stock at the Ted Brooks Clothing Co., at 91-93 Fifth Ave., near 17th St., are such fine fabrics as imported Galashiel homespuns, shetlands, chevots, serges, flannels, gabardines, angoras, camel's hair and imported hand-woven, homespun Harris Tweeds in greys, blues, browns, tans, plaids and mixtures in business, drape, sports and conservative models. Sizes from 34 short to 50 extra long stout. They represent the fine woollens from such mills as Hockanum, Botany, Greenwich, Princeton and Montrose.

Here is an opportunity every man at least should investigate. No one is obligated to buy. Come in, look around. Slip into a suit or topcoat. If you like it, extra salesmen, fitters and tailors will see that your satisfaction is complete.

Remember the name is Ted Brooks Clothing Co. The address: 91-93 Fifth Ave., near 17th St. Business hours are to 8 P.M. daily—9 P.M. Saturday.



# With The Party

## COLORADO

Ten new members enrolled by Local Denver at the first meeting following the recent convention, and ten more applications received. All of the ten who have been admitted are active workers in the Workers Alliance.

## INDIANA

The special state convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana will be held at Indianapolis on Saturday and Sunday, May 22 and 23. Roy E. Burt, national executive secretary, will be a speaker at the convention.

## MARYLAND

There will be a special state convention on June 13. Charles Bernstein has been elected new state organizer.

Public speaking and economics classes are being held Sunday and Wednesday evening at the headquarters of Local Baltimore.

Gus Tyler, editor of the CALL, spoke in Baltimore on Thursday, May 13, addressing a meeting of the American Student Union at Goucher College, a meeting under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League in the afternoon and a meeting under Socialist Party auspices at night.

## NEW YORK

Joel Seidman of Brookwood Labor College will speak on "Sit-Down" at 237 S. 4 St., Brooklyn. Auspices, 10 St., Kings YPSL. Dancing and refreshments after the lecture.

Come to the Coronation Party and get crowned for the Cause (rent for headquarters) May 15, 1667 Grand Ave., Apt. 1H, Bronx.

## SUB-LET

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED THREE-ROOM APARTMENT June 1 to October 1 In Knickerbocker Village NEW YORK CITY Inquire at Call, 21 E. 17th St.

## SAVE

Saturday, May 15 for Spring Dance and Entertainment

## PREMIER PALACE

Sutter and Hinsdale, Brooklyn

Dist. Council of S. P. and Y. P. S. L. Benefit for the Call

--- Symposium ---

## The Woman's Charter

Bill of Rights for Women - Speakers -

## Mary Van Kleeck

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Marion Cuthbert - Clarina Michelson - Mary L. McGorky - Elizabeth Kenny

Margaret I. Lamont

Chairman

Auspices

## The Woman Today

112 E. 19th Street Thursday, May 20th, 8 P.M. Labor Stage, 106 W. 29th St. Tickets: 25c-35c-55c-\$1.00

John Lewine speaks on Wagner Act and Labor's Purge," at the Borough Park Branch, 4914 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn, May 14.

John Thurber speaks on Spain at the Lower East Side Forum, 31 Second Ave., May 14.

Robert Delson speaks on "New Organization and Structure of the Socialist Party at the 8 A.D., Bronx, 7 W. Burnside Ave., May 19.

Max Schactman speaks on "The Trotsky Hearings" at the 12 A.D., Manhattan, 615 Second Ave., May 20.

Hill Billy Nite Dance Sat., May 15 at 7 W. Burnside Avenue Bronx. Auspices: Bronx Section 1, YPSL.

## OHIO

Nelson G. Meagley, newly elected state secretary, is now touring the locals of the state. It was recently announced that his place as state secretary of the Workers Alliance has been filled by the election of Lee Morgan, Cincinnati comrade. Morgan will perform his duties as secretary of the WAA from Cleveland headquarters.

Local Akron held a successful meeting for Mrs. Genora Johnson Sat., May 8. This was the first in a series of meetings to be sponsored by the branch. The second will be held May 18, at which Albert Goldman, defense counsel for Leon Trotsky in the preliminary hearings in Mexico held by the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky, will speak. His subject will be "Behind The Moscow Trials—Is Trotsky or Stalin Guilty?"

## PENNSYLVANIA

The State Convention will be held at Allentown, Sat. and Sun., May 22 and 23. One of the important duties of this convention will be the reorganization of the State in accordance with the decisions of the national convention.

An active county committee has been organized by the Socialists of Allegheny County. The following officers were elected:

County chairman, Leopold Somlo, East Pittsburgh Branch; Labor-organizational secretary, Milton Weisberg, Greater Pittsburgh Branch; County secretary, Harold Paull, Greater Pittsburgh Branch; Treasurer, Rae Siegel, 3 Ward Jewish Branch. Between meetings of the county committee and administrative committee of three will function. Organizer Lewis Conn reports active work in Hazelwood and Tarentum and immediate prospects of a new branch in Hazelwood.

Orchard 4-4076

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# Thomas Writes Impressions On His European Travels

(Continued on Page Two)

Council. At least it refused to expel the Left Wing.

## A GLANCE BACK AT ENGLAND

The continentals regard Chamberlain's budget as rather Socialist, and so it is in comparison with the standard set by the British Labor Government! Nevertheless I am glad to see that the Labor Party is making some trenchant criticisms of it.

Certainly it does not go far enough in taxing the excess profits of armament; it is an unbalanced budget; and considerably more than half of every pound taken in taxation will go to paying for past and prospective wars—even with the debt to the United States left out! Education only comes in for about a shilling and twopence per pound; housing five pence; and all of what we call the social services combined around two shillings—a little less, if I remember the figures correctly. That's the price Britain pays for a world that can't or won't get rid of war.

By the way, I saw something of a campaign for the seat in Parliament left vacant by the death of Austin Chamberlain in Birmingham. Birmingham is a city which has gone in very successfully for a high degree of what we call municipal Socialism, quite largely under the leadership of the same Chamberlain family which has been so imperialistic and Tory in national affairs. Labor is making a hard fight for the seat and a Labor victory would be very important, but I should have liked to see the campaign more aggressively Socialist.

I'm afraid the CALL gave a slightly inaccurate and too flamboyant picture of my reception by British labor! That reception was, however, very kind and hospitable. I spoke formally in Bristol, London, and Cambridge, and informally at small group meetings. Still better, I had a chance to listen to frank and informing talk.

## VIVID MEMORIES OF PRAGUE

This letter, began in Prague, is being finished on the train to

Warsaw. We shall always have vivid memories of Prague, a beautiful city with a fascinating combination of the old and the new. The comrades there, who were most kind to us, were some of them German and Austrian exiles; and some of them Czech and German-speaking leaders of Socialist parties, members of the present coalition government.

If the emergency justified a Popular Front in France, the Socialists of Czechoslovakia are even more justified, they claim, in joining a coalition to save from Fascism the one oasis of minority rights in all central Europe. Unquestionably the government is as good an example of enlightenment as one can find under our capitalist-nationalist system. It has felt compelled to sacrifice many of its social plans to the necessity of a big military establishment. Wages are very low and prices, while lower than in Austria, are relatively high. It is a wonder that the people look so well fed.

Czechoslovakia after the war divided the land among the peasants more thoroughly than in any other small state which produced considerable agrarian satisfaction. Nevertheless, peasant standards of life are low and in much of the country there is a serious pressure of population on the soil, especially since in recent years the international situation has prevented even seasonal migration of workers. It is a question just what the best government could do in a state the size of Florida with a population of 15 million in a world divided so arbitrarily by military and economic barriers.

Nevertheless, one shares the desire of the most thoughtful Czech Socialists for an end of the struggle to preserve merely what there is rather than to win Socialism.

## SPAIN'S FIGHTERS AID CZECHS

Lately the international situation has eased a bit, especially since the poor showing made by Mussolini and Hitler in Spain, and at the moment the Czechs are breathing easier. They doubt whether Schuschnigg will take Austrian Nazis into the government as the Italian press announced on the occasion of his visit to Italy. He would not let the Austrian papers publish the news.

We were fortunate enough to see Germans in the closest touch with the underground situation there and they report a definite turn for the better, from their standpoint, in that country within the last few months, but no immediate revolution is in sight in Hitler's land.

George Lansbury's interview with Hitler caused much talk, but little action is expected. Most certainly world peace depends on better economic relations, and had the world remembered that before Hitler came to power life might have been different. But

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### MANHATTAN

SODA FOUNTAIN

DEBEST DRINKS—27 Union Sq. (next to the Ritz) Soda fountain—Orange & Pineapple drinks, Cigars, cigarettes, candy.

PERSONAL

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, disgusted with local co-eds, wishes girl correspondent. Box 36, Socialist Call

It is dubious wisdom to seem to reward a dictator with a hope of better relations at the very moment when he is intensifying his campaign against the Jews and threatens the whole world with his rearmament plans.

It is something that a man of Lansbury's integrity and humanity should try to talk sense in a mad world even if one can see no practical way of acting until the economic questions can be directly tied up with the reduction of armament and at the end of the persecution of minorities.

Like every traveller we find that letters and newspapers from home are the best sight of all, and we even buy the Paris Herald-Tribune when we can! We know that labor organization marches on, but our knowledge of things American is somewhat sketchy. Our good comrade, Martinek, who, to our loss and Czechoslovakia's gain, is now editor of the Czech Socialist paper, gave us a most delightful and hospitable reception.

I am still regretting the fact that I could not accept the honor of addressing the Czech Socialist Party at its Convention on May 15. I wish all Socialists could see the convenient and beautifully kept headquarters of the Czech Socialists and of the Cooperatives

It is time to end a letter which already may have run in two installments. The next great event is May Day in Moscow. We shall be hoping to hear of great and harmonious May Day celebrations of American workers.

## Texas Socialists Set Plans to Aid Oil Union Drive

By GEORGE PAPCUN

WACO, Texas. — One of the most enthusiastic state conventions of the Socialist Party that has taken place in a number of years was held on April 24 and 25 at the County Courthouse in Waco. The state convention greeted the actions of the National convention; and the delegates pledged themselves to carry out the decisions of the National Convention.

All the decisions of the state convention were made in line with those reached by the National Convention. One of the major decisions of the convention was that the party endorse the CIO drive and help in every way possible the organization of the oil industry, which is so important in the state of Texas.

The trade union work of the party was discussed, as was its position on agriculture and unemployment. Other resolutions adopted were a resolution condemning Governor James V. Allred's position on Sit Down Strikes, another demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney and against the deportation of Ferrero and Saleitto, and also to send greetings and pledge support to the Spanish Workers for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

These were only a few of the many things the convention took up. Comrade Carl Brannin of Dallas was elected the State Secretary to succeed Comrade B. M. Jewell, of Waco, whom the convention thanked for the splendid service given the party. A new state Executive Committee was elected, constituting the following:

George Papcun and Lesley Lieb of Houston, George Clifton Edwards, Earl Miller and S. S. White of Dallas; J. Haydon Moore, Midlothian; J. W. Hembree, Smithville and A. F. VonBlon and H. D. Pouncey of Waco. The alternates are Mrs. Letitia Savage, Silver; W. B. Starr, Cisco, and E. M. Lane of Dallas and another comrade from Houston. Carl Brannin presided as chairman of the convention. The address of the State Headquarters is 1905 1/2 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.

BOOKS

Andre Gide Returns From Soviet Russia

By ROBERT TYLER

RETURN FROM THE U. S. S. R. by Andre Gide. Alfred Knopf, Publishers. \$1.00.

About three years ago, Andre Gide, by common consent one of the greatest of contemporary French novelists, declared his admiration, his love for the Soviet Union. The Communists made much of his sympathies.

Very recently Gide toured the Soviet Union and returned to record his reflections in this slim little book, an immediate sensation in France, now presented in English. It is an historic testimony.

As even his novels will tell you, Gide is an honest man of sensitive conscience. By honesty we do not mean merely that he is not a thief. We mean that Gide is characterized by an intellectual scrupulousness reinforced by introspective doubt and an unshamed willingness to admit indecision or ignorance. It is this sincerity, evident even in his style, taken together with his consistent enthusiasm for the Soviet Union for several years that makes Gide an exceptional witness.

Pro-Soviet

Despite the impression created by some of its most-quoted sentences, the book does not denounce. Gide has offered his comradely criticism, heavily weighted with singing praise for many aspects of Soviet life.

"The achievements of the USSR are usually admirable," he begins. "Whole regions have taken on the smiling aspect of happiness."

Such statements are not mere formal observances to Gide. He notes at length and in warm detail that Soviet youth is healthy, exuberant, happy; Soviet nurseries are brimfull of red-checked, laughing youngsters.

But, "it too often happens

that the friends of the Soviet Union refuse to see the bad side; so that too often what is true about the USSR is said with omity and what is false with love." . . . "Now my mind is so constructed that its severest criticisms are addressed to those whom I should like always to be able to approve. To confine oneself exclusively to praise is a bad way of proving one's devotion, and I believe I am doing the Soviet Union itself and the cause it represents in our eyes a greater service by speaking without dissimulation or indulgence."

Against Dictatorship

Most of Gide's criticism concerns the dictatorship. "The smallest protest," he complains in what is far and away his most vigorous stricture, "the least criticism, is liable to the severest penalties, and in fact is immediately stifled. And I doubt whether in any other country in the world, even Hitler's Germany, thought be less free, more bowed down, more fearful (terrorized), more vassalized."

"In the USSR, everybody knows beforehand, once and for all, that in any and every subject there can be only one opinion . . . Every morning the Pravda teach-

es them just what they should know and think and believe. And he who strays from the path had better look out!"

It is this demand for conformity—in art, in thought, even in mode of life—that Gide found disagreeable in the Soviet Union. Other criticisms—that the food is tasteless, clothing ugly, and Stakhanovism perhaps only ordinary Western efficiency—are distinctly subordinate.

Socialist Criticism

Such criticism of the Stalinist dictatorship is not by any means new. Ever since the Bolshevik government, in its earliest days, began its practice of suppressing by violence dissident working-class tendencies, we Socialists have never ceased to criticize it as an ever-narrowing dictatorship over the Russian workers.

Not does Gide add any exhaustive evidence or integrated analysis. For one thing, he confesses his inability to discuss economics or politics. He is merely a very keen observer of human beings recording his honest impressions, supported by a simple recounting of incidents. And his modesty, his honesty, his almost rank-and-file style of expression, together with his praise and long-known friendship for the Soviet Union make his criticism unusually effective.

A Basic Problem

One important weakness in the fabric of the book lies in a mat-

ter which the Stalinists cannot attack and others don't dare to attack. It concerns a problem, at once both personal and social, a problem destined to increasing importance. Gide comes closest to facing it squarely in a footnote tucked away timidly I suspect, on the bottom of page 25.

After discussing the dead level of conformity in Soviet life, so disagreeable to him, Gide heckles his text by asking: "But can this depersonalization towards which everything in the USSR seems to tend, be considered as progress? For my part, I cannot believe it." Now progress is a very old-fashioned word that Gide can use today only to veil a question that he might find painful in its naked form.

Gide remarks that the young men and women of the Soviets are happy, smiling; at the same time, he notes that their minds have been so thoroughly molded that they hardly realize they are being led, that they are not free; they refuse to believe that Pravda gives them a badly distorted picture of foreign lands. Now the problem is this: If they are happy and smiling, do they need the truth, do they need intellectual freedom; have they any use for cultural individualness? Despite the dogmas of its rulers, the Stalinist system of society will raise this question with increasing insistence.

Because my sympathies are so strongly with Gide, it would have

been more satisfying to see him face the question openly. Gide ought to read, if he hasn't already, that brilliant little debate centering around this question, Huxley's "Brave New World." And then he ought to write another book. "Return From the USSR" will be a splendid first chapter.

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STAGE SOCIALIST CALL and SCREEN

COUNTER-REVOLUTION ON THE MOVIE FRONT

Mysterious Reviewer Unmasked

By MANUEL WEIN  
 "Mystery, oh mystery," wails David Platt in the Daily Worker of May 5, "who wrote the miserable unsigned 25-line review of the Soviet film 'The Last Night' in the May 1 issue of the SOCIALIST CALL? Could a real Socialist sit down and write a review of a great Soviet film that could appear without a change of comma in the Hearst American or Journal? Who dictated the CALL review? Was it Socialists? Or was it the enemies of Socialism within its ranks." Platt whimsically concludes with the standing offer of Three guesses.

We advise Platt to come out of the dark, also to rush those fragrant witticisms to the nearest fumigator. The review to which he refers was written by McAlister Colman, whose byline would have graced the review had it not been deleted at the printer's as an alternative to cutting out the last paragraph. If Platt will reexamine the issue he will notice the tight fit around page 22's right shoulder.

**Dishonesty**  
 The other points in his article are as ludicrous as they are dishonest. Platt's attack upon the critical and political integrity of Comrade Coleman is his prerogative as a Communist calumnist, but when he sets himself up as The Supreme Standard—quote, "anyone who saw wooden characterization is either deliberately lying or hasn't seen the picture,"—it is time to raise a couple of skeptical eyebrows in an attitude of superiority not necessarily assumed, and frown right down upon such a pretentious and pigmy intelligence. Then Platt lumps the CALL with the Journal because Coleman's review might have appeared in the latter's pages. This dusty smelling trick should lead to the following unreasoning; the Journal and the Daily Worker praise the same movie for the same human values it presents, therefore the Journal and the Daily Worker have an irrevocable political affinity. Very simple, eh what?

Platt follows the formula right through to the inevitable and illogical finale.

Emerging from his enigmatic tantrum, he asks (in a tone usually reserved for ultimatums) which enemy of the working class dictated the CALL review, suggesting rather slyly that he knows the answer by his generous

Greetings From  
 WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCH 362,  
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**THEATRE PARTIES**

When planning theatre parties, Party and Y.P.S.L. branches are requested to do so through the Theatrical Department of the SOCIALIST CALL. Phone GRamercy 5-8779 or write to Martin Bernstein, Manager, Socialist Call Theatrical Department, 21 East 17th St., New York.

Two Stars -- Two Plays



The stars of two of the town's hit shows: Burgess Meredith in "Tigh Tor" at the Martin Beck Theatre, and Katherine Locke in "Having Wonderful Time" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Musical Show  
 Opens May 18  
 At Filmarte

The Filmarte Theatre will hold "The Wave," Paul Strand's film of Mexico for a fourth week, and on May 18 will bring to its screen "The World's in Love," a Viennese musical comedy, starring the Hungarian songstress Marta Eggerth, and adapted from Franz Lehár's operetta, "Cio Cio."

"The World's in Love" concerns a celebrated young opera star, played by Miss Eggerth, who sings several of Franz "Merry Widow" Lehár's lilting numbers. The Continental star who was introduced to American film-goers in "The Unfinished Symphony" and "My Heart is Calling," is supported by Leo Slezak, formerly of New York Metropolitan Opera Company, Hans Moser, comedian, Rolf Wanka, Anne Rosar and Ida Wuest. Tourjansky directed the film.

offer of three guesses. It now appears that a ubiquitous fellow whose first initial is Leon Trotsky not only dictated the CALL'S editorial but its movie reviews as well. With Platt, the wish is the mother, the father and drill-sergeant to the thought. At least Comrade Hathaway can TRY to confine the Daily's sophisms to its editorial page.

YCLA Awards  
 3 Play Prizes  
 For 1-Acters

First prize in a contest for the best one-act play of social significance, sponsored by the Young Circle League of America, labor youth fraternal organization, has been awarded to Hersh Tayvaly of New York City for "Lock 'Em Out," a drama dealing with a strike in a public utility plant.

Mr. Tayvaly's work was chosen from more than seventy plays submitted to a committee of three judges consisting of Alfred Kreymborg, poet, dramatist, and critic; David Pinski, Yiddish playwright; and Mark Schweid, director of labor drama. First prize consisted of \$100, and presentation and possible publication of the play.

Mrs. Bessie F. White of Brookline, Massachusetts, won second prize with her "Brotherhood of Man," a short drama of Jewish life. Third prize went to Edwin Gross of New York City for "American Discord."

Honorable mention were awarded to Jack Ferber of Douglas, Arizona, for "Jew in Venice," and to Jerome Brookman of New York City for "To Dust Returneth."

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Air Squadrons of Soviet  
 Repel A Fascist Invader

"CALL TO ARMS," produced by Mosfilm with M. Kedrov, E. Mainkova, and Alkasha Goriunov, directed by A. Macheret and presented at the Roosevelt Theatre.

By Nathan Levine

The Soviet photoplay, "Call To Arms" is a dramatization of what takes place in the USSR when a neighboring Fascist nation (Germany, by virtue of the swastika) attacks it in undeclared, aerial warfare.

Novikov, a master air pilot in the Red Air Corps, when not testing new plane models, lives happily with his mother, his daughter and his young son Yurka. Suddenly, without warning, the Fascist foe attacks and crosses the Soviet border and the Red Army is marshalled to defend the country. Novikov journeys to Moscow for a commission, Liusya, his daughter, becomes an army doctor and Yurka runs away to the front, in the manner of a selfless, patriotic Pioneer.

An enemy air raid bombs the Aviation plant in whose vicinity the Novikovs live and young Yurka, not long on his way to the front, is gassed to death. The final scene reveals Novikov, infuriated by the loss of his young son, leading a Red Air Squadron against the Fascist planes, and, of course, Novikov avenges Yurka's death and comes through, unhurt and triumphant, for the hammer and sickle.

A theme of such great political importance as the defense of the

Soviet Union should have stirred Mosfilm to a far better production. As it is, "Call To Arms" is flat, second-rate, propaganda tidbit, mechanically directed. Not even the august appearance of Marshal Voroshilov administering the Red Army Oath redeems the film. The cast, however, does well under the circumstances.

'LAST NIGHT'

"The Last Night," the Soviet film depicting Moscow on the eve of the October Revolution, will be held over at the Cameo for a third week beginning tomorrow. Produced by Mosfilm in Moscow, the film memorializes the twentieth anniversary of the Revolution. Yuri Reisman directed it.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT  
 Tended by the Esperanto Association, SAT., May 15, at 8 P.M. in the beautiful ballroom of REVUELLA, 133 E. 61st St., between Park and Lexington Aves. Excellent Music. Contribution 40 cents.

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# THE CALL TO ACTION

## Statement of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party

The Socialist Party of the United States hails the successes of the American workers in organizing the unorganized, won mainly under the banner of the CIO.

Labor must now stand on guard against attempts to deprive the trade unions of their hard won gains, by limiting the right to strike and the right to act as labor organizations free of government interference or domination.

The war plans of the present administration, requiring a military control of the trade unions, increase the danger of an anti-labor dictatorship.

The struggle of both the employed and unemployed to build and gain recognition of their organizations is hampered—often illegally—by a curtailment of civil liberties.

The gains of the organized workers are being jeopardized not only by legislative threats to free trade unionism but also by a rising cost of living. While both employed and unemployed feel the immediate press of this mounting cost of living, neither group is receiving a proportionate increase in payment. The present upturn is distributing prosperity among the already too prosperous.

The unemployed especially are not being made "partners" in the so-called return of prosperity. Their minimum needs are being callously disregarded despite a mounting national wealth and despite huge appropriations for war.

The Socialist Party calls upon its members and sympathizers to work for the broadest action against Roosevelt's war plans, against all legislation hindering free trade unionism, against the present niggardly relief policy of the government, against the curtailment of civil liberties.

The Socialist Party calls upon all those who are fighting reaction in America to give unstinting and effective material support to the Spanish government. The defeat of Fascism in Spain would be the beginning of Fascism's downfall everywhere, and a blow to world reaction.

The Socialist Party reminds all militant and revolutionary elements in the United States of the need to join and build the Socialist Party as a unifying force in the struggle against reaction along working class lines.

The Socialist Party calls upon you to concentrate on the following campaigns against American and international reaction.

### AGAINST WAR-TIME DICTATORSHIP

The Sheppard-Hill Bill, pending in Congress, is a blueprint for military Fascism. This bill would give the president implied power to outlaw strikes, hog-tie the unions, and muzzle the critical press in the event of war or any "national emergency" proclaimed by Congress.

This bill should not pass. And should it pass, labor must continue the campaign for its repeal.

Behind the Sheppard-Hill bill, giving legal authority for presidential rule by decree, are the private M-Day plans of the War Department, providing for the

## Labor Must Unite Against New Deal Reaction

virtual establishment of a totalitarian state in time of war. Only the maximum unity and determination of labor can smash this military rule.

In the circles of war, the capitalist link connecting Roosevelt with his erstwhile Liberty League opponents is most apparent. On the Industrial Mobilization Board are Du Pont, Mellon, Grace and Weir. At the head of the War Department is Woodring, avowed pro-Fascist. The foreign policy of the New Deal administration is based upon a surprisingly ruthless will to cling to the imperial outposts of America.

The good-neighbor policy is the veil to an underhand policy of establishing dictatorships in the New World, resting upon American aid and friendly to the U. S. Roosevelt is responsible for the military rule of Batista in Cuba. The Philippines are placed in the grip of former Governor McNutt, who goes there fresh from his exploits in establishing martial law in Indiana. And Brazil will have to receive Jefferson Caffery, who seems to have completed his work in Cuba.

In the mirror of America's colonies, the workers of the United States see the sort of treatment they may expect when the government turns to the defense of its imperialist interests.

The burdensome military machine, to be used in foreign wars and domestic oppression alike, is built at the people's expense.

The present neutrality law, despite the fact that it places restrictions on war time trade, cannot keep America out of war. As soon as foreign investments are seriously endangered by a new international conflict, the American government will again force the flag to follow the dollar.

### AID TO SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS

The neutrality law, far from serving working class interests by keeping America out of war, serves the interests of the Fascists in Spain, by making it illegal to send money, men, and arms to aid the struggle of the masses against Fascism.

This provision for neutrality does not operate automatically and therefore really impartially. The president may decide which civil wars he chooses to boycott and may thereby throw the weight of the U. S. Government to one side or the other, depending upon specific circumstances. Arms still go to Germany and Italy, direct opponents of the Spanish masses. But no arms may go to Spain.

The Socialist Party calls upon the workers and all progressive elements in America to make every effort to repeal this section of the neutrality law, so that men, money and arms may be gathered and sent openly and legally to Spain.

While working for a revision in the

law, the Socialist Party urges the support of every campaign to aid the struggle against Fascism in Spain

### FOR RELIEF TO THE UNEMPLOYED

The administration offers to the unemployed of America only one third of the four billion dollars which they rightfully claim as a minimum need. The slight business upturn warrants no such cuts, since employment has not kept step with prices or profits. The necessity of balancing the budget does not justify this callous disregard of the jobless, since a cut in war funds or a tax on bloated incomes would keep the ledger even.

The jobless and their families have a right to jobs and to relief until they get jobs.

The Socialist Party demands the passage of the Bolleau Bill.

The Socialist Party demands war funds for the unemployed.

The Socialist Party calls upon its members in the unemployed organizations to keep alive the fighting spirit of the unemployed, for only in the face of the most militant action will the government yield to the needs of the jobless.

The Socialist Party urges all trade unionists to forge the unity of employed with unemployed, not only out of sympathy but in self defense against a potential supply of competitors on the labor market or, even, strike-breakers.

### FOR THE DEFENSE OF WORKERS RIGHTS

With the rising militancy of the American workers, civil liberties are being placed in jeopardy.

Throughout the country, sheriffs, mayors, governors and other local officials have taken the law into their own hands.

By court injunction, by police edict, by emergency powers of executives, they are curtailing the free action of the American workers. With these individual attacks upon separate militants the whole structure of workers' rights is imperilled in this country.

These attacks upon civil liberties are particularly abundant in the repressive actions of the local and state government against the Negro and the unemployed.

The Socialist Party warns the workers of America that the loss of a single right by a single individual in the working class threatens every right of the entire working class.

The Socialist Party calls upon the trade union, unemployed and farm organizations to join with it in defeating each and every attempt of local executives to curtail or destroy the fighting rights of the American workers.

The Socialist Party is especially interested in calling upon workers to give

their personal and organizational support to the Workers' Defense League, which has so heroically and effectively come to the defense of workers' rights, particularly in the master-ridden Bourbon South.

The work of the WDL in protecting the rights of Negro and white alike in the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, in defending the framed, young, unemployed leader, Ed Parker, in carrying its fight against the murderers of Joseph Shoemaker in Florida has won the deserved confidence of the militant masses.

The Workers' Defense League must be strengthened.

### UNIONISM IS IN DANGER

The effectiveness of the sit-down strike has thrown a scare into America's bosses. They are demanding its legal abolition.

The outlawing of the sit-down is the starting point of a campaign against all militant strike action.

The National Manufacturers Association is advancing its proposals for compulsory arbitration for boards of conciliation, for incorporation of trade unions.

These bills are pending in numerous state legislatures and are being drafted for introduction into the U. S. Congress.

The Socialist Party sounds the alarm. Workers in every state must become sentinels of their liberties.

The right to sit-down, the right to strike, the right to free trade unionism must never be surrendered. Injunctions, police violence, and legislative restrictions must be swept aside by the full power of American labor.

### FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

The reactionary trends in the Roosevelt regime, threatening the very existence of the labor movement and the status of the unemployed and of workers' rights, are a warning to workers that they can place no faith in the parties of capitalism.

The trade union movement of America must take the first step away from all capitalist parties. It must launch a Farmer-Labor Party, controlling its own candidates, running against the candidates of capitalism, advancing the program of the working class.

This first step away from the capitalist parties must be accompanied with an intensification of the direct struggle of the workers through mass action and strikes. Every weapon at the disposal of labor must be brought to play against the forces of impending reaction.

The Socialist Party calls upon the workers to launch the broadest campaign now against Roosevelt's war plans, against legislative dictatorship against relief cuts, against the curtailment of workers' rights.

Out of these immediate struggles the American workers must forge the revolutionary will and power to take Government out of the hands of the bosses for a workers' and farmers' government, and to take the factories and farms out of the hands of their present lords, for the establishment of a Socialist society.

## Mayor Admits Law Hits Labor, But — He Expects Utilities

EDGEWATER, N. J.—If the police chief here happens to like your looks, you may distribute leaflets. Otherwise, you are violating the law.

This startling procedure in the issuance of permits for leaflet distribution was admitted by both the mayor and the police chief in a court hearing of the case of Miss Nancy Cox before Recorder William P. Leary.

Miss Cox, daughter of Prof.

Philip Cox of New York University, is being defended by the Workers' Defense League in a test case. She had herself deliberately arrested to test the constitutionality of this law on circulars, which has been termed an anti-labor gag.

The ordinance as it now stands on the books, declares that an applicant for a permit to distribute must be fingerprinted, photographed, pay a 50-cent fee, and satisfy the police chief that he is not a purveyor of "ill repute." But a special exception is made for utilities which may circulate leaflets as they please.

The mayor, Henry Woodell, admitted that he was an employee

of the utilities, but claimed that he was not prejudiced thereby.

George Slaff, Workers' Defense League lawyer, declared that the ordinance was flagrantly unconstitutional. "It is designed deliberately to prevent labor organizers from making contacts with workers in any way. The Workers' Defense League will fight it to the highest courts."

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## WIVES OF THE JAILED HARLAN MINERS

