

**Norman Thomas**

On  
**Constitution Day**

SEE PAGE 12

SEP 20 1935

# Socialist Call

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# MOONEY OPENS COURT BATTLE; ASKS FREEDOM

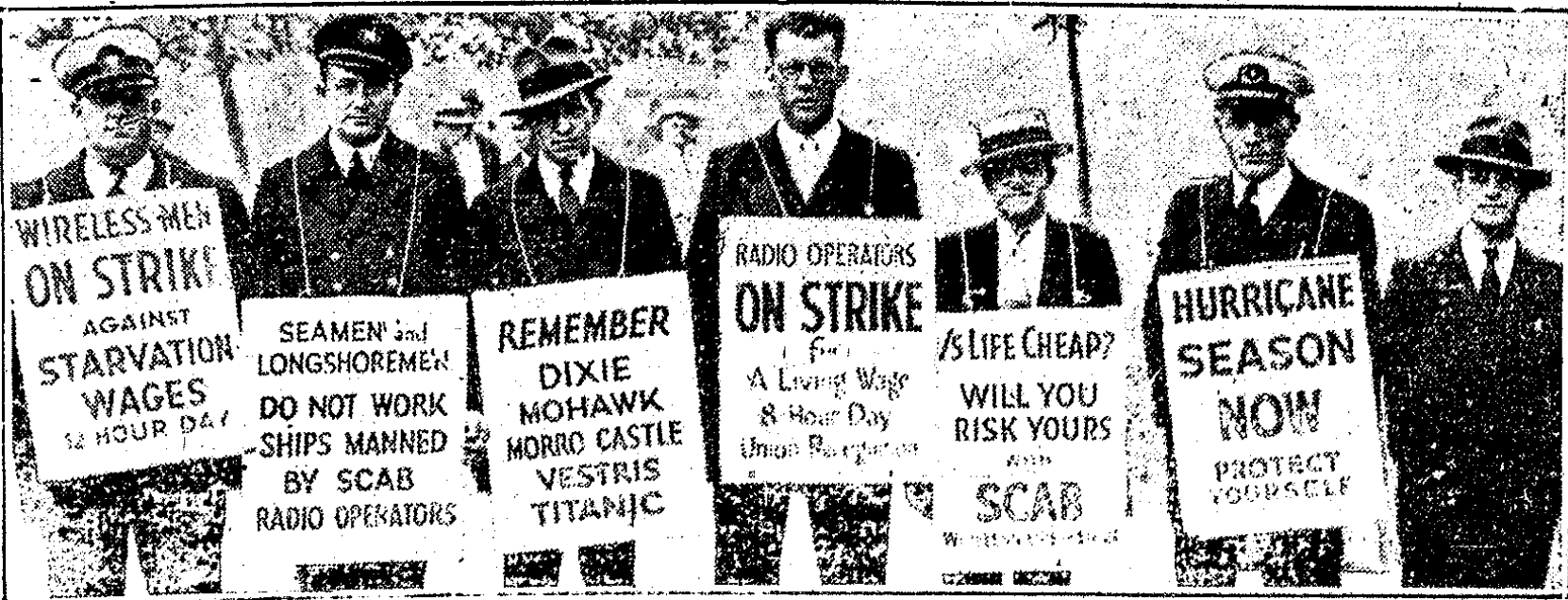
STORY ON PAGE 2



STREET SCENE IN MINNEAPOLIS as striking workers at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works gathered at the city hall to protest the killing of two of their number by cops. The demonstrators were teargassed.

AS WEST COAST LONGSHOREMEN cast their ballots for local union officials, the whole seacoast watched with interest. Indications were that the militant officials of the past few years would be re-elected.

S. O. S. WAS THE CRY of these radio operators (right) on strike. Company after company signed union contracts as passengers looked at the pickets and decided to postpone their ocean voyages.



# MOONEY ATTACKS FRAME-UP

SAN FRANCISCO (Special)—The gates of San Quentin prison swung open for Tom Mooney as, under a heavy guard, the world-famous labor martyr left for San Francisco to attend a habeas corpus hearing that may mean his freedom after eighteen years.

In a review of his case before the California Supreme Court, Mooney expects to prove that he and Warren K. Billings were framed by big business interests and the prosecution for the bombing of a Preparedness Day parade in 1916. Since the conviction in 1917, the forces of organized labor have steadily worked and campaigned for their release.

### Case Falls Apart

The case against Mooney has been falling apart ever since his conviction. During the trial itself the prosecution possessed evidence that Mooney was miles away from the scene of the bombing but refused to present this evidence to the jury.

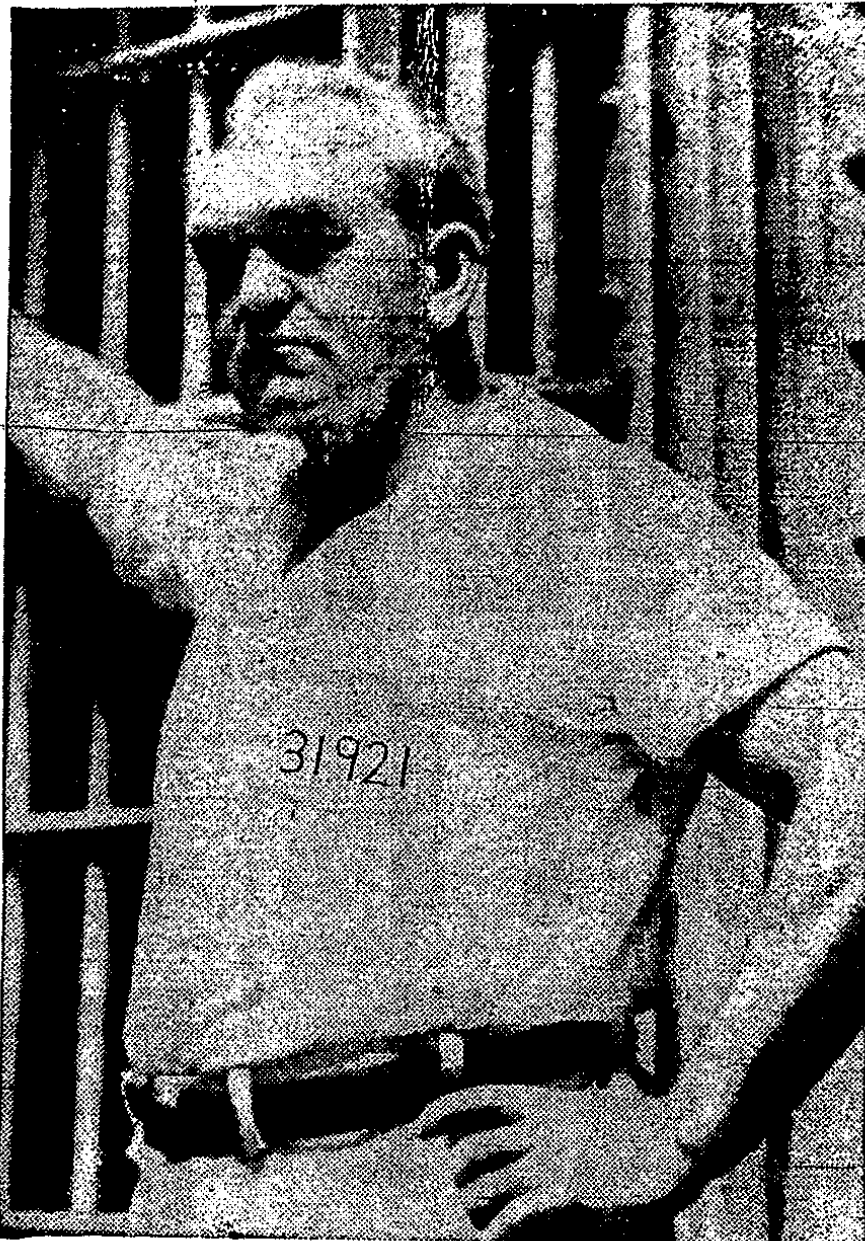
Mooney was at first sentenced to death, but protests throughout the world by organized labor forced a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. Since then, a steady campaign has proved conclusively that all the evidence against Mooney was perjured. Frank Oxman, one of the star state witnesses, was proved to have been in another city at the time he was supposed to have identified Mooney; John McDonald, another identifying witness, retracted his testimony two years ago and at a recent hearing again publicly repudiated his identification.

### Active Organizer

Mooney was an active labor organizer in San Francisco at the time of his arrest. In jail for more than 18 years, he has never lost his hope that he might again go forth from prison a free man. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the organized labor movement in the struggle for his release.

Throughout his years in prison, Mooney has steadfastly refused to apply for parole, arguing that his acceptance of parole would mean accepting the framed verdict.

## AWAITS VINDICATION



Tom Mooney, for more than eighteen years jailed in San Quentin through a capitalist frame-up, looks toward the sun of freedom from his prison cell.

## TWO KILLED IN CLASH AT MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—Two men lay dead and over thirty were seriously wounded here after police, using guns and tear gas bombs, attacked a picket line of strikers and sympathizers at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works.

After the deaths, an ultimatum issued by Governor Floyd Olson, Farmer-Laborite, brought quick closing of the plant and evacuation of the foundry building by scabs who had been barricaded there for four days.

### Threatens Troop Call

Declaring that "saving human lives is more important than saving property," Olson threatened to call in troops to close the plant unless the management shut it down voluntarily at once. Mayor Thomas Latimer, also a Farmer-Laborite, then ordered the plant evacuated.

The actions followed a day and a night of police terror, during which police opened a barrage of tear gas against union pickets and thousands of Minneapolis workers who joined them outside the plant gates.

Riding in armored cars, under orders of Police Chief Frank Forestal, 100 cops shot tear gas bombs directly into the crowd. More cops on foot followed them, charging the helpless workers with clubs.

## Reopen Warfare Against White House Wage Scales

NEW YORK.—Charging in a letter addressed to President Roosevelt that his administration is "using the WPA to tear down wages," New York trade unionists re-opened their warfare against the New Deal's "security wage" this week.

As American Federation of Labor building tradesmen who started the revolt against the coolie wage rates last month, went into action again, they quickly closed down the Astor housing project at Avenue A and Third Street. Over 100 WPA workers also quit Harlem River bridge projects, demanding back pay, which they had not received for over four weeks.

At the Highbridge Park project, 60 union men protesting over

the low wage rates were arrested on "disorderly conduct" charges. David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America, and Jacob Mirsky, president of Local 34 of the Bricklayers' Union, were jailed for speaking at the job.

One result of the renewed militancy of the local unionists was a visit of Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia to President Roosevelt asking revision of the wage rates to allay labor's rising resentment.

A ray of sunshine to the WPA workers here was the announcement of General Hugh S. Johnson, local administrator, that he will quit his job October 15. Johnson last month told the unemployed that they must either scab or starve.

### 1,000 Picket Project

ALLENTOWN, Penna. (FP).—Work on Allentown's first WPA project (widening a creek) was completely stopped when nearly 1,000 pickets marched in protest against the \$55-a-month wages for 140 hours work. Women took tools away from the few men who insisted on working, and one man was thrown into the river.

## Knitgoods Union Progressives Win

NEW YORK.—The progressive administration of the Joint Council Knitgoods Workers' Union won overwhelming endorsement in elections for union officers held here. 2,734 members participated in the voting.

## LABOR IN ACTION

—By JOHN HERLING—

Government workers organized into the American Federation of Government Employees have an organized strength of 300,000. At its fourth national convention, the federation was given the right by the AFL to extend its membership privileges to all state, county and municipal employees. Heretofore its membership rolls were limited to federal employes. With this extension of jurisdiction, the potential membership of the A.F.G.E. is 4,500,000. E. Claude Babcock was re-elected president of the union.

In Duluth, Minn., laundry workers organized into the Laundry Workers & Dry Cleaners Union are being attacked by the strike-breaking Citizens Alliance. Deputies hired by the notorious Alliance are working with the police in the fight against the laundry workers.

Three hundred woodsmen in three International Lumber Company camps are on strike for 50 cents an hour, 8-hour day, and better camp conditions. The men are organizing a general strike committee and a local of the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union, AFL affiliate. The striking camps are below International Falls, Minn.

Eighteen hundred workers employed in the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company and the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company at Hartford, Conn., walked out of those plants when five active union members in the propeller plant were fired for their organization activity. One of the men laid off is the vice-president of the Industrial Aircraft Workers Union. Work on important government orders is halted by the walkout. The men will return to work when the five union men are reinstated, they announced.

The seven hundred and twenty unions affiliated with the New Jersey Federation of Labor voted unanimously at their convention at Atlantic City for the repeal of the state sales tax which was scored as a "soak the poor law". The convention also urged upon the federal government the immediate promotion of slum clearance and federal housing projects in that state.

The Cleveland Newspaper Guild has asked Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward McGrady to intervene in the lockout of seven guild members fired from the Lorain, O., Journal for their guild affiliation. The men have been locked out since June 10. Organized labor in Cleveland and Lorain have rallied to the support of the newspaper workers.

In Providence, R. I. the Amalgamated Association of Street & Railway Employees and Bus Operators have started its campaign to organize the 600 workers of the New England Bus Transportation Company. Union organizers hope to have the entire system organized within a few weeks.

Bakery wagon drivers and salesmen have signed a new agreement with San Francisco master bakers providing for increase in wages and improved working conditions. The wages are raised from \$41 to \$48 a week, but hours are increased from 45 to 48 hours a week.

## AFTER THE COPS GOT THROUGH



This striker was lucky. He wasn't killed. But two of his union brothers were when cops broke up a strike demonstration in Minneapolis. Organized labor, powerful in that city, is demanding the ouster of the chief of police



# Will You Help Labor's Fight In Indiana

A wedge has been driven into the ranks of the military dictatorship in Indiana. Norman Thomas, Powers Hapgood and Leo Vernon, backed by the Indiana Federation of Labor, did it. Defying the martial law, they marched through the streets and held on the court house steps the first open labor meeting since the general strike six weeks ago.

In direct defiance of military rule, they talked to thousands. It was a magnificent victory for the Socialists and the Unions.

But the fight isn't over. Hapgood and Vernon have been arrested for the second time and with them is A. S. Gilmartin, secretary of the Labor and Socialists Defense Committee. The troops remain. They still break up the picket lines of the heroic enameling strikers, now fighting in the twenty-seventh week.

THE WORKERS OF TERRE HAUTE TODAY ARE THE SLAVES OF GOVERNOR McNUTT'S MILITIA—which issues official passports to scabs.



POWERS HAPGOOD

Help us finish this fight against military rule in Indiana! Force the National Guard out of Vigo and Sullivan counties! Impeach McNutt!

Funds are urgently needed—TODAY. The trial date is September 25. WILL YOU HELP THE SOCIALIST CALL RAISE \$1,000 FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM IN TERRE HAUTE?

RUSH YOUR CONTRIBUTION AT ONCE—ONE DOLLAR, FIVE DOLLARS, MORE—TO THE LABOR AND SOCIALIST DEFENSE, MOXLEY BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.—OR TO THE CALL. TAKE A COLLECTION IN YOUR UNION, YOUR SHOP, YOUR LODGE, YOUR CHURCH.

FIGHT FASCISM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

## PROGRESSIVES GAIN IN AFL INNER SCRAP

Developments this week in the AFL which may affect the national convention:

Rubber workers voted 44-9 at their first international convention against a motion to allow President William Green to appoint their officers.

The general executive board of the United Textile Workers of America endorsed the principle of industrial unionism and independent political action by organized labor.

The Indiana Federation of Labor endorsed the principle of industrial unionism at its annual convention.

New York officials of the American Federation of Teachers resigned their posts in protest against progressive victories at the last national convention.

A resolution endorsing industrial unionism was defeated by the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor after a bitter debate.

### Rubber Convention Rejects Claherty, Green Appointee

AKRON, Ohio — Delegates to the rubber workers' convention at Akron, by a vote of 44 to 9, rejected a minority report of the resolutions committee, which called upon William Green, American Federation of Labor president, to appoint Coleman C. Claherty, AFL organizer, as president of the new international.

Immediately following the defeat of the minority report, the convention adopted the majority report which provided for the election of all officers by the delegates.

The convention was called for the presentation of an international charter by the AFL to the rubber workers, the 107th international union affiliated with the federation. The charter provides for a semi-industrial union which would not have jurisdiction over maintenance workers or skilled craftsmen. This provision is expected to provoke important

### Textile Workers Ask Labor Party Vertical Unions

NEW YORK.—Delegates to the national convention of the AFL from the United Textile Workers of America were instructed to campaign and vote for resolutions endorsing industrial unionism and a labor party by the general executive board of UTW at its meeting here last week. The UTW is one of the most powerful in the AFL.

Delegates to the AFL convention will also ask for the endorsement of a "textile bill" endorsed by the UTW and introduced during the past session of Congress.

The executive reaffirmed a former decision authorizing all local unions to strike immediately if an attempt is made to increase hours, lower wages or cut working standards. It heard reports of a possible statewide strike move by 17 UTW locals in Rhode Island.

Indiana Progressive MUNCIE, Ind. (Special)—After two days of debate, the annual convention of the Indiana State

## Teachers Remain Loyal In Face Of Union Split

NEW YORK—Union teachers in Local 5, largest and most powerful local union of the American Federation of Teachers, remained loyal to the American Federation of Labor despite a splitting move led

by Henry Linville, former president, and Abraham Lefkowitz, former legislative representative. It was estimated that less than 200 members of the union resigned.

Linville and Lefkowitz led a majority of the local executive board in quitting their posts in protest against progressive victory at the Cleveland AFT convention. At Cleveland, a majority of progressive delegates rejected a demand by President Green of the AFL that the Local 5 charter be lifted and the local reorganized to rid the union of "communists."

Meanwhile, the threatened national split did not take place, although representatives of 11 locals had declared their intention of following the Linville-Lefkowitz policy. AFT leaders expressed their confidence that the union would remain as strong as it had been and go forward to further victories.

At a meeting of 1,200 union teachers in New York City, a resolution of loyalty to the AFT was passed unanimously. Until new officers are elected, the affairs of Local 5 will be conducted under the supervision of George Davis, national secretary of the parent

Federation of Labor endorsed the principle of industrial unionism and instructed its delegates to the national convention of the AFL to vote for this principle.

Crafts Win In Illinois BELLEVILLE, Ill. (Special)—A resolution for industrial unionism was defeated by the Illinois Federation of Labor annual convention, in session here, after a bitter debate. The resolution provided for amalgamation of all craft unions into industrial forms and the organizations of international unions in basic industries with full autonomy and jurisdiction.

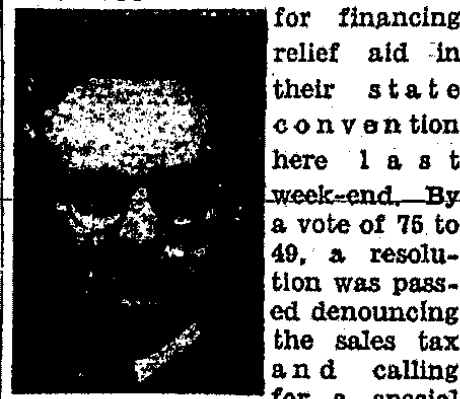
Another resolution which was passed called for unity between the United Mine Workers of America and the Progressive Miners, a UMWA split, within the AFL. Because of Progressive strength in southern Illinois, there have been bitter quarrels between the two unions.

body, and Charles J. Hendley, national vice-president and a prominent Socialist.

At the "loyalty" meeting, Prof. Reinhold Neibuhr urged the building of a strong and united teachers' union. Other speakers declared their intention to fight any move of the minority group to have the national charter of the union revoked by the AFL.

## NUTMEG STATE SOCIALISTS HIT TAX ON SALES

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special)—Connecticut Socialists placed themselves on record as unequivocally opposed to a sales tax



for financing relief aid in their state convention here last week-end. By a vote of 75 to 49, a resolution was passed denouncing the sales tax and calling for a special session of the legislature to tax high incomes for relief purposes.

The fight for the resolution was led by Devere Allen, member of the Socialist national executive committee and editor of the New Commonwealth. Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport led the opposition to the resolution, declaring that while Socialists were opposed to a sales tax in principle, they would be justified in supporting it as an emergency measure for relief.

Five Hours Debate The debate, which lasted more than five hours, brought to a head dissatisfaction within the party because of the votes of three Socialist Senators from Bridgeport who had voted for a joint sales-tax and interest and dividends-

## TERRE HAUTE HEARING SET FOR SEPT. 20

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Union labor marked time in this military-ridden city this week as it anxiously awaited court hearings taking place September 20 and 25 which may affect the entire course of the enameling strike now in its twenty-third week.

Labor officials ordered picketing discontinued after the National Guard commander restricted it so that the officials feared bloodshed. Only 20 strikers were allowed on picket duty, according to the militia order, and pickets must march at least five feet apart.

An application for a Federal injunction against Governor Paul McNutt, Indiana Hitler, ordering him to remove the troops, will be heard in Indianapolis September 20, Aron Gilmartin, attorney for the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, announced. Trials of Gilmartin, Leo Vernon and Powers Hapgood, the latter two Socialist organizers, on charges of "vagrancy" and "interfering with officers" will take place September 25.

Trucks of food for the 473 strikers and their families are expected from Socialists and trade unionists in Indiana and nearby states. Socialist headquarters in Chicago also announced that Norman Thomas, under whose leadership martial law was broken two weeks ago, would speak in Terre Haute November 3 at a Eugene Victor Debs memorial meeting, whether or not martial law is still in effect at that time.

tax bill at the last session. Allen declared that both the Socialist Party and the AFL were opposed to the sales tax, and quoted from a letter by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee expressing opposition to such "anti-working-class legislation."

At the annual convention banquet, the two principal speakers, Allen and McLevy, were given enthusiastic ovations. Allen discussed the international situation, and declared that it is the duty of the Socialists to fight fascism and war, rather than to fight fascism with war.

# THE SOCIALIST CALL

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Business Manager: Jack Altman. Managing Editor: Samuel Romer.

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## The British Labor Congress

Last week the British Trade Union Congress met for its annual convention at Margate. In view of the commanding position of the trade unions in the British Labor Party, this meeting has a double significance.

At the moment the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia is almost the sole topic of political discussion in the country. The Government is acclaiming its faith in the League of Nations to the extent of expressing its willingness to apply sanctions in case of war, if the League decides upon such a course. Whether, in fact, it would do so, is doubtful. The virtual impossibility of securing the required unanimity on a decision of this sort enables the Government to appear virtuous with little fear of having to live up to its promises. Meanwhile church leaders are supporting the Government in its stand. So also are the TUC and the Labor Party.

The resolution passed at Margate urges the Government to call a new World Economic Conference to discuss the problem of allocating raw material resources among those who need them. But its support of the Government in its League policy is unconditional. There was opposition in the convention to this policy, but this opposition was numerically small. As a result the TUC now stands committed to a policy dangerously like that which it took up in 1914. Put Belgium in the place of Abyssinia, the Kaiser in the place of Mussolini and the analogy is almost complete. Of course, it is argued that the existence of the League of Nations makes the position radically different now to what it was then. But the League is little more than a body of successful imperialist powers seeking to maintain the "status quo." Unless action taken by the League against Italy is combined with a surrender of imperialism on the part of the League powers, it deserves the support of no British Socialists. Equally they must oppose the Government except on these terms. This is not the line taken by the TUC and the Labor Party.

On the home front the TUC was concerned mainly with industrial problems. Last year the main political issues were decided. The attitude of the convention to the problem of the depressed industrial areas was typical of its general outlook. Instead of treating this as a part of the whole problem of capitalist decay, the convention offered to work with the Government in treating these areas as a special problem on certain conditions that were laid down.

The famous "black circular" came up for discussion aimed at excluding fascists and communists from the trades unions and trades councils throughout the country. Although the circular was approved, there was an impressive minority against it—1,427,000 to 1,869,000. But the opposition was not due so much to any widespread sympathy for the communists, of which there was very little, as to resentment against TUC interference with the affairs of affiliated bodies. It is unlikely, however, that a policy of exclusion will be followed in many cases. There is sufficient opposition to the policy as such to make its enforcement very difficult.

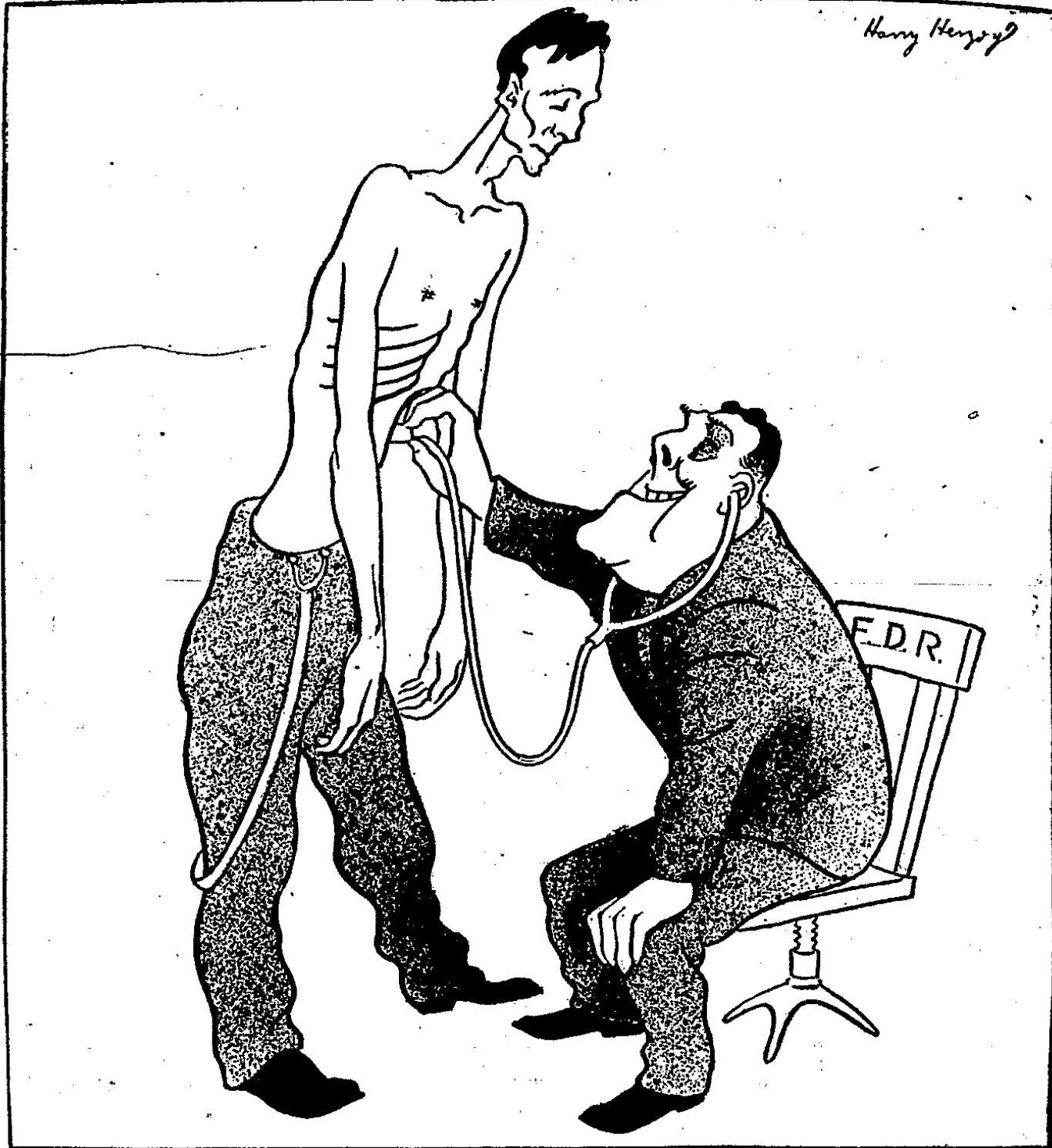
## Labor Is Waking Up

Labor is waking up. It is becoming convinced that it has nothing to hope for from the old parties. It is forming labor parties in the hope—a justified hope—that it can attain its demands through its own action.

Socialists have been awaiting this day. What of it if the first steps of labor in this new direction are feeble, or even misguided. The important thing is to get labor thinking of independent political action. Communist maneuvers and the schemes of old line politicians will be met in the struggle. What of it? They are inevitable. Let us face them and defeat them.

What we need is a Labor Party. A broad party including all workers' and farmers' organizations. A party that will carry on the class struggle in politics. A party that will bring the workers a step nearer control over industry.

## THE 'BREATHING SPELL'



"—and don't eat much and be sure to get plenty of fresh air."

## How Best To Stop Italian Imperialism

To the Editor:

I wish to protest against your editorial of September 7, and that part of the ISI resolution printed in that issue which recommends the arming of Ethiopia. The worker must not allow his sentiment, or in the case of the Negro, his racial pride, to lead him into a policy which would be exploited by the armament makers and their imperialistic allies. Ethiopia can be armed only at the price of great profit for the "merchants of death" and with such an amount of credit as will eventually lead to domination.

The workers of Great Britain, France, and the U. S. A., must demonstrate and call upon their respective governments to stop all trade with Italy. Russia must cease her profitable war shipments to a fascist imperialist adventurer. This does not imply war, for Italy will not buck the combined "powers."

If these governments refuse the price of peace, the workers themselves, must institute a determined unofficial boycott and attempt to stop shipments at sea-ports. No other method is worth half as much. Are the workers militant and class conscious enough to pay this price! For, mind you, peace, too, has its price, as well as war.

The slogan of "Arm Ethiopia" is a reactionary one. It cannot be tolerated by those who believe that only the workers of the world, in their might, can fight war. WILFRED H. KERR. Brooklyn N. Y.

The letters appearing in this column do not necessarily express the point of view of the CALL. Letters should not be more than 200 words long. All letters must be signed, although the name will be omitted if requested.

### UNITY WITH COMMUNISTS

To the Editor:

The CALL for August 31 carried in its correspondence column a letter from a Yipsel, who signed himself "Circle Thirteen-er." His branch of the YPSL had, it seems, attempted on two occasions to establish more friendly relations with the neighborhood unit of the YCL. Because the YCL-ers did not respond very cordially, "Circle Thirteen-er" announced his disgust with them and stated that that would be the last attempt of Circle Thirteen to "fraternize with those YCL-ers."

What his position amounts to is this: he granted the desirability of more friendly relations, greater unity, with the young communists, but says in effect, "Well, we have tried a couple of times, and the young communists won't respond so they can go hang."

This is not only poor tactics, but it is the attitude of a quitter. Small as the incident is, it is worth noting, because it is somewhat typical of the attitude of a number of Socialists toward communists. They agree that greater cordiality and unity is desirable, but refuse to expend any serious amount of energy toward achieving it.

Doubtless the communists in this case were wrong, and certainly they have numerous weak-

nesses, political and human. But that certainly does not excuse any Socialist from the duty of working vigorously for greater understanding and closer unity with them. Rather, it makes necessary greater efforts on our part.

HENRY BLACK.

Mena, Ark.

### LIKED LABOR DAY ISSUE

To the Editor:

The Labor Day CALL was the best yet. When I first started receiving the CALL, I used to read Norman Thomas' article, a column or two such as those written by DeWitt or Coleman and the youth page.

Now I find the whole paper so interesting and of such informational value that I read every word, even the ads. Somehow the whole paper gives one a feeling of the unity and strength of the Socialist movement that one does not get elsewhere.

GORDON HASKELL. Claremont, Calif.

### DICTATOR MATTHEWS

To the Editor:

Why bawl out J. B. Matthews for communist inconsistency in the Consumers' Research strike. J. B. believes in dictatorship, a la Stalin; ergo, in Consumers' Research a la Matthews.

It's the Stalin communists who are inconsistent, as usual; and so why not blame Stalin communism instead of Dictator Matthews? BRUCE STALLINGS. New York City.



# WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

By David Paul

James Warburg has been holding President Roosevelt up to scorn in the columns of a New York daily, for "fulfilling the promises" of Norman Thomas and of the Socialist program. The President, says the well-known banker, has been giving us a "Socialist" administration. His failure to end the depression, to restore prosperity, to put men back to work, becomes in Mr. Warburg's argument the failure of Socialism.

Mr. Warburg knows better. He knows that the New Deal was not Socialism. He knows the difference between the Socialist ultimate aim and the program of immediate demands issued by the party in its electoral campaigns. He knows that it has been the habit of capitalist politicians—pardon me, statesmen—in desperate situations to steal without understanding them, the "planks" of the Socialist program. The President, or his advisors, have done this without shame—and without restraint. Much good it has done them!

The New Deal has no relation to Socialism. It is a clumsy attempt to save capitalism. It has failed. That failure is the fault, not of the Socialist promises that Roosevelt is said to have carried out, but of capitalism itself. It cannot lift itself out of the depression. It cannot find jobs for the workers. It cannot solve the paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty. It was foolish to expect anyone, or any scheme to save it.

## Must Abolish Capitalism

Mr. Warburg knows that it was never the aim of Socialism to save capitalism. It is the historic role of the Socialist movement to liquidate capitalism and to reconstruct society after capitalism falls. No Roosevelt can carry out such a program. Does Mr. Warburg imagine that the NRA had even the remotest resemblance to a Socialist control of industry? It left the profit motive intact. It left the old masters of industry, who brought us to the edge of ruin, in control. It destroyed wage standards. It stimulated the company union. It took away no jot or tittle of the power of the industrialists.

The banking acts of the Roosevelt administration have not challenged the power of financial capital. The stock exchange acts have not stopped the gambling in workers' lives. The farm laws have caused the destruction of food, while people starved, to keep up farm prices. The Wagner Act protects only those workers who have the strength to protect themselves. The so-called old age and security laws are a disgrace to any civilized community—so weak and ineffective are they. The TVA—the pet hate of all capitalists—falls far short of Socialism, if only because it does not provide for worker control of the project. The various attempts—real and fake—at relief—does Mr. Warburg pretend that these are Socialism? Relief is necessary in a dying capitalism. Socialism will not need to resort to relief.

No, no, Mr. Warburg! It was good strategy of you to blame us for the failure of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. But the trick must fail. The New Deal is not our baby! It is the bastard child of the Brain Trust. Take it away! Put it on the door-step of the gentlemen who could read the letter—but could not grasp the spirit—of the Socialist Program.

## Join The Socialist Party

For information fill out the blank and send it to the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

# 'BALANCING THE BUDGET'



Seaman

# REBEL ARTS GROWS TO BUILD FOR SOCIALISM

By SAM FRIEDMAN

Since confession is good for everybody's soul, let us admit at once that in at least one of its objectives, Rebel Arts has been less than successful as the organization for the cultural development and expression of the Socialist and labor movement. It has not succeeded in building itself as a strong national organization. This was one of the dreams of its founders. It still is one of the dreams of those who are active in Rebel Arts: with this exception—that plans have been definitely formulated, and the personnel has been definitely established, for the expansion of Rebel Arts throughout the country.

But having made confession of weakness—without giving the explanation of early party indifference and dissension, and lack of funds sufficient even for mailing purposes, not to speak of keeping even one official or functionary on at least half-time—let us go on to tell of the things of which we are proud, nationally as well as locally. The widespread demand for cultural activity along the whole art front in the Socialist and the labor movement can be ascribed in large measure to what Rebel Arts has done and has projected. The fact that our people sing and have songs to sing; the fact that branches, YPSL circles and union locals are starting dramatic groups across the land; that poetry circles and dance groups are springing up; that union internationals and locals are increasingly becoming alive to the necessity for activity other than industrial and political: the seed of all this vigor and life can be found in the message broadcast by Rebel Arts a few years ago: that art is a weapon which should be used by the working class for the working class.

### Plan Expansion

With the increase of interest in Rebel Arts and the enrollment of people eager and able to give more time and energy, including a full-time (though unpaid) secretary, our organization will begin to pay more attention to expansion into cities other than New York. More and more comrades and sym-

thizers are proving anxious to find a place where they can function without rancor or faction, and where their peculiar talents can be employed for Socialism. From other cities comes the demand: "We have talent, we have youth, we are eager to serve: how can you help us serve?" Rebel Arts is preparing to answer that question.

In New York City, following the first week-end conference ever held in the movement on cultural activity, an ambitious program has been outlined. For the first time, a personnel large enough to cope with the problems presented has been assembled. The battle to establish on a permanent and solid basis an institution for real working-class culture—as opposed to capitalist "culture," which is almost always anti-working class, and to so much so-called "left" culture, which is almost as often just as anti-working class—is not an easy one.

### Rebel Arts Work

In the past, the Rebel Arts groups have performed valiant service; mostly in New York, but to a certain degree in a much wider area. The chorus, the dance groups, the drama groups, even the fledgling camera group, have all performed for union and party functions, and to larger audiences; have drawn in young people and attracted attention to the question of dramatizing and rendering more graphic and dynamic the Socialist message.

The puppet group, formed but a few months ago, broadened that interest in its historic tour for the National Biscuit Co. strikers. Lecturers have gone forth from 44 East 21st Street to tell of what has been done and what can be done along the lines of graphic art and visual presentation.

Plans for the fall season, starting the first week in October, will be announced next week. The first event of the new semester will be the annual Rebel Arts House-warming this Sunday afternoon at 3:30 at headquarters, 44 East 21st street. After entertainment, singing, dancing and refreshments, the new courses and projects will be announced.

# IN SOLEMN TENOR

By McAlister Coleman

This was to have been a column about how I don't like policemen, but the other night at a CALL party I listened to a song written by Alton Levy of the famous Marxian team of Levy and Nathan, spreaders of joy and belly laughs at Socialist affairs.

I decided that this lovely dialectical appraisal of the recent meeting of the Communist International is even more appropriate at the moment than the story about the lady who bit the policeman in the arm, about which you will hear next week. The song should be sung in a solemn voice with profound intake of breath to the tune of "Them Bones Shall Rise Again."

\* \* \*

United fronts are what we love, Our line's been changed again.  
From below and from above, Our line's been changed again.

Chorus:

I knows it Browder; I knows it, Browder;  
I knows it, Browder.  
Our line's been changed again.

The plenum says the time has come, our line's etc.  
Don't call a Socialist a bum, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

The negro masses jilted Ford, our line's etc.  
Father Divine is now the Lord, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

We once had unions by the score, our line's etc.  
But since these unions ain't no more, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

The Labor Party stank you know, our line's etc.  
But now we want one from below, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Coughlin was a fascist sneak, our line's etc.  
We now fight for his right to speak, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

We must appear to be sedate, our line's etc.  
The revolution? That can wait, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Bourgeois tricks we'll have to use, our line's etc.  
Our women must not wear flat shoes, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Concerning war we'll have to hedge, our line's etc.  
We've disavowed the Oxford Pledge, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Imperialist wars we once attacked, our line's etc.  
But since the Franco-Russian pact, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

While France is fighting you will see, our line's etc.  
The revolution must not be, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

We're now a party with finesse, our line's etc.  
With bourgeois groups we'll coalesce, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Bourgeois right we'll fight to save, our line's etc.  
Lenin's turning in his grave, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Religion was an opiate, our line's etc.  
Since church groups with us demonstrate, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

By some peculiar quirk of logic, our line's etc.  
Now we're twice as demagogic, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

At last our Seventh Congress met, our line's etc.  
This is one meeting they'll regret, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

We're simply communists devout, our line's etc.  
We don't know what it's all about, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

Kaleidoscopic, what I mean, our line's etc.  
Now we're red and now we're green, our line's etc.  
(Chorus.)

OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION

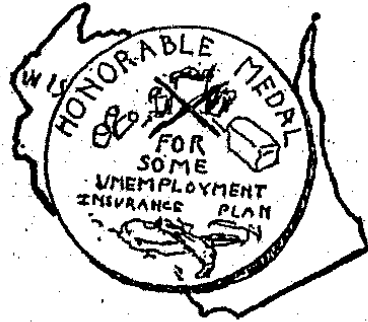
XI. The Wisconsin Plan

By CHARLES STEWAET and SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD

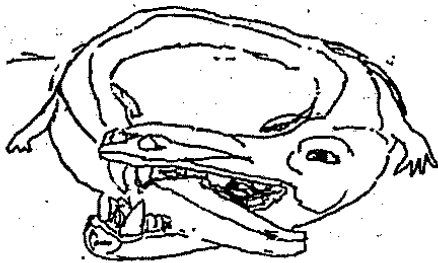
1 The Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Plan was ambitious—that much must be said for it. Adopted in 1932, it remains the only state plan in existence; for that, too, Wisconsin deserves some credit. But it is neither ambitious nor creditable in regard to the amount of compensation it pays to the unemployed worker. That, in fact, is its most obvious short-coming.



2 How much compensation do workers receive under the Wisconsin Plan? When they are laid off, workers are entitled to weekly payments from a fund set aside and held by the employers, provided they have worked with the firm a required period of time. How much do they get? Not more than \$10 a week. For how long? Only until they receive a total of \$75; that is about seven and one-half weeks.

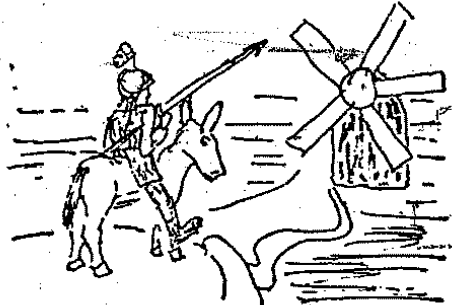


3 This of course is not adequate "insurance." Certainly the Wisconsin Plan is not ambitious in this respect. But the writers of the bill claim its purpose is far broader. According to Professor Groves, the Wisconsin Plan actually aims to prevent unemployment! For when an employer fires a worker, and the \$75 is paid to him, the employer must again pay into the reserve when he rehires.



4 This feature of the plan is expected to serve as an incentive to discourage lay-offs and to encourage bosses to regularize employment. Here, then, is the crux of the plan. In reality this feature proves a frankenstein, for it instead serves as an incentive to mechanization—the "hiring" of machines, not the rehiring of men. There is no quick remedy for the cure of unemployment.

5 Ambitious as the Wisconsin Plan is, it is doomed to failure. It will prove futile not merely because of the reasons above, but because it assumes unemployment is within control of the individual employer—which it is not. But chiefly it will fail because unemployment and unemployment insurance are national problems, and can be dealt with properly only on a national scale.



Idaho Labor Federation Backs Hillquit Bill Drive

CHICAGO—Seven state federations of labor and over thirty central labor bodies are now supporting the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, according to figures announced by the Labor Committee for the Amendment here. Idaho is the latest state federation to vote approval of the bill, joining the Connecticut, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Rhode Island and Wisconsin federations, which had already endorsed the amendment. The committee also announced new endorsements by the city or county central labor unions in Toledo, Racine, Decatur, Ill., and Kern County, Cal.; the Pennsylvania District Council of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers;

The Hillquit Amendment

CALL readers are urged to introduce resolutions in their trade unions and fraternal organizations endorsing the Hillquit "Workers' Rights Amendment" to the Constitution. The amendment reads:

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

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

MAKE FREEDOM CONSTITUTIONAL!

Ornamental Iron Workers' local 473, Chicago; Boiler Makers' local 302, Milwaukee; Sign Writers' local 1045, Denver, and the Federated Guild, Hagerstown, Md.

Hoan Challenges Reactionaries

MILWAUKEE (Special) — Last Tuesday, celebrated in other American cities as a reactionary "Constitution Day," was used by Milwaukee Socialists as the occasion for intensified activity on behalf of the Workers' Rights Amendment.

Directly challenging the allies of William Randolph Hearst, who chose the day to solidify the ranks of torism, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan called upon the people of this city to rally in support of the amendment and "to give heed to the vital necessity for adapting our Constitution to modern conditions."

In a vigorously worded proclamation, Hoan declared that "a national emergency calls for enactment of the new constitutional amendment" and asked its passage as a means to give "renewed vitality and meaning to the Constitution as the expression of the collective will of the American people today."

Methodist Youth Approve

EVANSTON, Ill.—The National Council of Methodist Youth, meeting here last week, endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment and offered the support of its constituent organizations in all parts of the country in circulating petitions for the bill.

LOCKOUT ENDED

NEW YORK.—Ending a lockout called against the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union, Local 1006, here, some 60 neighborhood men's clothing stores have signed individual contracts with the union. Signing of the contracts is seen as a death blow to the Retail Clothing Merchants' Association, headed by Henry I. Silverman, who engineered the lockout. Silverman is now under indictment, along with Hyman Nemser, former head of a dual clerks' union, on charges of coercion.

TRUE STORIES FROM LIFE

By THE BYSTANDER

TO use his own expression, Robbin Richards was in "one hell of a fix." He was the only foreman in the plant whom the boys trusted. They had let him in on the strike plans, and of course, they would expect him to come out with them when they struck. But, there was the hitch. How could he go out on strike while he was engaged to Carole, the owner's daughter?

In Awful Mess

Robbin stopped his pacing, and drew up a chair beside Mike. "Mike," he said, "I'm in an awful mess. Here you fellows are going to strike next week and I've got to go out with you. What can I tell Carole? How can I make her understand? After all, she's the old man's daughter."

"That's exactly what I came to see you about, Robbie. We don't want you to come out on strike. We know you're for us, but we feel you can help us more if you stay in. Having somebody on the inside whom we can trust during the strike to tip us off about what's going on in there and what the boss's plans are will be very valuable."

"You might even be able to do us some good with the scabs if you watch your step in there. And nobody needs to know, and least of all Carole. We'll instruct all the boys to keep it quiet and not to talk to you."

Agrees to Plan

Robbin agreed, and when the following week, the strike was called and two-thirds of the plant walked out, Robbin stayed in with the other foremen and the scabs. Carole was away on her vacation so Robbin spent his evenings in secret conferences with the strikers.

During the next two weeks of the strike Robbin rendered invaluable service to the boys. When a group of scabs were due the strikers knew about it in advance and were able to head them off. Everything that went on in the boss's conferences, all his plans, were the union's almost as soon as they were hatched.

Daily, in his contact with the scabs still working in the plant,

Robbin would subtly interject propaganda in his conversations. He worked quietly and effectively. One after another, scabs failed to return to work, until the boss finally became suspicious of Robbin.

Robbin Is Fired

The next day it happened; Robbin was called into the office and paid off. On his way out, Robbin managed to slip back into the shop. He jumped up on a bench and began addressing the men loudly, urging them to come out on strike, telling them of their stupidity in remaining at work at the miserable wages they were drawing, cheating on their best friends who were out there on strike.

"Come on out with the rest of the boys," he urged, "and show the boss that we are ready to stick together and fight and the strike is won. You will get your jobs back at decent wages, and with decent conditions."

A couple of the other foremen came running to grab him to throw him out, but many of the workers who had been scabbing till now had grown pretty sick of it anyway, and had only lacked

the courage to be out on the line with their comrades. Seeing the foremen ready to attack Robbin, whom they had always admired, they threw down their tools and ran to his rescue.

In the fight that resulted, and into which many of the guards who had been watching the gates, had entered, machinery was broken, and a few heads cracked. But in the end Robbin won free through the gates, with almost all of the former scabs at his heels.

They joined the picket lines greeted with shouts and cheers and hearty backslaps. Erstwhile scabs and strikers together marched around the plant, shouting, singing: "The strike is won." "The strike is won."

Later, Robbin was standing across the street, brooding about Carole, when he felt a hand on his sleeve. He turned, and his mouth opened in surprise. It was Carole, and what was it she was saying? "Father has agreed to negotiate and the boys are sending up a committee, and they want you to go with them, Robbin."

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# STUDENT GROUPS UNITE

## International Socialist Youth Week

The following directives were issued by the National Organization Committee of the Young People's Socialist Leagues on the celebration of International Socialist Youth Week, October 1-7.

While war was raging in Europe in 1915, the Socialist Youth International met in Berne, Switzerland, and, instead of following the social-patriotism of the great Socialist Parties, declared its opposition to imperialist war and called upon youth to demonstrate to end the war then going on.

In this way, International Socialist Youth Week was born.

### The Menace of War

This year we celebrate International Socialist Youth Week with the world at the brink of another war. The Italian invasion of Ethiopia may be under way before our International Socialist Youth Week demonstrations take place. Japan continues its penetration of China and the establishment of a base for operations against the Soviet Union. Fascism has failed to solve the problems of German capitalism and now seeks to strengthen itself through the conquest and exploitation of the Ukraine.

France lengthens the time of military service and cuts the living standard of the French working class in preparation for a war in defense of the status quo created by the Versailles Treaty and the imperialist gains it gave France. Hearst and other jingoists in America use every instrument of propaganda to prepare the minds of the people for war.

### Is Caused by Imperialism

The war now being prepared is the inevitable outcome of the imperialist policies the leading capitalist nations have played since the World War. The need for raw materials and new markets has led the capitalist nations which failed to make imperialist gains out of the last war to make new alliances and new preparations for international conflict. Those nations that profited by the Treaty of Versailles now make preparations to defend their booty. This clash of interests between rival groups of profit-seeking imperialists is inevitable as long as capitalism exists.

Pacifists who hold out the prospect of peace through arbitration or disarmament confuse and weaken the fight of the working class against war. Only the struggle of the workers of each country against their own war-making capitalist class can delay the impending conflict. Only the conquest of power by the working masses and the destruction of capitalism can bring permanent peace to the world.

### "Progressive Wars"

At this most critical time, when a brief period for the mobilization of the labor movement

against all capitalist war yet remains, we witness the spectacle of the Communist International holding its seventh congress and adopting a position identical with that of the social-patriots of 1914. To support "democratic" governments against fascist governments, to refuse to take part in the revolutionary struggle against those imperialist governments who happen to be allied with the Soviet Union, to speak of "progressive" wars fought by the capitalist governments in this day of imperialism is to desert even the pretense of being a revolutionary movement.

### Oppose Imperialist War

We oppose all imperialist war. We agree with the St. Louis Proclamation of the Socialist Party in 1917 that the only war that justifies the workers taking up arms is the war to free the working class from the chains of capitalism.

We must not allow our opposition to war to become a criticism of the communist movement. Nor can we permit the hollow mouthing of revolutionary phrases. Our task is to educate the entire membership of the League to understand the Socialist position on war and to train them to better carry on our anti-war activity. As part of such education and training must be a merciless criticism of pacifism and social-patriotism wherever it exists in the Socialist movement.

### The Socialist Position

During the International Socialist Youth Week we do not seek to establish unity against war on a minimum basis with non-Socialist groups. During this week we seek to make known to the Youth of America and the working class as a whole what the Socialist position and program on war is. We must mobilize the youth organizations of the Socialist movement and hold demonstrations that will acquaint thousands of young people with our slogans of:

- OPPOSE ALL CAPITALISTS WARS!**
- FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM!**
- USE WAR FUNDS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT!**
- CAPITALISM BREEDS WAR!**
- ONLY INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM CAN BRING PEACE!**

We, the Socialist Youth of America, must make our voices heard! As the youth movement of the Socialist Party, we have a glorious anti-war tradition to uphold. Let us in the spirit of Debs stand before the world and hurl our defiance into the face of the war-making ruling class and all its allies, within and without the Labor movement.

## Amalgamation Of SLID And NSL Approved

NEW YORK—The first step toward the formation of an all-inclusive student organization in America which would fight for student rights and liberties and would effect

broad organizational unity of all pro-labor tendencies on the college and high school campuses was discussed this week by the national executive committees of the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League.

Both committees, headed by their respective national secretaries, Joseph P. Lash (SLID) and Serrill Gerber (NSL) approved in principle immediate unification into the American Student Union as a step toward this end, and both national committees agreed to recommend such action to their respective conventions held during the Christmas school vacations.

### Collective Interests

The American Student Union would represent the collective interest of students in high school and college. It would deal with such problems as the inadequacy of the Roosevelt youth program, the ROTC, restraints upon academic freedom, insufficient educational opportunity and discrimination against students because of race. Through actions on these issues and others, the new organization would attempt to bring students to an awareness of the larger issues of war and fascism and the need for a new social order.

SLID officers emphasized that the American Student Union, if approved by the two national conventions, would be more than a merger between their organization and the NSL. They expressed the hope that other pro-labor student organizations would join.

### Confer All Summer

Negotiations have been taking place during the past summer between the two organizations. After some controversy, the NSL agreed to the SLID demand that the new Union take the Oxford pledge to refuse "to support any war the United States government may engage in." The NSL also acceded to the SLID insistence that the program of the new Union must recognize that the main spring for social change is the working class and that the students must ally themselves with organized labor.

The NSL had suggested that the name of the new organization be the SLID. Officials of the latter, however, objected, declaring that they wanted the new organization to be all-inclusive. They suggested the name of the ASU which was accepted. Under tentative plans, the SLID would have more members of the ASU national executive committee than would the NSL.

### In 170 Colleges

The SLID and the NSL have broadly represented the Socialist and the communist movements in the colleges, respectively. They have chapters in 170 colleges and universities, as well as in more than 100 high schools.

## NYA CONDEMNED BY METHODISTS

EVANSTON, Ill. (Special) — Methodist youth closed the convention of the National Council of Methodist Youth here with a statement of condemnation of the National Youth Administration and the issuance of a warning to "Christian youth not to be taken in by proposals which will tend to weaken our fight against war and for a cooperative commonwealth".

The statement on the National Youth Administration came as the climax of a week's meeting attended by delegates from nearly every state in the union representing the different youth organizations in the Methodist Church. The public statement on the NYA stated further that, "We cannot support a youth program which, from its very control by the government, whose war policies we are opposed to, will endanger or destroy the growing anti-war organization of Christian and non-Christian youth". The Council pledged support to labor against any attempt to create a plan of apprenticeships that would cut the hour and wage standards of adult workers.

In a statement pledging support to the American Youth Act proposed by the American Youth Congress the council also stated, "... We will continue to believe that only on the organized forces of voters, workers and consumers working for a socialized society can youth hope to find a life of peace, plenty and progress."

An "open letter" was prepared urging that Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations ask their members to refuse to participate in the Olympic games in 1936 in Berlin. A strong resolution was sent to the Olympic committee urging American withdrawal.

Support was pledged to labor in its effort to secure passage of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment. The executive committee was asked to circulate petitions among Methodist Youth modeled after the petition of the Socialist Party.

One of the highlights of the convention was the attendance of the president of the Methodist student group at the Imperial University in Japan. He told the Council of the strong anti-war attitude and pro-labor and co-operative sentiment existing among youth and student groups in Japan.

### KEYSTONE YPSL TO MEET

READING, Penn.—Young Socialists from all parts of the state will meet at Socialist Park, near here, Sunday, September 29, for the annual convention of the Young People's Socialist League of Pennsylvania.

## YPSL Referendum Raises Age Limit

CHICAGO.—Raising of the maximum age limit to the Young People's Socialist League from 25 years to 30 years has been approved by the league membership in a nation-wide referendum just completed.

The vote, which follows similar action of the recent national convention of the YPSL at Pittsburgh, was on a preferential ballot providing opportunity for choice among the old, new, and an in-between limit of 27. Although the complete ballot count has not yet been announced, the victory of the 30 year limit was decisive.

Acting on the basis of the membership's action, the YPSL national executive committee this week called upon all league units to launch an intensive membership campaign, particularly among young trade unionists.

### ORGANIZE YPSL FIVE

NEW YORK—Planning a broad program of sports activity, the Kings County District Council No. 1 of the Young People's Socialist League is now organizing a basketball team. A. Chapman, 408 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, is in charge.

### FALCON CALL OUT

The September issue of the Falcon Call, official organ of the Red Falcons of America, the children's section of the Socialist Party, contains articles and stories written for workers' children by young workers. Bundle orders or subscriptions may be obtained from the Falcon offices, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

## Shipping Clerks May Join ILGWU

NEW YORK—Ending their militant three-week strike with a partial victory, thousands of young shipping clerks are back at their jobs here with a firm determination to build their union into an even more effective weapon than at present.

With affiliation with the powerful International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union predicted in the near future, the Ladies' Apparel Shipping Clerks Union, now an AFL federal local, mapped a program of organization intended to strengthen the union greatly within the coming months.

The young workers settled their strike on the basis of a 44-hour week, \$15 a-week minimum wage, limitations on over-time, and other concessions.

## Plan Permanent CCC Youth Camps

WASHINGTON — Announcement by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of plans for jobless "relief" during the coming year brought with it this week the revelation that Civilian Conservation Camps, in which thousands of American youth have already been herded in a semi-military atmosphere, will become permanent features of the New Deal governmental set-up.

Under the plans as announced by the President and confirmed by officials here, the CCC will be continued under military discipline and will attempt to force half a million young workers to labor at \$1 a day every year from now on. About \$610,000,000 has already been spent in carrying forward the CCC program, Roosevelt said.

### FREE SPEECH RESTORED

BERKELEY, Cal.—Free speech has been restored to the campus of the University of California, with a new ruling by university officials permitting open forum meetings with off-campus speakers. Previously such meetings had been banned because of the asserted danger of radicalism.

# World Socialism

## SOCIALISM AND ETHIOPIA

By HERBERT ZAM

All Socialists are vigorously opposed to the Italian efforts to swallow Ethiopia, and are entirely in sympathy with the resistance of the Ethiopians. For that very reason it is essential to have a clear view and a clear position on all the questions involved. That is the difference between realistic Marxists and Utopian humanitarians. Three specific questions deserve some attention.

Should Socialists support the so-called "neutrality" positions adopted by a number of countries, particularly the United States?

No. Because neutrality which strikes only in one direction is no neutrality at all. The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International has properly come out in favor of an embargo on arms and munitions against Italy, but not against Ethiopia. Italy is in a position to produce its own supplies, but not Ethiopia. Therefore to place an embargo against both countries is to help Italy. This is what Britain has been doing almost from the outbreak of the struggle, and it is well to keep this in mind in discussing the further role of England.

### Sanctions Mean War

Should Socialists support any move for the application of sanctions by the League of Nations against Italy? Again we must answer in the negative. Sanctions mean war. If Socialists are opposed to war, they cannot support measures which will lead to war, and thus share responsibility for war. It will be argued that this will be a war in defense of a weak nation, of a colonial country and therefore justified.

This is an argument worthy of the believers in Wilsonian democracy. Has the League of Nations suddenly become the defender of the small nations? Did the League apply sanctions against Japan for seizing Manchuria? Has the League tried to help in liberation of a single portion of the earth which is under the imperialist heel? We all know that the League is the instrument of the big imperialist powers, the "victors of Versailles."

We all know that the League is not interested in the preservation of the independence of Ethiopia. Only a few weeks ago, the Council of the League worked out a proposal for the division of Ethiopia among England, France and Italy. Ethiopia scornfully rejected this proposal as suicide, and its representative wisely remarked that they would prefer to be murdered, as they could then at least call for help!

### "The Defender of the Weak"

It ill becomes Great Britain, "perfidious Albion," to try to play the role of the "defender" of the weak. Great Britain has under its heel almost half of Africa. Four and a quarter million of Africa's twelve million square miles, and 63 million of its 130 million inhabitants slave under the emblem of the Union Jack. If the government of Great Britain has suddenly begun to speak about war against Italy, it is certainly not due to any new-found love for the people of Ethiopia.

England has expressed its perfect willingness for an "equitable" and "peaceful" division of Ethiopia. It will not stand for a one-sided division. England may go to war with Italy—to protect British imperialist interests in Africa and the sea route to India. The League of Nations may apply sanctions against Italy—because British imperialist interests domi-

nate. President Keane of the British Trade Union Congress performed a great service for British imperialism when he advocated war against Italy.

Of course, the British Trade Union Congress is truly interested in helping Ethiopia, just as many were really fighting for democracy in 1914-18. But if the policy of the British Trade Union Congress is carried out by the British Tory government, it will be because such a policy is necessitated by the interests of imperialism, rather than by the interests of peace. Does any one really believe that Ethiopian independence will be preserved through a war between England and Italy? Such a war will merely determine, among other things, whether England or Italy will annex Ethiopia.

### The Soviet Union

The Soviet Union has come in for a good deal of criticism in recent months as a result of the Ethiopian situation. Some comrades seem to think that the Soviet Union should go around issuing ultimatums to various imperialists and send out detachments of the Red Army to help colonies free themselves. A policy like that would not only not help the small nations, but would lead to war and perhaps even to the end of the Soviet Union.

Just as the revolutions in capitalist countries will have to be made by the workers in those countries, the freeing of the colonial countries is the task of the people of those countries. The Red Army has the task of defending the Soviet Union, not of freeing the world from the yoke of imperialism.

Within these limits, however, some of the actions of the Soviet Union are open to criticism. When the Soviet Union sells wheat, coal, oil and coal tar to Italy, supplies which go directly for war purposes, workers cannot help questioning the correctness of such a policy. Or if Litvinov, in his speech at the League of Nations meeting, makes a severe attack on the "internal regime" of Ethiopia, without a single word of criticism of the internal regime of fascist Italy, is he not lending objective force to the charges of Italian imperialism?

In the first case the material gain to the Soviet Union is in significant; the material assistance to Italy is considerable; but above all the loss of prestige to the Soviet Union is enormous. It is certain that the Soviet Union could easily find a means of avoiding the sale of this material to Italy. Just as Litvinov could easily find a means of being diplomatic, and yet not lend objective aid to the Italian charges against Ethiopia.

### Must Help Ethiopia

The position of Socialists is, therefore, clear. They must be against war. They must be against Italy and for Ethiopia. They must advocate a course of action which will help Ethiopia fight effectively against Italy, and will hinder an effective Italian war against Ethiopia. Above all, they must place their reliance upon the action of the international

## OPPOSES ITALIAN RAID



President William Keane of the British Trade Union Congress calling for economic and financial sanctions against Italy if Il Duce carries through his war plans.

## CRIPPS FIGHTS WAR SANCTIONS

LONDON—Fascism will not be stopped by sanctions imposed by imperialist powers in the League of Nations, Stafford Cripps, leading British Socialist, declared at a London peace rally, one of a series of nation-wide Socialist demonstrations against the impending war.

"People who think that sanctions by imperial powers are going to stop fascism in Italy are greatly mistaken," Cripps declared. "If we hand ourselves over to a League of Nations controlled by imperialism, and say we will fight any war they want us to, we shall be putting our heads in a noose which they will shortly pull at the other end."

Cripps charged that Great Britain and France were using the League for their own imperialist end.

## The Role Of The Socialist Party In A Farmer-Labor Party

This is the second of a series of six articles, presenting a summary of a questionnaire sent to various Socialist Party members, by Glen Trimble, of New Bedford, Mass., now residing in California. Other articles will discuss various phases of problems presented by the move toward a Farmer-Labor Party.

By GLEN TRIMBLE

Half the active party workers responding to my questionnaire did not believe the Socialist Party could gain power in time to avert war, fascism, or capitalist collapse,

36 per cent were doubtful, only 14 per cent, eight persons, believed it could. Even more striking was the response to the question, "Should the Socialist Party join a Farmer-Labor Party?" Ninety per cent said yes, four per cent were doubtful, six per cent said no. These answers came from 29 states. One state, Washington, was unanimous against any sort of Farmer-Labor Party. Only one person in the other 28 states was unequivocally opposed.

All the answers to the Farmer-Labor Party question hinged, of course, on the word "genuine." What is a "genuine" Farmer-Labor Party? It seemed simplest to answer this by asking the minimum requirements for our participation in such a party.

proletariat, for only it can, in the long run, put an end both to war, and imperialism. In this connection the united front which has been established between the Socialist and Communist Parties of Italy, with the approval and participation of the Labor and Socialist International, must be welcomed as a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that this united front will develop along correct Socialist lines and will not be sidetracked on any false road of appeal to the imperialist powers.

P. S. In a recent issue of the New Leader, John "Powers" reported that the "united front negotiations" between Communists and Socialists in Czechoslovakia had been "broken off." Some explanation is required from "Powers," as he had previously vehemently denied that the Socialist Party had any intentions of negotiating. Even his newest news is incomplete, as he forgets to inform his readers that the communists had agreed to support the candidacy of Benes for the presidency, and as he is also being supported by the Socialists, there has thus been established an electoral united front.

On two requirements there was almost complete agreement. All but two felt that a genuine Farmer-Labor Party must make a complete break with the Republican and Democratic parties and all but four felt machinery for control and discipline of elected officials a necessity. On the former, one state secretary argued for state autonomy and the possibility of capturing state old party machines; on the latter, still another state secretary asked the rather pertinent question, "What company writes this kind of a guarantee?"

### Want Democracy

Nearly as complete was the preference for a democratic federation of worker-farmer organizations as opposed to an individual membership party. Seventy-five per cent favored the former, six per cent the latter, and the remainder, pointing to the example of the British Labor Party, felt both forms desirable in the same organization.

My attempt to establish minimum program and platform requirements was less conclusive. The tendency to substitute "desirable" for "minimum" seemed to be most pronounced in these answers. More voted for a class platform than for any other requirement, but "public ownership" and "complete socialization" were underlined almost as frequently.

The supplementary comment was more enlightening. On "class" one wrote that this was an absolute if we were to bar potential fascists and avoid the trend of so

many "popular" European movements; another, that "class" should not be interpreted to bar progressives. "Complete socialization" got considerable watering in the foot notes. Clearly most regarded this as a final goal, the objective of our educational work, rather than an absolute requirement before entrance in a Farmer-Labor federation.

There was a general recognition that the new set-up would "not be very radical at first," that we would have to start by winning acceptance of the ideals of "industrial democracy," "the cooperative commonwealth," then teach the meaning of these slogans within the affiliated groups. Four persons felt that we should lay down no minimum platform requirements. One substituted opposition to war and fascism for those suggested.

### Various Requirements

There were so many additional requirements and suggestions that I can simply cite a few of the most pertinent. Several called for a per capita tax on all affiliated organizations. "Preservation and extension of democratic principles," "complete freedom of discussion," "maintenance of confidence," "no attempt to dominate," indicate one source of danger in any political federation. "Assurance of discipline and aggressive action," "insistence on cooperation with other suitable groups," "admission of unemployed groups," another. One calls for initiation of the federation by the AFL, another for labor press support, a third for four-year membership for presidential candidates in order to bar unscrupulous politicians. Monroe Sweetland asks that the federation be international in scope. Devere Allen calls for "freedom from nuts, especially money cranks." Mark Starr, no liberal, would stress independent action rather than "the class struggle and dogmatic phrases."

These attempts to define the minimum requirements for a genuine Farmer-Labor Party should provide at least food for thought. They go deeper into the problem than any official party declaration in the last 10 years. That fact is not a credit to our Party.

Next week—When and How Should the Socialist Party Work for a Farmer-Labor Party?

## Morganfield Cases Placed "On File"

MORGANFIELD, Ky. — Syndicalism charges pending against six organizers for the American Workers' Union have been stricken from the court docket, but, at the same time, were placed "on file," as a threat of possible future action against the defendants.

The action was taken after Socialist, liberal, and labor protests had forced FERA officials at Washington to intervene on behalf of the six men, arrested several months ago while attempting to organize local unemployed against miserable relief conditions.



# Party Activity

## California

**SELDEN OSBORNE**, member of the state executive committee, has accepted the position of Official Representative of the CALL in California. His duties will be to boost the CALL in this state by placing it on news-stands, getting subscriptions, bundle-orders, organizing CALL clubs, etc.

**SAN FRANCISCO** Socialists have issued an open letter denying that they have joined with the Democratic Party and the Communist Party in a "United Labor Campaign Committee." The letter declares the party's willingness to "cooperate with organized labor to establish a genuine labor party, devoted to democratic principles and the welfare of the working people."

## Colorado

**WESTERN STATES** conference has been postponed until next year, due to the fact that neither James D. Graham of Montana of the national executive committee or George Kirkpatrick of California could be present as planned.

## Illinois

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE** set up by Local Cook County for handling the banquet and reception for the national executive committee Sunday, October 13, has been organized with Theresa Branstetter Kerr as secretary. Plans are rapidly taking shape for the district mass meetings, which promise to be a signal for a significant revival of Socialist organization in several places in Chicago.

Arrangements are being completed by the Ninth Ward branches for Mayor Hoan's appearance there October 11, probably at K. of P. Hall. Joint efforts of the Jefferson Park and Fortieth Ward branches, together with the YPSL, are being enlisted to prepare for the Thomas meeting in the Jefferson Park area. In addition, West Side Yugoslav Branch No. 1 and the Bohemian Federation are planning a big rally on the Workers' Rights Amendment on the west side for the same evening, and the trade union branch is considering a public meeting with Leo Krycki, Daniels and Hapgood as speakers.

**GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING** Sunday, September 29th, Workers' Circle Lyceum. Special significance of recent Comintern Congress for Socialist Parties. Speakers—Ernest Erber, John Mill and S. Z. Lorber.

## Massachusetts

**STATE COMMITTEE** met Sunday, September 7th, at Worcester, and made plans for the coming fall and winter. Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary, reported that the Summer Institute was an overwhelming success. A charter application for an English speaking local in Ashby was granted. Arthur J. Whitney is the secretary of the local. It was decided to call a conference of the Massachusetts Strikers Relief the Sunday before Thanksgiving. A plan to tour labor plays, directed by Hugo Erickson of Fitchburg, to the locals in the state for raising finances was accepted. Max Hamlin, of the Labor Committee, reported on the success of the Socialists at the recent convention of the state AFL. The next meet-

ing of the committee will be held Sunday, October 6th, at either New Bedford or Springfield.

## Michigan

**WAYNE COUNTY** headquarters will be formally opened at a housewarming at 3946 Trumbull Street this Saturday night. Entertainment will be by the Rebel Arts dance group.

**DETROIT** Branch 5 will hold a "mock campaign" at branch headquarters this Friday night.

## Missouri

**PARTY BULLETIN**, edited by Martin B. Lechner, 7238 Anna Avenue, St. Louis, has a circulation of 600. A four-page, printed monthly with a 2,500 circulation, is being planned.

## New Hampshire

**NASHUA** Socialist meetings have been temporarily stopped by action of local officials, who arrested Charles R. Hill, party organizer, while he was speaking in a public park September 11. Hill is now appealing a fine of \$25 levied against him in the municipal court.

## New Jersey

**ESSEX COUNTY** local special meeting on September 24 to decide support county labor party.

**PASSAIC COUNTY** Socialists have withdrawn from the "Passaic County Labor Party" because of lack of trade union support of that development. In a statement issued by the party, the Socialists declared their intention of running Socialist candidates in the fall campaign, although, they declared, the Socialist Party "will continue to agitate for a mass labor party in New Jersey as well as in Passaic County."

## New York

**RATIFICATION MEETING** of Local New York at Town Hall, September 29 at 2:30 p. m. Heading the speakers' list will be Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Representative Darlington Hoopes of Reading, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Charles Solomon, and Algernon Lee.

**AN "INTIMATE" GATHERING** of invited New York Socialists will be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, 7th avenue and 33rd street on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22 at 1:00 o'clock. The meeting has been called by Julius Gerber, city sec-

## COMBINATION OFFER

For as long as available copies last, readers of The CALL are entitled to a combination offer of the entire first volume of the American Socialist Quarterly (\$1.00 value) and the first three numbers of Poems For A Dime (30c value) for only 75c. Order from the Quarterly, 21 East 17th Street, N. Y. C., or from John Wheelwright, 86 Leverett St., Boston, Mass.

Among the contributors to the first volume of the ASQ were David P. Berenberg, Haim Kantorovitch, Mark Starr, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler and Vincenzo Varcierca. Among the poets represented in the booklet series are Wheelwright, Lloyd Collins, Kenneth Porter and Kenneth Patchen.

retary, and Algernon Lee, city chairman.

According to the letter sent out by Gerber and Lee, "matters of vital importance will be discussed at this meeting." "This is an emergency call," they declare, "and we ask you to be present under any circumstances."

The room number will be posted on the bill board.

**BRONX** labor and fraternal organizations have united with Socialists to support Party candidates in the 7th AD Bronx campaign.

**QUEENS COUNTY COMMITTEE** will hold a special meeting at 4757 43rd Street, Sunnyside, on Friday, September 20, at 8:30.

## Pennsylvania

**WILKES-BARRE** (Luzerne County) will have a full Socialist slate in the coming elections, led by Israel Abeshouse for district attorney and Albert T. Heller for sheriff. Other candidates are: Nathan Williams and Charles Shirman for county commissioners, Samuel J. Littleton for county treasurer, Roy Ayres for register of wills and Andrew Sempa for recorder of deeds, Charles Sunday for coroner, Eugene Canrozza for county surveyor.

**CITY SLATE** will be led in Wilkes-Barre by Mos H. Ayres for mayor and Harold Bancroft and Harry Eithel for city council. Other candidates are Ludwig Carl for city controller, Ernest Garey for city treasurer and William H. Sorbers, Robert R. Skelton and William Pugh for school directors.

**READING SOCIALISTS** are planning to use the radio to bring them victory in the municipal campaign. Raymond S. Hofses, editor of the Reading Labor Advocate, began the first of a series of weekly broadcasts until the November elections on Sunday afternoons on Station WEEU; additional time on WEEU and on Station WRAY has been arranged to be used during the campaign.

## Wisconsin

**RACINE SOCIALISTS** ask that Socialists throughout the nation watch out for "Jack O'Brien," whose true name is J. W. Bryant, a manufacturer's stool pigeon who skipped bail in Racine after being arrested on a bad check charge. O'Brien, who parades as a "Constitutional Crusader," is a bitter enemy of the labor movement and usually works with bosses' associations to smash the unions. He is also sought by the Flint, Mich., police.

# BOOKS

## Beer Reviews 50 Years Of Socialist Activity

FIFTY YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM, by Max Beer. The Macmillan Co., \$2.00.

Max Beer, after spending 45 of his 70 years as one of the foremost Socialist journalists, has written his autobiography. Having lived and worked in Poland, Germany, Russia, France, England and the United States and having known almost every important Socialist of the last five decades, his own life was so intimately tied up with the movement that he very correctly entitles this book "Fifty Years of International Socialism."

Born in a Polish Jewish town, he early became a student and writer. With the growth of anti-semitism he migrated to Germany where he started his career as a Socialist newspaperman, almost immediately getting into trouble with the police and spending 14 out of 22 months in jail.

From then on he moved from place to place, staying for several years or more in London, New York, Berlin, Paris and Moscow. Among those Socialists and ex-Socialists that he knew were Eleanor Marx, Frederick Engels, Kier Hardie, Ramsey MacDonald, Jean Jaures, Millerand, Clemenceau, Emile Zola, August Bebel, Daniel DeLeon, Lenin, Plekhanoff, and Pilsudski. He was one of the first students at the London School of Economics, and participated in the early meetings of the Second International.

His font of knowledge and experience and his deep understanding of Marxism makes this book of particular value to every Socialist who is interested in using the mistakes of the past to help guide the future course of Socialism. At 70 years of age, Max Beer remains firm in his convictions as a revolutionary Socialist.

Of particular interest are those sections of the book that deal with the history of the German Social Democracy. Although he probably gives too much importance to the role of the individual leader, he confirms the contention of left-wing Socialists that years of reformism deeply imbued in the party was responsible for its final failure.

"In pre-war years, three divisions stood out in clear contours—(1) the Marxists, with their theory of the irreconcilable opposition between Capital and Labor, and the probability of the final violent collision between the two classes; (2) the Reformists, Revisionists, or Gradualists, with their views of piecemeal reforms by parliamentary methods; (3) the Syndicalists, Voluntarists or Irrationalists, with their combination of the economics of Marx and Proudhon—which negated democracy and parliament, and

saw in a policy of violence by a conscious minority the means of the salvation of Labor." (page 189).

Unfortunately the German Social Democracy followed the second of these courses, and "was not influenced, let alone controlled, by the theories of the Communist Manifesto" (page 215).

He was utterly disgusted by the line taken by Ebert and Noske after the German revolution in 1918. The Ebert social-democratic government was "more afraid of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils than of the German nationalists," and they took active steps to organize an army of ex-officers to exterminate the revolutionary workers, although they made no efforts to clean out the old reactionary officials and in fact made alliances with some of the ex-Kaiser's Generals.

## Ebert and Noske

"Ebert and Noske saved Germany for the Nazis, by exterminating all the determined men and women of the Socialist movement. Thousands were killed by their mercenaries, thousands maimed and driven into exile—thousands of the free and valiant, who could have contributed to building up a democratic and socialized Germany" (page 192).

The party was afraid to or forgot how to fight, and when Nazism began to show its ugly head made no attempt to stem it. In 1929 "the Social Democrats, who occupied the key positions in the Prussian Government, took no effective steps to deal with the growing danger of Nazism" (page 220).

This book is written in a simple style, and in a manner that makes it as easy reading as a novel. It is so full of interesting material as to make it well nigh indispensable. —AMICUS MOST.

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# Industrial Unionism And The AFL

This is the second of a series of articles prepared specially for the CALL on the problems facing the American Federation of Labor. The author of this article, Jack Rubenstein, is an organizer for the Dyers' Federation of the United Textile Workers of America in New Jersey. Other articles by Socialist trade unionists will follow.

By JACK RUBENSTEIN

Again industrial unionism will prove to be the dominant issue at the AFL national convention. The question of industrial vs. craft unionism is no new one in the American labor movement. For 30 years now, either in the foreground or background, the problem has been ever-present. Today it is more important than ever, for the convention's solution of it will determine in great measure the success of the organization of workers in the mass production industries.

## Arguments For Industrial Unionism

So simple and convincing are the arguments in favor of industrial unionism that it is difficult for the average outsider to understand why the principle is not quickly accepted by the AFL leadership. Even the most casual examination shows that small-scale industry, in which craft skill was a major factor, has been displaced by gigantic enterprises in which machine production and the division of labor overshadow the importance of craft skill.

Consequently only if the labor movement adopts an organizational policy that copes with the new developments of industry can it hope to organize the workers. In large scale, trustified industry, the key to the organization of the unorganized is emphasis on the strength of large numbers rather than on the skill of small groups.

Nevertheless the skilled trades still play an important role in the production process and in labor organization. Skilled workers are in key positions, the center around which large numbers of less skilled workers are grouped. Very often these skilled workers have had previous union experience.

They thus make excellent lead-

ers for the rest of the workers when they champion the cause of the entire group instead of the skilled few. Organized as a separate craft group they are usually artificially isolated from the rest of the workers, if not antagonistic to them, and are defeated because of this isolation.

The traditions of the past are the biggest obstacles in the way of industrial unionism. There are many craft unions whose leadership see in the coming of industrial unionism their own displacement. For example, the union of firemen see their doom if firemen of textile mills are organized in the textile union. The metal polishers have the same attitude toward the membership of metal polishers in the auto workers union. That individual firemen or metal polishers could never be organized except as part of the industry they work in, the craft unions refuse to recognize.

So long as the craft unions did not encounter any real resistance, all went well. And as long as these organizations succeeded in maintaining decent conditions for their members, they justified their existence.

## Craft Unions Unable To Organize Basic Fields

But the great open-shop drive after the World War wiped out all the gains made during the war and showed how ineffective the craft unions were as instruments for the protection and advancement of workers. The extended economic crisis prior to the NRA saw the further disintegration of the craft union movement. The skilled building trades worker who once had considerable pride in their craft, and formerly earned as high as \$94 a week, today under the Roosevelt recovery program is compelled to work for that many dollars a month. He no longer prides himself on his craft skill or position, but is becoming increasingly more concerned with effective organization to overcome his weakened position.

Craft unionism received its biggest blow as an instrument for organizing unorganized workers in the basic industries in the 1919 national steel strike. Sixteen unions carried on the strike instead of one for the whole industry. So great was the desire for one craft to gain at the advantage of the other that separate unions negotiated separate settlements while the workers of the other crafts were being clubbed by the coal and iron police.

Another classic example was in the national railroad strikes of 1920-21. Here it was demonstrated that not only was the craft form

of organization unfit to organize the unorganized, but usable in a real test to withstand the attacks of the employers.

In 1920 the railroad operators gave the shop crafts, those workers engaged in building and maintaining of the trains and railroads, a cut in wages. The carriers, those workers responsible for running the railroads, mainly the engineers, firemen, conductors, etc., did not receive the cut. The shop crafts, some sixteen in number, struck. The carriers continued to work with scabs, and the strike was lost after a vigorous struggle.

The following year the carriers received the same wage cut. This time the tables were reversed but the results were the same. The shop crafts continued to work with scabs. The carriers in the end were forced to submit to the wage-cut. The railroad unions 15 years after have still not recovered fully from the wounds inflicted on them by craft scabbery.

Workers in the steel, auto, rubber, machine-building, and food-packing industries instinctively feel their helplessness when divided within any given industrial plant between a dozen or so unions. These workers seem to sense the problem better than many leaders. Steeped in the bold conceptions, these leaders sternly

point to the fact that their AFL charters issued 30 or 40 years ago give them jurisdiction over metal polishers or tinsmiths or metal

molders or pattern makers or machinists. They refuse to see that time has somewhat yellowed the jurisdictional charter on the wall.

## Traditional Prejudice Still Strong In The AFL

An instance of how strong craft union prejudice is can be seen by the refusal of the AFL to grant an international charter to the industrial union of Marine and Shipyard Workers. Strongly organized during the World War on a craft basis when the government followed a policy of toleration and even encouragement to the formation of unions, these unions fell apart at the first attack of the employers after the war. Recently this young militant fighting industrial union has again established a foothold for unionism in the ship-building industry. Thus far they have been refused the privilege of unity with the rest of the organized labor movement under a charter covering their industry, because they refused to allow themselves to be broken up into 10 to 15 craft unions.

One is tempted to deal at some length with the recent influx of tens of thousands of workers into the trade unions. It is of interest to point out that although the trade union movement on the whole has been growing, the craft unions have declined in membership. The entrance of these new recruits into the labor movement, mainly from factory and mass production industries, has again brought the industrial union issue to the center of the stage.

For the time being these workers have been organized into temporary organizations called Federal trade unions. The leaders of the AFL, yielding to the pressure of past experience, felt that if the craft unions were allowed to dismember these groups at once they would fall apart. While the Federal trade union, which is a local in a given plant on an industrial basis, is nothing new, the

existence on the present large scale is.

Socialists and all friends of industrial unionism must feel a sense of shame when they read the news of the charter recently granted for the formation of the new United Auto Workers' Union. Under the new charter, metal polishers, pattern makers, molders, maintenance men and machinists, will be excluded from the United Union. This, in spite of the fact that these workers are in key positions in the auto plant.

The charter is so loosely worded as to leave the field open for all sorts of craft unions to conduct raids on the membership of the United Auto Workers' Union at some future time. A major consideration in President Green's forcing Mr. Dillon on the auto workers, as head of their union, was to protect the so-called craft interests of other unions.

In the light of recent developments in the auto and rubber industry, where key workers are being organized on a craft basis, we get the full import of the so-called "industrial union" resolution adopted at the last AFL convention. The resolution called for the organization of workers in the mass production industries, specifically auto, rubber, and aluminum into industrial unions, but that the interests of the crafts must at the same time be protected. This resolution was accepted by the industrial unionists as a compromise to allow the craft unions to function in those fields where they had a footing but not in the mass production industries formerly unorganized. We now clearly see that the majority of the executive council of the AFL have a different interpretation of the resolution.

## Rank-and-File Fight For Industrial Unionism

To date the movement for industrial unionism in the main has been a rank and file movement.

But, according to the system of election of delegates to AFL conventions, the sentiment of the ranks can only receive an indirect reflection in the conventions, as the international officers vote the entire strength of their membership at conventions.

One of the biggest reasons that industrial unionism played so important a part at the last AFL convention was the vigorous stand taken in its favor by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America. Only if

those international unions who have formally gone on record for industrial unionism take the field at the forthcoming AFL convention as its champion, can we hope for any real progress. In fact if this is not done the outlook is for the AFL to take a backward step on this issue.

Progressives and Socialists, regardless of any other differences they may have with the leadership of these unions, are duty bound to utilize their constructive influence to this end, in their unions and as delegates to the forthcoming AFL convention.

## Rubber Convention Rejects Claherty

(Continued from Page Three)

jurisdictional disputes between the older unions and the rubber workers.

S. H. Dalrymple, president of the Goodrich local union, was elected international president by a ten-vote margin over Thomas F. Burns, militant Chicopee Falls, Mass., leader of the progressive bloc at the convention. John House, president of the Goodyear

local, who introduced the resolution requesting Green to appoint the president, ran a poor third. Dalrymple opposed the Green plan at the convention, but is not considered a militant. Burns was later elected vice-president, while Frank Grillo, Los Angeles A. F. of L. organizer, was elected secretary-treasurer.

### BED PLANT SLEEPING

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—About 350 workers are on strike at the San Francisco plant of the Simmons Co., nationally-known manufacturers of beds and mattresses.

## Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN H. WOLF

At its recent annual state convention at Appleton, the Wisconsin Federation of Labor unanimously approved the consumers' cooperative movement. The Federation's executive board was officially directed to assist in the organization of cooperatives as

well as unions. Resolutions passed at the convention recognized that "the development of the cooperative movement would bring rapid and permanent improvement in the standard of living of both farmers and labor."

The Independent Consumers' Cooperative Society of 966 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, New York, better known as the Cooperative Laundry, held its first semi-annual general membership meeting September 16, 1935, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

The reports of its officers and directors revealed a growth that is astonishing in an industry in which cut throat competition and gangsterism is the order of the day. In less than six months its business has increased ten fold. Starting with one paid employe, it now has eight on its payroll. Six trucks now assure residents of any part of Brooklyn prompt and efficient service.

A small group of Socialists convinced that the cooperative movement was a fruitful field for Socialist activity, sponsored and organized the society. Socialists and unionists have been quick to respond to their call for support.

With 90 years of history made, the British Cooperative Movement has designed a "Ten-year Plan" to close successfully the first century of cooperative progress. Arthur Pickup, director of the Cooperative Wholesale Society and president of the Cooperative Congress in 1934, has made a statistical analysis of the movement's past and possible growth.

He estimated that from 1924 to 1933 the increase in membership, retail and wholesale trade has been about 5 per cent. per annum. Ten more years at the same rate should result in a membership of 10,000,000 families; retail trade of 330,000 pounds, at retail prices; wholesale trade of 180,000 pounds, at wholesale prices. At the end of that period the capital of its combined retail societies should be £100,000,000 pounds, making it England's first billion dollar enterprise.

The Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Co. of Columbus, Ohio, which has been supplying protection to cooperative auto owners on a non-profit basis at rates considerably below those offered by private profit companies, has made application for a license to operate in New York. Under its plan, applications for insurance in city areas are restricted to members of genuine consumers' cooperatives.

America has lagged behind Europe and Oriental countries in the development of cooperative medicine. While Japan has recently organized 500 hospitals, the United States can boast of only one. The Cooperative Hospital of Elk City, Oklahoma, was organized on the basis which makes preventative medicine possible to residents of that area at the rate of a little more than one dollar per person per year.



# "A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"

## A Play About Four Dead Bodies

"A Slight Case of Murder," by Damon Runyon and Howard Lindsay, at the 43rd Street Theatre.

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Damon Runyon, who can write like nobody at all and his collaborator, Howard Lindsay, have turned out a piece about a bootlegger at Saratoga and points east which will amuse anybody who is amused at the shooting of bootleggers. This amused me; for, like Damon Runyon I had a very gruesome time during the years in which Woodrow Wilson and numerous very busy women from the Middle West decided that people shouldn't drink.

### Cards As I Like 'Em

So when the play started with four dead gangsters lying as they were at a card game, I was quite brightened up because that's the way I like to see people playing contract—all dead with bullets in their vital parts.

From then on the play proceeds to describe how all these bodies were distributed throughout the countryside.

Naturally the audience becomes quite hilarious over the thought of four dead bodies being distributed around the countryside.

### Doing It Up Brown

Morticians (a fancy word for undertakers) will enjoy this play like anything, and so will everybody who doesn't like State troopers, because in the last act a State trooper comes in and shoots the dead bodies all over again. Someone had told the State trooper that the four dead bodies were still alive, so he went up and killed all the dead bodies.

This is the way that the petty bourgeois spend their evenings sitting around watching State troopers shoot corpses, a most educational occupation on the whole, far better than wasting the time of the said petty bourgeois sitting around reading books by Will Durant about civilization in the Orient.

On Union Square, the ACME THEATRE will present a series of revivals beginning this week with "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." The Cabinet, which is rightly ballyhooed as one of the most remarkable pictures ever made, marked the first triumph of Conrad Veidt and did much to revolutionize modern cinema technique. Following this, for three days only, "Potemkin" and the "Road to Life" will be presented. Union members, on presentation of their cards, are granted a ten cent reduction at the Acme Theatre.

## COMING

Next week the Call will present a complete analysis of all current Broadway shows in graph form. The ratings will be based on the composite opinions of noted Labor and Socialist leaders and a number of party members who are professionally connected with the drama.

The plays will be judged on their amusement value, and their treatment of labor, capital, fascism, war, etc.

## AWAKE AND SING



Luther Adler and Phoebe Brand as they appear in "Awake and Sing" at the Belasco.

## CALL BOARD

"MOTHER," the forthcoming production of the Theatre Union, was set to music by Hans Eisler. Eisler is well known as the composer of many revolutionary songs, one of the most popular being "Comintern." The German production of "Mother" was highly successful and was running to capacity houses until the advent of the Hitler regime banned it from the boards.

The script, which was originally written by Bert Brecht from Maxim Gorki's novel of the same name, was translated and adapted for American production by Paul Peters, co-author of "Stevedore." The play reveals the thrilling drama in the lives of the simple toilers in the working-class movement. The entire house has been engaged by the CALL, for a theatre party to be held on October 19th. Tickets can be obtained at the CALL office or from Joe Glass.

Beginning in the middle of October, the GROUP THEATRE will sponsor a series of six symposiums on the modern theatre. The course will include the attendance at six current Broadway plays, the fee for the entire course covering the price of the theatre tickets. The plays will include Maxwell Anderson's "The Bridge," the Theatre Guild production of "The Taming of the Shrew," starring Lunt and Fontanne, the Theatre Union's presentation of "Mother," and three others to be chosen from the season's productions. Leslie Howard, Herman Shumlin, Paul Green, Clifford Odets, John Mason Brown and Lee Strassberg are some of the speakers who have already agreed to speak at the symposiums.

"THE 39 STEPS" a melodrama of peace-time espionage, is the current picture at the Roxy Theatre, starring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. In the "flesh," Billy Hill, composer of "The Last Round-Up" and "Wagon Wheels," Tommy Mack, radio comic, this week's winner of the Fred Allen Radio Amateur Contest, and others.

ANNA LESKAYA of the Chicago Opera Company, played a militant Aida at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Sunday. Between the second and third act, she led other members of the cast affiliated with the Grand Opera Artists Association and the Grand Opera Choral Alliance (both AFL unions) backstage, where they demanded their salaries in accordance with union agreements. Alfredo Salmaggi, impresario of the company, vociferated for nearly half an hour and then appeared before the audience to apologize for the delay. Waving a wad of money with one hand, he explained that he was giving "grand opera not for profit, but because I know you like it." The corpulent Mr. Salmaggi appears to have done nicely for himself on a non-profit basis.

In a recent sermon, the Rev. Dr. EDGAR F. ROMIG scored the motion pictures for giving superficial pictures of foreign peoples that outlawed the "hope for world understanding." Dr. Romig then elucidated his theme and explained that Hollywood presents the idea that all Englishmen are impolite and unrefined.

Later in the sermon, he told his flock that on a recent trip to Germany he found the German people to be hospitable and deeply endowed with religious feeling. Nowhere, he said, could he see any suppression of religious worship.

Furthermore, Dr. Romig observed, all the European countries, including ITALY, are desirous of keeping peace.

Hollywood papers please copy. Keep away from Romig's type of "world understanding."

"... creates real theatre... deserves enthusiastic support." New Theatre Magazine.

Labor Theatre presents Sept. 9 to Sept. 23

TAKE MY \* UNTIL WE STAND \* TURN

Brooklyn Little Theatre 126 St. Felix St., Bklyn. Adm. Brooklyn Academy of Music, E. 115, 35c to \$1.50, Sat. Mat. 2-4, 5c to 8c.

## THE RED HAMLET

By S. A. DeWITT

News item: Soviet Russia sells 750,000 tons of wheat to Fascist Italy.

(A soliloquy by Joe Stalin in One Scene.)

Stalin, dressed in the familiar garment of the melancholy Dane, paces the parapet, or whatever they call it along the Kremlin wall, and holds forth with due demeanor and deliberation:

To ship the wheat to Il Duce Or let the damn deal go to the deuce,

That's the problem. How will I be able to square it With Union Square where even now

Signs carried aloft by comrade hands Proclaim "Hands off Ethiopia," "Down with Fascist tyranny," "Down with Imperialism. . ."

Verily, a behemoth dragged through A needle's eye were half as simple As the finding of one shred in reason

For this condition. And just when Litvinoff is making thrilling sound

For freedom of the lowly ones Before the League of Thieves with whom

I am so loath to play, The ships of greedy Greece Bulge to their bottoms with Our holy kolkhoz grain . . . so that The legions of the blustering lord Of all the Romans may go forth To grind a new and infinitely humbler

Carthage into dust. . . It might be reasonable too to say That this was done with conscious subtlety. . .

We give this Fascist tyrant rope enough To hang himself. Let him have war and break His stubborn neck upon the shards. . .

But this would come too soon upon the heels Of Comintern decisions made where

They try to catch their flies with honey. . . Since the tarter spice of hate And sharp abuse have failed. . . This quand'ry of the wheat will need more rational

Ratiocination than Dimitroff's mine. . . And all the time on Union Square The signs proclaim . . . "Help Poor Ethiopia From Fascist Barbarism. . ."

It will be difficult to square Our Marx against the lira. . . Or take the cash, and let the comrades go Nor heed the rumble of their distant groans. . .

To ship the wheat or let the deal go To the deuce. . . That's the question. . .

## CALENDAR

There is a 1-cent per word charge for all notices appearing in the calendar—minimum charge, 25 cents. All items must be in by Saturday of week previous to publication.

### Every Week

Labor Dance Group sponsored by the Young People's Socialist League meets every Wednesday evening at 7:15 P. M. at the Young Circle League center, 11 Union Square. Fee: 10c per person to defray rent expense.

### Friday, Sept. 20

Mass meeting to protest Hitler persecutions and demand transfer of Olympic Games from Germany,—also to protest against Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. Auspices: New York Continuations Committee of the American Youth Congress. At the Union M. E. Church, 229 West 4th Street.

### Saturday, Sept. 21

Vecherinko (a proletarian banquet) at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum to open Fall membership drive. Music, dancing. 50c per plate. Dance and entertainment at 844 Ullica Avenue by 18th A. D. campaign committee. A four-piece band. Refreshments. Beer party given by Circle 10 St. Kings: YPSL, at 241 South 4th Street, Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M.

### Sunday, Sept. 22

Young People's Socialist League hike to Dunwoodie. Meet at Woodlawn Station at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Baseball games, calisthenics, and so forth.

### Monday, Sept. 23

Open Forum by Upper West Side Branch, Vincenzo Vaccara, former member of the Italian parliament, will speak on "Mussolini's War." Questions and discussion. Admission free.

### Saturday, September 28

Dancing, ping-pong, etc., at Morning-side headquarters, 600 West 125th St. By Circle 10, Sr., Manhattan, YPSL. First opening dance of the Bellamy League (Young Italian American Anti-Fascist Club) in their new village headquarters at 107 McDougall Street, near Minetta Lane. Entertainment and refreshments with Miro and his Melodians. Admission 25 cents. Dance and entertainment at 600 West 125th Street, sponsored by Circles 2 and 10 Sr., Manhattan, with all proceeds to go to YPSL City Office.

### Sunday, Sept. 29

Birthday supper and game party of 12 AD Manhattan at 8 p. m. at 348 Third Avenue. A good time on a quarter. Campaign Dinner-Dance by Knickerbocker Village Branch at Oriental Restaurant, 4 Pell Street, Chinatown. Chinese food—private dance floor. At 8:30 p. m. Dine with us after the Town Hall meeting.

### SATURDAY NIGHT

This Saturday night will be "game night" at the Socialist CALL Hall, 21 East 17th Street. Dancing, bridge, ping pong, pinochle, etc. Refreshments. Admission 15c.

## Going To The Theatre?

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

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

Get in Touch With

The Theatre Bureau

c/o SOCIALIST CALL

21 East 17th St. New York City

or phone

CRamercy 5-8779

## where to dine

### FIFTH AVE. BAR

Special Blue Plate Luncheon, 35c. Five Course Dinners, 60c. Also a la carte. Choice Wines and Liquors. 77 FIFTH AVENUE, between 15th and 16th Streets.

### GIUSTI'S

SPAGHETTI INN—4 and 5 course Luncheon, 40c and 50c six course Chicken Dinner, 60c Special luncheon, 35c served all day. Spaghetti, Desert, Coffee, 35c. A la carte all day. Wines and Beer served. 49 W. 16th, W.A. 9-5177.

### RITZ DINER

27 UNION SQ. (cor 16th St.) We deliver phone orders. Tel. STuyvesant, 9-8616. OPEN DAY & NIGHT. Private Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

# AT THE FRONT



— By —  
**NORMAN THOMAS**

**IT'S** Constitution Day when I write this, and I, for one am fed up with the bunk I've heard over the radio and read in the papers. But it's bunk with a purpose. The workers are asked to bow down and worship blindly the idol called the Constitution, behind which organized property rights and predatory privilege exercise their sway. The vested interests do not love the Constitution for nothing.

Let's look at that document realistically. Its economic origin was the desire of property for greater security and its form was shaped as a compromise between the interests of the rising mercantile manufacturing and finance group on the one hand, and of the landed property owners—on the other. Able men made the compromise and worked out a document under which a strong government was established. But part of the compromise—that concerning slavery—led to civil war.

Today the very men who preach that under our Constitution revolution is unnecessary because the people can change it are the ones who block, so far as they can, the way to any effective amendment of it. The amendments put into the Constitution, nominally to protect human rights, have been greatly weakened in interpretation. Those that protect

property have been strengthened. Today when we need a unified and vigorous government the document threatens us with possible paralysis, but always paralysis in the interest of preserving property rights.

### Our First Task

This doesn't mean that the first task of labor or of Socialism is to tear up the Constitution. The first task of labor and Socialism is to educate, agitate, and organize for the cooperative commonwealth. We need to be farther along with that job before we are ready to write our new Constitution. And we can make a pretty decent beginning with the present Constitution, especially if we get the Workers' Rights Amendment added to it promptly.

The best way, then, to observe Constitution Day—or year—for us is to work for the Workers' Rights Amendment.

Yes, and there's another thing. That is the injunction proceedings in the federal court which Joe Jacobs is bringing in behalf of the workers of Terre Haute. If the fourteenth amendment can be made to guarantee true liberty as well as property we might be ready to celebrate a Constitution Day of our own. Until then when you hear a speech of eulogy of the Constitution remember what the big boys did to the eighteenth

amendment when it was supposed part of our law. Remember what they have done and are doing to the fourteenth amendment.

### THE LEAGUE ACTS TOO LATE

"TOO LATE" is likely to be the verdict of history upon all these frantic efforts on the part of Great Britain, France, and other nations, including the League of Nations of itself to solve the Ethiopian question without war. "Too late" may also be the verdict on our own Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, whose too mild protest to Italy under the Kellogg Pact might have done a little more good had it been issued earlier.

There was a time when even Mussolini would not have been mad enough to defy Europe, outside of Germany. He has gone too far now to turn back without the shedding of blood. My own chief hope is that his little adventure in piracy will prove so difficult to carry through and so expensive that his own people will turn against him and end one more dictatorship.

### THE CRISIS IN THE TEACHERS

THIS is a critical juncture in the history of the organization of white collar workers. If these workers are not organized by labor they are all too likely to go fascist. Short of that they will continue to be a definite anti-labor force in the community. The proportionate number of white collar workers in modern industrial life is steadily increasing. When those white collar workers are teachers they hold a peculiarly influential place in the community. Hence the desperate importance of straightening out certain labor union situations which have arisen.

The first of these situations, of course, applies to the Teachers' Union. I am no expert in its problems. I know that real evils drove those men like Linville and Lefkowitz to their present course. On their record we cannot afford to lose them to the labor movement.

Nevertheless nothing that they have said makes me think that they were compelled to a course of action so fraught with evil to a great cause. Granted that they themselves object to communists or near communists in their union, not on the ground of their belief

but on the ground of their actions, what they have done and what they said inevitably gives to the public and to other sections of the labor movement new support for the policy of witch hunting or Red-baiting.

### No Convincing Answer

Their own statements do not carry conviction that there was nothing left to be done in New York City. I have seen no convincing answer to public and private statements by Reinhold Niebuhr and others to the effect that a program had been worked out on which there might have been definite, aggressive, and forward action sufficiently harmonious to prevent the disaster of this split.

But suppose the plan to which Niebuhr refers and which the Linville administration rejected was impossible. Still I am convinced that men of patience and resource could have found a way to deal with the situation, even if it meant amending the constitution, without urging a course of action which could only mean a split.

Of course the Teachers' Union has no closed shop, but if what Dr. Lefkowitz wanted to do in the Teachers' Union could be taken as a precedent in some unions it would mean that locals could be dissolved and reorganized, leaving minorities out in the cold, and that means out of a job. The Teachers' Union owes too much to the labor movement to set such a precedent.

### To Krueger's Credit

Moreover, I do not think my friend, Dr. Lefkowitz, strengthens his case by continually charging Maynard Krueger with a reckless and virtually dishonorable seeking for power through the formation of what are scarcely more than paper locals. Krueger can answer for himself but the charge against him is precisely the sort of charge that a defeated faction is likely to bring in such a contest. That he helped to organize a lot of new locals ought to be set down to his credit rather than the opposite.

I do not say this from love of controversy but because it must be said. Even yet it ought to be possible, if the teachers are in earnest about the cause, to get together again in an aggressive campaign at a critical time.

### THE RETAIL CLERKS' UNION

A SECOND illustration of the vital importance of the proper organization of the white collar workers is in that much exploited field, the retail clerks. I have been trying to work inside and without publicity in this matter but since certain things have come out in the open let me make this brief statement.

There is a very hopeful revolt within the various unions of retail clerks in New York City and a demand for better things. It is of concern to the whole labor movement that that demand succeed. Success requires a complete reorganization of the International, which has a constitution worthy of some local Hitler. The method of organization is to assign whole territories to commission merchants who peddle charters, collect initiation fees and dues on a percentage basis.

Not even a Gene Debs could make a good union on so wrong a basis, and Roy Denise, Eastern representative of the International, is no Gene Debs. To get his

commissions he has played fast and loose in his own organization and has shown a continuing readiness to betray the honor of unionism by selling union credentials to what would be in fact scarcely more than a company union.

He did begin a good job when he helped the men who are trying to clean out racketeering in the

Locals of men and women's apparel clerks. In the men's apparel Local he has not only cleaned house but restored unity and got good contracts with individual employers. They no longer have to deal with the Silverman association. That's a real victory. The women's apparel clerks had no such victory and it looks as if Denise was betraying the reorganized Local which he originally authorized.

For the honor of labor's great cause in the eyes of workers and in the public generally action should be taken in this whole situation. The right sort of union could make immense progress in this field. At least two years have been wasted, but there is still time to recover lost ground.

## Unions Answer Anti-Fascist Money Appeal

NEW YORK.—Generously responding to appeals for funds to relieve victims of fascism, three important unions—the United Garment Workers of America, the Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and the International Photo-Engravers' Union—have contributed substantial sums to the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe. The UGWA gave \$2,000.

Almost simultaneously with announcement of these contributions, the work of the chest in fighting fascism was warmly commended by Sir Walter Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in a message to the American people.

Reviewing the persecution of labor in Germany, Italy, and Austria, Citrine declared:

"Fascism is a 'back-to-the-jungle' movement. It is our task to check the destructive inroads which this savage cult has already made into modern civilization and to aid the millions now languishing under Fascist rule to recover their liberty."

The chest was organized by the American Federation of Labor at its last national convention in San Francisco.

### Printers Rap Nazis

MONTREAL (FP)—Boycott of German goods and of the 1936 Olympic games if held in Nazi Germany was unanimously voted at the 79th annual convention of the International Typographical Union here last week.

The delegates voted to give full financial support to the work of the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe.

### A CORRECTION

Because of a typographical error, suggestions for improving the machinery of the Socialist Party made at the CALL Institute at Bound Brook, N. J. were unfortunately attributed to Norman Thomas. These suggestions were made by Jack Albert, secretary-manager of the CALL.

## 100,000 Dressmakers 'Rehearse' 1936 Strike

By HERMAN WOLF

"Say! These boys know what they're about!" whistled the reporter sitting next to me in Madison Square Garden, as he looked around at the vast hall jammed to capacity with dressmakers.

And he was right!—for the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, part of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, does know what

it's about. It represents 100,000 workers, who shut down New York's garment district in a half-day strike to answer their union's mobilization call. Union leaders termed it a "dress rehearsal" for the general strike which is inevitable unless the manufacturers negotiate a new agreement when the present one expires next January.

Anyone who wants to see a labor union lay its plans and strategies for coming battle should see the union in action. The strike—if it comes—is still four months off but negotiations with the employers will start shortly, and this demonstration was called to let the bosses know that the workers are even more strongly organized now than when they carried their last general strike to a successful conclusion in 1933.

### Thousands In Fines

While 26,000 workers, at least half of them women, crowded the Garden, another 15,000 gathered to listen to speeches from amplifiers in the streets outside.

That chiseling employers have cheated on the present contract may be seen by the fact that the union has collected \$304,000 in fines for underpayments and other violations of the agreement. "This is only a small fraction of the money due to the victimized dressmakers from employers who have openly and admittedly kept double books, have openly and admittedly exacted kickbacks, have openly and admittedly cheated in many other ways," declared

Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board.

### Three Demands

To remedy many of the abuses to the present contract the union has formulated three basic demands—(1) That the prices to be paid for work be arranged with the dress jobbers rather than in the contractors' shops. (2) Limitation of contractors to that number which the jobber can actually supply with work. (3) The Unit System—definite payment for definite work—to eliminate the present auction-block system of price settlement.

One got a feeling of power as he sat here and watched this show come off. Behind the speakers was a huge red and white banner sixty feet high flagged on either side with four huge red drapes. Emblazoned on the banner was the union symbol—four white rings linked together on a red background—representing the four local unions joined together in the Joint Board.

### Union Prepared

Other speakers in addition to Hochman were President David Dubinsky, Charles Zimmerman, Manager Local 89; Samuel Perlman, Manager Local 22; Luigi Antonini, mitter, Manager Local 10, and Max Cohen, Manager Local 60. Norman Thomas was presented to the audience as a guest of honor.

In his speech, Dubinsky pointed out, "The employers have never given us anything we did not take by show of force."

## THOMAS' TOUR IS CALLED OFF

CHICAGO—With the death of Huey Long, the Socialist Party cancelled its plans to tour Norman Thomas through Louisiana this Fall, according to an announcement this week by Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Party.

Issuing a warning, however, against the continuing "danger of a fascist movement in this country—a danger against which workers everywhere must be continually on guard during this period of capitalism's decline," Senior declared:

"The death of Long makes it unnecessary for the Socialist Party to carry out its proposed tour to fight Longism in Louisiana. But our greater fight, to prevent any variety of American fascism from coming into power, must and shall go on."