

Norman Thomas
On
Genuine Neutrality
SEE PAGE 12

Socialist Call

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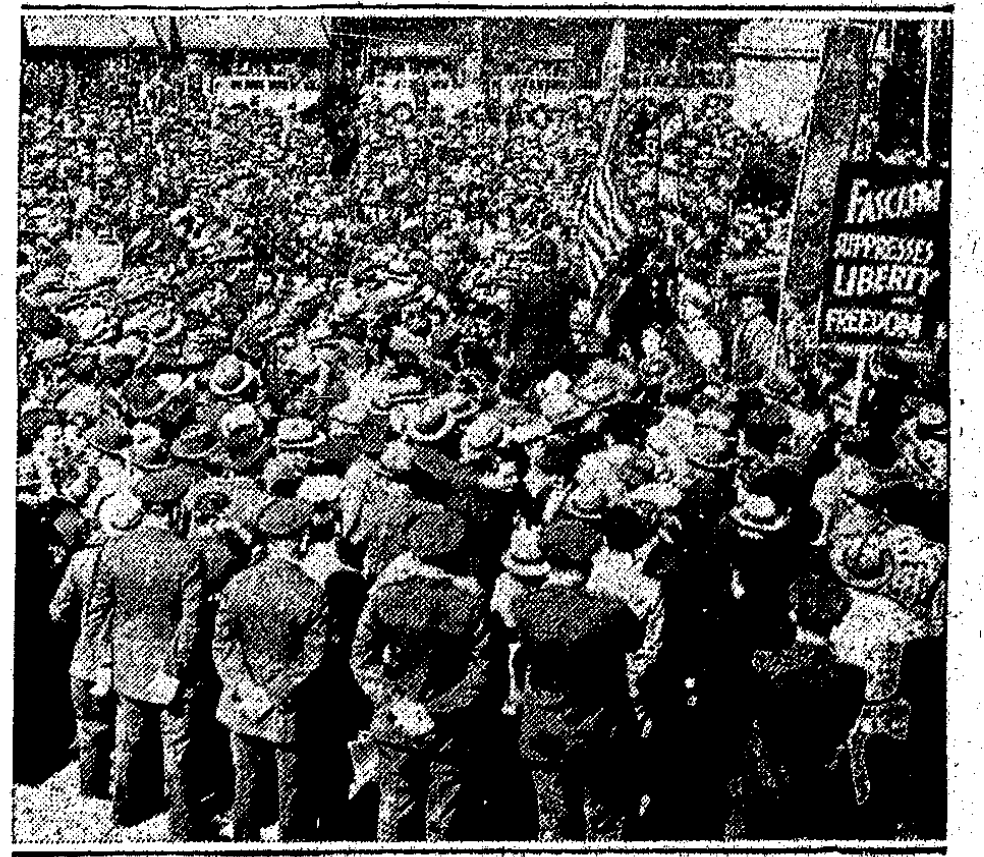
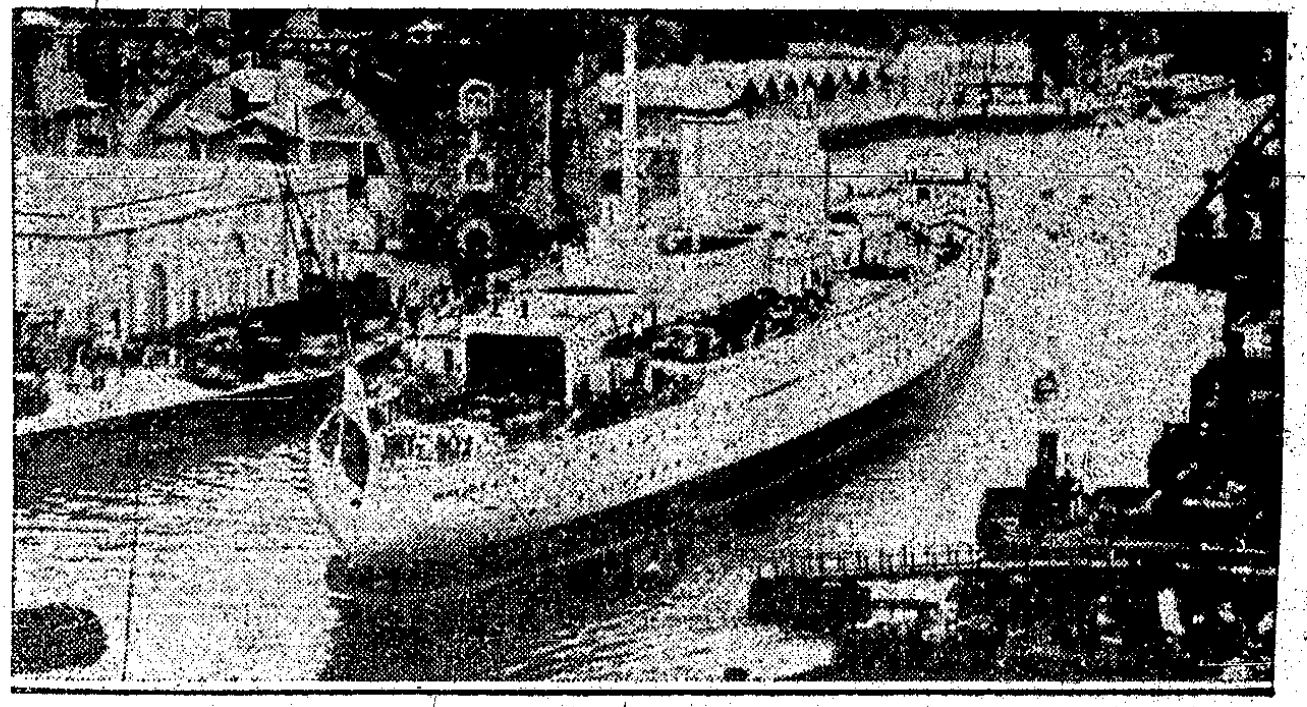
Vol. I.—No. 31.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

U.S. MOTOR BARONS AID MUSSOLINI

STORY ON PAGE THREE



Another World Slaughter—Can Labor Stop It?

The organized labor movement of the world is awake to the prospect of another world war, brought on by the imperialist rivalries of Italy and Great Britain. As (upper, left) a radio-photo shows the Ethiopian warriors advancing to the front to repel the Fascist troops, and as (upper, right) France launches the largest battleship she has built since the World War, 26,500 tons — labor swings into action. Lower left are Mexican workers aroused by the war preparations of fascism burning the Nazi-flag during an anti-fascist demonstration in Mexico City while (lower right) is part of the tremendous crowd of anti-fascists and Socialists in a counter-demonstration to the pro-Mussolini official Columbus Day demonstration in New York City.

AFL MILITANTS GAIN GROUND

ATLANTIC CITY (Special)—Progressive forces within the AFL scored two sensational moral victories and consolidated their forces as the third week of the national convention of the American Federation of Labor saw the real work begin.

John L. Lewis of the miners, leaders of the progressive forces, was credited with scoring a clever strategical victory when he received unanimous consent to introduce two resolutions which would bar any federation officer from membership in the National Civic Federation and would prohibit the American Federationist, official monthly edited by President William Green, from accepting advertising from anti-union firms.

Because of the nature of these resolutions, little opposition is expected—even from the conservative forces. The net effect would be to put Matthew Woll, AFL vice-president, on the spot—for he is also a member of the National Civic group; and inferentially to censure Green for accepting advertising for the Federationist from anti-union firms as the automobile companies, public utilities, etc. The immediate result was that Woll resigned from the NCF.

"Red" Purge Dies

Another victory behind the scenes for the progressives occurred, according to reliable information reaching this correspondent, when it was decided that the anti-communist amendment to the AFL constitution, first reported in the CALL two weeks ago, would not reach the floor. It was predicted that Lewis would lead the opposition to it and would be able to swing enough votes to block a two-thirds majority. Instead, it was declared, a resolution against the participation of communists in unions will be passed. This would only be advisory rather than mandatory.

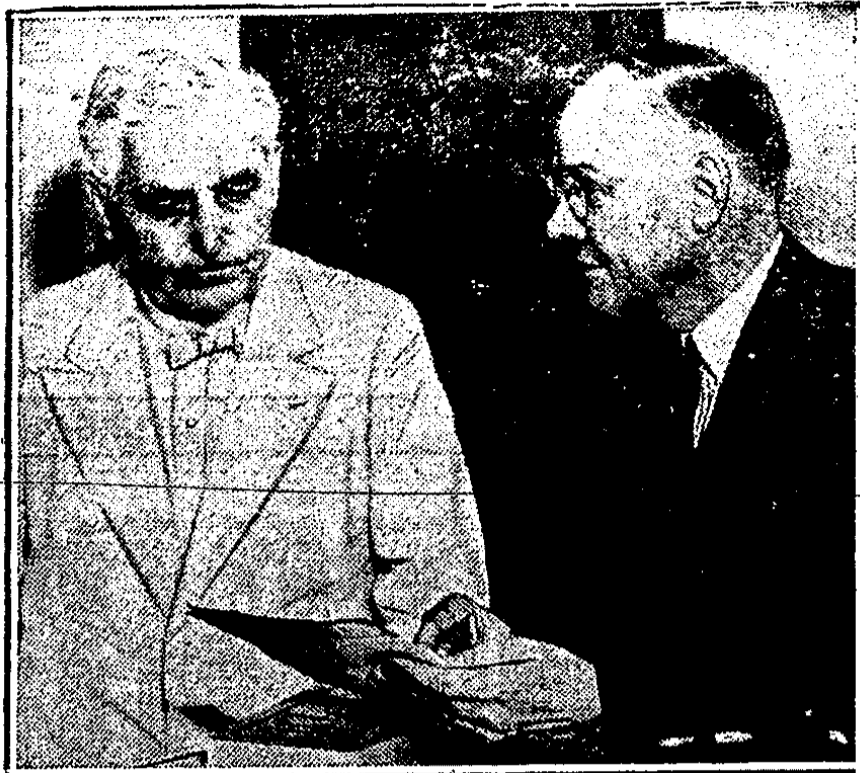
The fight on industrial unionism, which will begin this week, will be bitter and protracted with the result in doubt until the roll call. The resolutions committee is expected to deliver two reports or even three. These would be: (1) calling for industrial unions with absolute jurisdiction over all workers in the shops, (2) a reiteration of the San Francisco decision of 1934 which calls for industrial unionism but allows crafts to retain their membership where they are now organized, and (3) a resolution which would rescind the San Francisco decision and return the AFL to a pure craft-union basis with the exception of the old international unions like the United Mine Workers.

50 at Conference

More than 50 delegates attended a Labor Party conference Monday night, representing Mine, Mill and Smelter, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant, Ladies Garment, Textile, Amalgamated Clothing, Automobile, Rubber, Radio and the state federations of California, Idaho, Rhode Island, Utah and Wisconsin. The conference elected F. Kelly of textiles as chairman and Sam Baron of the Bookkeepers as secretary. Two main resolutions were discussed—one by the Garment Workers calling for an investigation for a labor party, and the other sponsored by Francis J. Gorman of the Textile Workers calling for an all-embracing labor party to immediately enter state and national elections.

Although sentiment has grown (Continued on page twelve)

WHERE GOES THE AFL?



Here is President William Green (right) and Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor conferring during the Atlantic City convention.

APPEAL LOOMS ON M'NUTT BAN

CHICAGO. — Unsuccessful in their efforts to secure an injunction against Terre Haute martial law in an Indiana federal court last week, attorneys for the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee prepared for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Declaring that the continuance of military rule in two counties, Vigo and Sullivan, constitutes a direct violation of both the federal and state constitutions, Joseph M. Jacobs, chief counsel for the committee, once more tackled the legal problems involved in the case.

If the proposed appeal is successful, he explained, an order will be issued by the Supreme Court to the lower court instructing the latter to issue an injunction prohibiting Governor Paul V. McNutt from any further exercise of dictatorial power in the two counties.

COURT DEAF TO HERNDON PLEA

WASHINGTON (Special).—Angelo Herndon, young Negro sentenced to twenty years on Georgia's torture chain gang, must surrender himself to state authorities within a week to begin the sentence after the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear his appeal from the court decision. The petition campaign for his release will be redoubled and completed petitions will be presented to Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

NEW YORK—United action to save Herndon will be launched at a special "action conference" to be held at Imperial Auditorium here Saturday afternoon, October 19, at 1.

Organizations backing the conference include the General Defense Committee (IWW), Non-Partisan Labor Defense, International Labor Defense, League for Industrial Democracy, League of Struggle for Negro Rights and National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

October Appeal In Printed Format

CHICAGO — Appearing in an eight-page printed format, the October issue of The Socialist Appeal, an inner-party organ of revolutionary Socialism, presents six articles of keen interest to the party membership. Articles include a discussion of the CALL Institute, the Italian-Ethiopian conflict, the situation in Local New York, and Ben Fischer on the YPSL.

An Appeal is issued monthly and sells for five cents a copy. Subscriptions (50c for 12 issues, 25c for six issues) should be sent to Rudolph C. Olsen, 4219 Lincoln Avenue.

11,000 In Breadline As Amoskeag Mills Shut Down

By MARY W. HILLYER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—There is subdued activity in the office of the United Textile Workers of America—for 11,000 skilled textile workers, 7,500 on cotton and 3,500 on wool, don't know if they will ever pass through the great mill gates of Amoskeag again.

In July the treasurer of Amoskeag—the largest cotton mill in the world—ordered the mill shut down. No reason was given. No date for reopening was posted. Eleven thousand workers, always near the bread line because of Amoskeag's low wage policy, were thrown on the streets. Forty percent are on relief. Forty percent more should be on relief.—And relief in Manchester means six or eight dollars a week for the entire family, with rent paid if you are three months behind.

Rumors are rife through the town. Amoskeag is closed because it won't pay the processing tax. (The New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association has passed a stinging resolution against it). Amoskeag wants its local taxes cut. (A year ago the town assessed the Amoskeag property at 16 million. This year it was reduced to 13 million. But Amoskeag says it should be only eight million.) Amoskeag wants the union to come on its knees, offering wholesale wage cuts. (Amoskeag has always paid far below the

union scale in both cotton and wool.)

A citizens' committee of suffering shop keepers and a union committee have been to the city council, the Mayor, the Governor. But none can make Amoskeag talk. The treasurer has only replied: "Yes, we used to employ 22,000. If we ever do reopen, we'll not employ more than 6,000!"

Townfolk are saying they wish Amoskeag would never reopen because its policy has been so uncertain and wages so low. With the exception of a few run-away shoe factories, Amoskeag has successfully kept other industries out of town—the wage level might be raised. But the workers have their own solution. It is heard around the union offices, in the streets of parks, amid the grumbling:

"We can run the mills without the boss. We need work—our brother workers need cotton and wool material. Why can't we run the mills?"

R. I. Labor OK's State Labor Party

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special).—Progressives won a partial victory at the state convention of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor last week, when the delegates instructed the federation's executive council to call a convention to organize a state labor party within the next six months.

The convention also passed unanimously a Socialist-sponsored motion protesting old-party plans to impose a state sales tax, and endorsed efforts of the Rhode Island Federation of Unemployed, an affiliate of the Workers' Alliance of America, to organize the jobless to fight coolie relief wages. A motion favoring industrial unionism was rejected, however.

A tremendous ovation greeted Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, when he addressed the convention as an invited guest.

MOONEY CASE TURNED BACK TO CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO—Undaunted by the action of the United States Supreme Court in again refusing a plea for Tom Mooney's freedom, his attorneys announced here their intention to carry their fight to a finish regardless of expense.

The Supreme Court once more told the defense lawyers that it would not act on the case until every recourse has been made in the courts of the State of California, thus reiterating the position it took earlier this year on a similar plea.

Proof Piles Up

Although the hearings before Referee Addison E. Shaw continued to drag painfully, they provided telling evidence of Mooney's complete innocence and of the perjury which brought about his conviction in 1916.

Evidence showing that Frank Oxman, key prosecution witness at the first trial, was guilty of criminal perjury piled up so rapidly that Frank P. Walsh, one of Mooney's attorneys, characterized the whole frame-up as "the most gigantic fraud ever concocted in legal history."

Oxman Not At Scene

Pounding away on discrepancies in Oxman's testimony, the defense showed that on the day Oxman claimed to have seen Mooney at the scene of the Preparedness Day bombing he had had lunch at Woodland, 100 miles from here, and introduced a faded hotel register to substantiate their claims. They also introduced as evidence a copy of an affidavit made by Oxman in 1916, in which he described the dark-haired, brown-eyed Mooney as having sandy hair and blue eyes.

The entire affidavit was a complete falsehood, according to Walsh, who read testimony given by Edward E. Rigalls two months ago at Greyville, Ill. Rigalls, formerly a friend of Oxman's, revealed that in 1916 Oxman had asked him to help frame Mooney, but that he had refused because he knew that neither of them was in San Francisco at the time of the bombing.

Ten Gallup Workers Face Death In Legal Lynchings

AZTEC, N. M. (Via Santa Fe).—Ten men are facing the specter of state-inflicted death in a tiny courtroom in this western plains village before a jury of cattlemen—and with no hope in the world except the last desperate one that perhaps the labor movement will become aroused in time to save their lives.

Judge McGhee has made it abundantly clear that he intends to give every advantage to the state, to bar every normal right of the defense. Not all the prestige of a former assistant attorney-general of the United States, a former member of the state supreme court and a former federal district attorney could persuade the judge to grant even a week's delay for the gathering of defense evidence.

Having proved nothing except that there had been a riot, provoked by armed deputies, the state rested its case last week. After the court had denied a motion of the defense to direct the jury to

attorneys for the Gallup Defense League and the American Civil Liberties Union, constituting the defense, showed their contempt for the state's testimony by immediately resting the case for six defendants.

The ten are being tried for the killing of Sheriff B. M. Carmichael and two miners when a riot ensued at Gallup during eviction hearings. The state in its testimony made no holes in the defense contention that the crowd was orderly until officers charged the group with weapons.

The defendants appealed to the Socialist Party for aid last week in a telegram to Norman Thomas. "Only the united action of the part of all labor and liberal organizations can save our lives," they declared. "We appeal to the Socialist Party to increase protest tenfold to compel our release."

The trial has been held in an atmosphere charged with bitter prejudice. The court has consistently denied defense motions

U.S. EXPORTS TO ITALY COLONIES JUMP 10,000%

DETROIT (Special)—Following once more the road of 1914-1915, Detroit automobile plants are working at unprecedented scale, rushing through war-orders of trucks and accessories ordered by the Italian government. During the month of August, of a total of \$1.-* 704,019 exported to Italian Somaliland and Eritrea by American manufacturers, more than \$900,000 worth of trucks were shipped, with bulk orders being carried by the Ford Motor Company and Chrysler units.

More than 1,348,110 gallons of benzol have been shipped to Italian Africa during August, the U. S. Commerce Department estimated at Washington. The benzol, worth \$300,000, is intended for use as fuel for the Italian bombing planes which like huge birds of prey fly over Ethiopia dropping their message of death and destruction.

Taking advantage of the inadequacy of the Roosevelt "neutrality" proclamation, which restricted the embargo to guns, ammunition, poison gas, planes and actual fighting material, American industrialists have been shipping millions of dollars worth of materials for the Italian army—the greatest shipment in history.

Jump 10,000%
Whereas, in August, 1934, before the war trade started, Italian African exports amounted to only \$10,617, in 1935 during the same month the total jumped 10,000 per cent. September figures are expected to exceed even the large August export total.

It was exports like these that enmeshed the United States in 1916, when to save American loans given the Allies from defalcation through German victories, Congress declared war and sentenced 50,000 young Americans to pay with their lives for this act.

The Socialist Party national executive committee, meeting at Chicago last week-end, adopted a strong resolution against interpreting the war as other than a conflict between imperialist powers. It reiterated the historic Socialist position that "no capitalist war is a good war" and called upon labor to make its own "foreign policy" through refusal to transport war materials. Capitalism breeds war, the resolution declared, and peace can only be secured through an overthrow of capitalism.

Call Labor to Act

NEW YORK (Special)—"Working class action can strike a powerful blow for peace if labor relies on its own power and not on the 'love of peace' of the imperialist governments of Great Britain, France and the United States, on whose garments the blood of their own colonial peoples is not yet dry," Arthur M. McDowell, secretary of the Chicago (Cook County) Socialist Party declared.

The League for Industrial Democracy meeting in New York, urged a special session of Congress to strengthen the neutrality bill.

Refuse War Support

LONDON—George Lansbury, grand "old man" of the British Labor Party resigned as Parliamentary leader in protest against the party's approval of sanctions against Italy. The Australian House of Representatives defeated by 27-21 a Socialist resolution expressing "unflinching determination not to allow Australia to become involved in a second world war, notwithstanding any decision recorded by the League of Nations."

In France, longshoremen de-

Many Shot, Hung As Italian Army Mutinies Spread

VIA UNDERGROUND SOURCES.

Ten soldiers shot in a Naples police station.

One worker hung in a hospital in Eritrea.

That is part of the story of brutality and barbarism behind the fascist invasion of Ethiopia. Authoritative reports from the underground movement, as given to Giustizia E Liberta, anti-fascist paper printed in Paris, are to the effect that on a recent embarkation of regular troops for Africa a riot occurred among the soldiers.

When various groups of soldiers refused to embark, 10 of them were arrested, brought violently to police headquarters, and there shot with no further formality. After this incident, the departure of two ships was delayed.

Of the hundreds of civilian workers shipped to aid the Italian army in Africa, 141 have died, due to unsanitary conditions, sun-stroke, malaria and accident. One worker, reported by the army as having died in a hospital at Massawa, Eritrea, was found hung to a pole in the hospital. Whether this was the work of Mussolini's madmen, or the last despairing act of a sick man, could not be ascertained.

Meanwhile, in Venice, Giuseppina Tonon, a woman 63 years old, was sentenced by a special tribunal to two years' confinement in a province in the south of Italy. This punishment came because Mrs. Tonon had expressed disapproval of the African venture. Her family has been persecuted for years. Her seven children have been forced to emigrate, and some years ago her husband was beaten insensible by a band of fascists.

STUDENTS CALL PEACE RALLIES

NEW YORK—Answering the imminent threat of a new world war, eight representative American youth organizations this week called upon all students to unite for a tremendous "eleventh-hour demonstration against war" on Armistice Day, November 11.

Warning that "peace sentiments must be translated into concrete action," they asked rapid organization in support of the following four-point program:

1. To support by every means at our disposal genuine neutrality legislation.
2. To work for the demilitarization of our colleges and schools.
3. To insist on opportunities in the curriculum and out for relating our education to these crucial problems.
4. To refuse to support the government of the United States in any war it may undertake.

clared that they would not handle cargo on Italian ships. Their action was approved by the Federation of Dock and Port Workers.

SOCIALIST YOUTH ASK PEACE DRIVE

CHICAGO—A vigorous, wide-spread drive to mobilize the youth of America against impending world war was mapped out by the national executive committee of the Young People's Socialist League of America at its fall meeting here this past week-end. The statement on the war question adopted after a long discussion was submitted to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party for approval.

Plan Ten Organizers

An intense organization drive was planned by the Young Socialists. The goal of ten full-time district organizers by the Spring was set, and the newly formed student department, headed by Al Hamilton, outstanding American youth leader, was assigned the task of strengthening YPSL organization and building new organization on the high school and college campuses in the country. Hamilton is leaving on a tour next week. He will cover the Midwest and West by Christmas, and tour through the East during the early part of 1936.

The Challenge, monthly organ of the YPSL, which came out with a special 12-page International Socialist Youth Week issue this month, will be launched with a permanent 12-page paper if the initial response to the drive for 2,500 new subscribers is continued. In addition, the Young Socialist Review, monthly membership magazine of the YPSL, will be out in printed form beginning with the December issue.

Support Labor Olympiad

The committee adopted resolutions urging the support of all workers' organizations of the 1936 Workers' Olympiad in Cleveland, and asked that all anti-fascist elements support this meet as an effective reply to the Olympiad being held in Nazi Germany.

On the legislative field, the YPSL is forming a youth committee for the Workers' Rights Amendment which will affiliate with the associated committee for the WRA.

MILK STRIKE IS 'INSURRECTION'

CHICAGO—When militant farmers in Missouri recently stopped a federal marshal from seizing the farm of one of their neighbors, a federal judge denounced their action as "rebellion and insurrection, dangerously close to treason."

In federal court here last week the same words re-echoed as Judge John P. Barnes charged another group of militant farmers with "insurrection and rebellion against authority."

The men he was referring to were the 5,000 Illinois and Wisconsin dairy farmers who dared machine guns, tear gas, and thugs to carry on an effective strike for a milk price that would provide them with a decent living. Despite hundreds of armed guards who convoyed milk trucks and trains into the city, the strikers fighting grimly, cut off more than half of this city's normal supply.

JAP WAR CHIEF



Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, new minister of war for Japan, began his regime with a series of border incidents that may mean war between Japan and the Soviet Union.

3,000 STRIKE IN ALL GULF PORTS

NEW ORLEANS—Longshoremen all along the gulf coast showed their labor solidarity this week in a strike called in sympathy with workers at New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile and Pensacola. More than 3,000 dock workers in all were affected, as the strike threatened to spread further, perhaps to include Atlantic coast ports.

New-strike recruits in Galveston and other Texas ports found themselves face to face with the same police and scab violence that has marked the strike at the eastern docks. In all shipping centers special police, many of them with criminal records, were sworn in hurriedly in a desperate attempt of ship-owners to prevent unionization.

Three more men, two of them workers and the third a scab, were shot near the waterfront here as the strike entered its third week. One of the wounded men, a union picket, was shot in the face by a cop as strikers tried to stop a carload of scabs, moving under police protection, from reaching the docks.

SEEK TO DEPORT COAST MILITANT

SAN FRANCISCO (Special)—Continuing the persecution of militant trade unionists, California reactionaries have caused the arrest of Jack Warnick, 28-year-old graduate of the Universities of Washington and California and former leader of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union, as a "dangerous radical."

One of the defendants acquitted of criminal syndicalism at the Sacramento trial last April, Warnick was first fired from his WPA job on the demand of American Legion officials and is now facing deportation by the federal labor department. It is charged that he was born in Canada and entered the United States when a child.

Union Backs Appeal

NEW YORK—The general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America last week voted \$100 to the National Sacramento Appeal Committee to support its legal fight to free Norman Mini, militant unionist convicted in Sacramento, Cal., on a charge of criminal syndicalism.

SOCIALIST NEC SET TO BEGIN '36 CAMPAIGN

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHICAGO—Swinging into action as the 1936 political campaign approached, the Socialist Party national executive committee meeting here in quarterly session last week-end lashed at the Roosevelt WPA program, restated their historic position against capitalist war, issued instructions on Socialist cooperation with local and state labor parties and approved the formation and extension of a Labor and Socialist Defense Committee.

Aron S. Gilmartin of Chicago was chosen as secretary of the committee and Joseph M. Jacobs of that city as chief counsel. Clarence Darrow will be asked to act as treasurer. On the committee are:

Norman Thomas, Maynard Krueger, Powers Haggood, Leo Krzycki, Roy Burt, Albert Goldman, David Lasser, Murray Barron, Elmer Ledford, J. Frederick, Julius Hochman, Abe Miller, Wanda Pitat and Frank Crosswaith, with Clarence Senior, Ben Fischer and Paul Rasmussen acting ex-officio as secretaries of the Socialist Party, the Young People's Socialist League and the Workers' Alliance.

Establish Branches

In accordance with a recommendation adopted by the NEC, the provisional committee named above decided to concentrate their activities in Terre Haute and to establish branch organizations in all parts of the country. Central city committees would be composed of representatives of the Socialist Party, YPSL, Workmen's Circle, Workers' Alliance, central labor bodies and local unions.

The drive for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution was again approved and plans for directing the extension of the campaign were laid. A periodical, Workers' Rights, is to be published to carry on the campaign. The NEC also ordered the section of the amendment providing for employees' contributions deleted. Other immediate legislative measures to be fought for would be a "living wage" bill on the order of the Keifer bill introduced by Wisconsin Socialists, sharecroppers' relief, and municipal bills similar to the bill passed in Milwaukee recently which would give the mayor power to close any shop on strike if the owners refused to deal with the workers.

To Ask Day's Pay

Preparing to lay the financial groundwork for a nationwide campaign, the NEC ordered the "Day's Pay" drive begun immediately to be continued until Jan. 1. The drive would ask Socialists and sympathetic workers to donate a day's pay to party funds.

The resolution on the WPA attacked the current breakdown in relief as "further evidence of the inability of a capitalist party to cope with the greatest economic crisis in our history." It attacked WPA appropriations as "insufficient" and declared that responsibility has been vested in political hacks.

"We approach another winter of stark suffering and misery for the working class," the resolution declared, "and we are no nearer a solution of the problem of unemployment than when Hoover retired."

The NEC reiterated the usual Socialist position on the labor (Continued on page twelve)

THE SOCIALIST CALL

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All Eyes Are On Atlantic City

Thus far, the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor has run true to form. The first week was spent in listening to more or less important speeches by more or less important people, ranging from a representative of the American Legion to Secretary of Labor Perkins. Behind the scenes the usual caucusing, trading and jockeying have been going on while the various "fronts" have been making the welkin ring.

The week's oratory has contributed not an iota to the solution of the problems facing the convention. Will the convention adopt the amendment to the AFL constitution outlawing communists and so opening the door for the exclusion of all radicals? Will President Green succeed in retaining his power? Will the move for a labor party, skillfully linked by those who don't want it with the communists, make headway? Or will it die a painless death? Will the cause of industrial unionism be advanced or retarded by this convention? Will the AFL remain a tail to Roosevelt's kite, or will it strike out toward new independence, new vision and new power?

American labor is looking for leadership. We do not delude ourselves with the pleasant thought that it is now ready for the great step to Socialism. We mean that there is a stirring and a ferment among the workers. They see that the New Deal is rapidly leading them nowhere. They see the continuance of unemployment, the drive on wage-standards, the war on labor organization. They see more clearly than ever before the need for inspired and vigorous leadership. If that leadership is forthcoming, American labor is headed for a great future. If leadership is denied it, however, all that has been gained in a century of struggle will be lost.

It is to the Atlantic City Convention that labor looks. What leadership will the convention offer? What directives? What vision and hope for the immediate future.

All eyes are on Atlantic City. They are looking to see more—far more—than has yet been shown them.

Preparing For The Future

More than ever, in these days knowledge is power. A well-informed working class need not repeat the errors of the past. By studying that past, by studying the present, by acquiring an insight into the forces that mold history, the workers will the sooner become a power in world affairs.

We welcome the Call Institute, a new venture in Socialist education. Like all other such ventures it begins modestly, with but a few classes in a few vitally important subjects. There is no limit to the possibilities of its growth, both in extension and in depth.

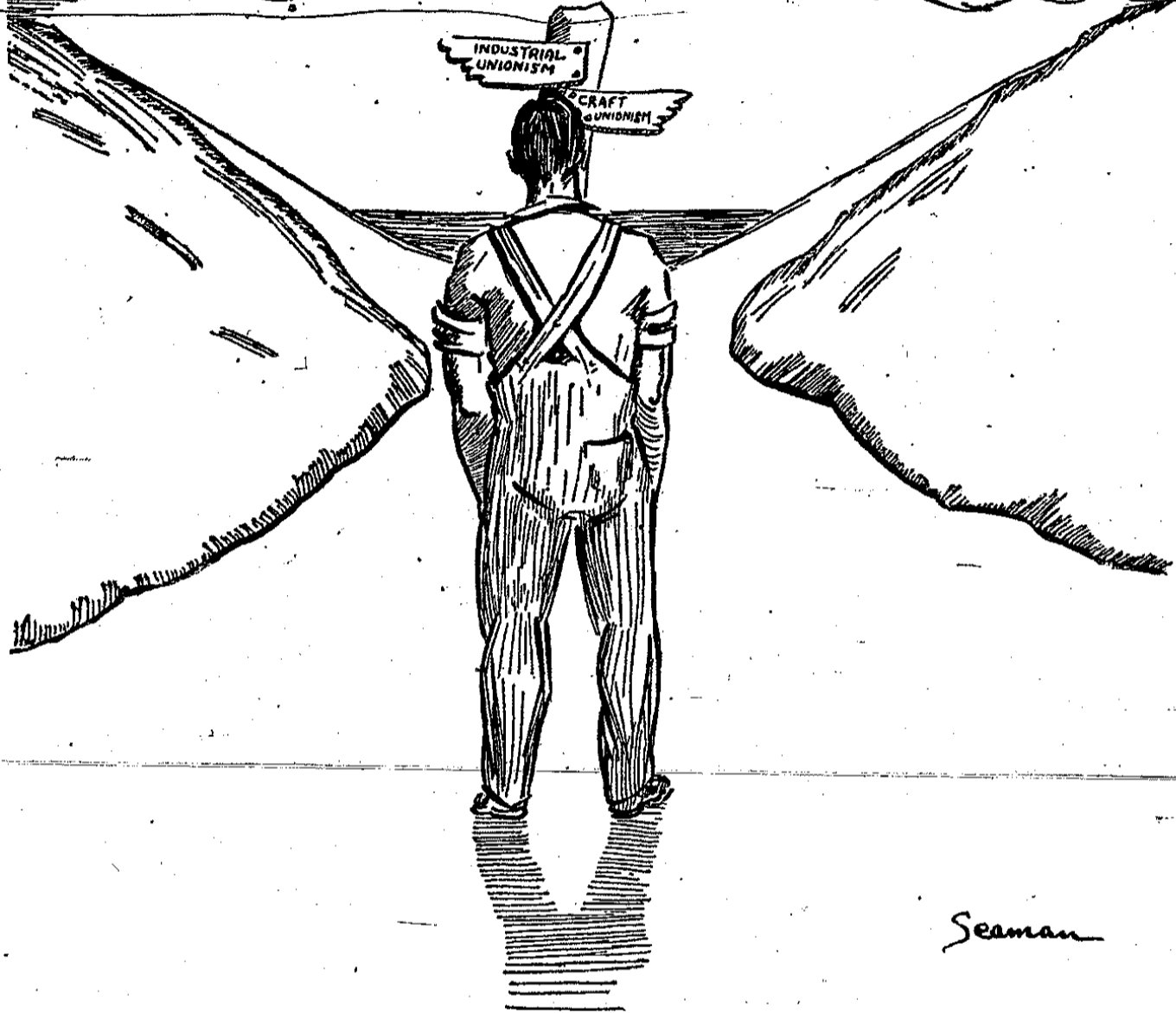
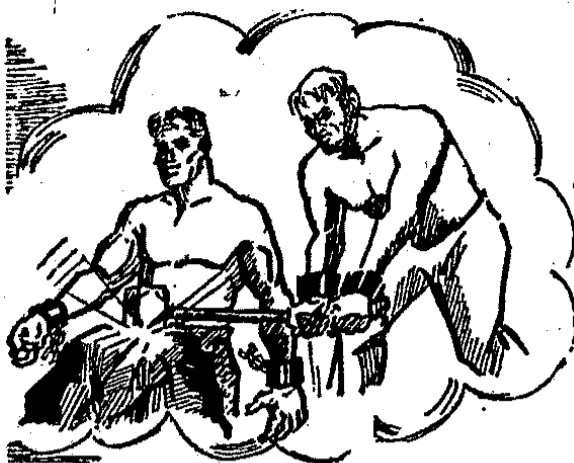
Out of this school will come, we hope, some of the leaders and teachers of the workers' movement to which belongs the future.

We Present For Discussion . . .

In last week's CALL, we published the document already widely known as the Dan-Bauer-Zyromsky thesis on war. In so doing, we feel the pleasure of performing a real service to the Socialist movement—not because of the position of the thesis (with which we disagree) but because no question confronting the Socialist movement deserves so much discussion at the moment as the problem of war.

The thesis was offered principally for discussion. Opinions are urgently needed. The CALL will try to print at least two substantial articles each week for an indefinite period on the resolutions. In addition we hope to have shorter letters from our readers setting forth their reactions to the vital questions posed in the thesis.

THE CHOICE BEFORE THE AFL



Seaman

Unity In Fighting The Cuban Terror

To the Editor:

We have noted with great satisfaction the article, "Anti-Labor Terror in Cuba," which appeared in your issue of October 12. The CALL is one of the first American labor papers to publicize the true facts about Cuba, which the well-oiled machinery of the American State Department has carefully aided its puppet dictatorship in Cuba in suppressing.

The article, however, gives a somewhat distorted picture of the way in which the Cuban working class is fighting repression. The article makes it appear that the "National Cuban Federation of Labor" is the organization of organized labor in Cuba.

This is not only untrue, but,

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.

further, the fight against the terror is and has been for some time under the direction of the National Committee for Amnesty for Social and Political Prisoners, the broadest body which has ever been constituted to represent the Cuban masses. It includes thirty-one political and working-class organizations, ranging from the Communist Party to the National Revolutionary Party of former Presi-

dent Grau San Martin, and including the Bolshevik-Leninists of Cuba, the Workers Aid of Cuba, the Havana Federation of Labor (not connected with the "National Federation"), the Commercial Employes Union, Joven Cuba, etc.

The "National Federation of Labor" is but one of these thirty-one organizations, and its representative does a disservice to the genuinely broad movement of which his organization is a part, by writing an article which, even if inadvertently, gives the impression that his organization is the leading body of the struggle of the Cuban masses against the terror.

The National Committee for Amnesty has written to our organization asking us to aid it in publicizing the Cuban situation. We have asked Anita Brenner, well-known authority, to act as chairman of our Committee on Cuba. We are distributing to working-class organizations and the press materials on the Cuban terror, and eventually hope to participate in a broad American committee to aid the Cuban workers in their struggle.

We shall be glad to supply such materials to any one interested. FELIX MORROW, Secretary. Non-Partisan Labor Defense. Editorial Note: The address of the National Committee for Amnesty is care of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, 22 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.



CALL readers are requested to sign this blank and mail it to the Nobel Peace Prize committee. Carl Von Ossietzky, a German pacifist, is now a Hitler prisoner and if the prize is awarded him it will mean a recognition of the world's reaction toward the Nazi anti-labor government.

The Norska Stortingets Nobel-Komitee, Oslo, Norway.

Carl Von Ossietzky has been a leading fighter for peace. I consider him the most deserving candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize and ask that the 1935 prize be awarded to him.

Name
Address
City, State

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

By David Paul

Hitler is banking heavily on the Olympic games. He needs the approval of the outside world—if for no other reason, at least to reassure the German masses that they have not been isolated as a result of his policies. The Olympics will give him prestige. They will bring money and people into the country. He lives on the glare of publicity, on news headlines, on ballyhoo. What Roman circus was ever so fine a show as the modern Olympic games?

Then all the nations send the pick of their men and women—the finest in a physical sense—to represent them. All that the athletes do is news, avidly swallowed. Their pictures fill the world's tabloids; they are flashed on the screen. The victors become national heroes. If all this can become part of the Hitler showmanship, if it can be made to sell the "New Germany" to millions who today believe it to be a throw-back to ancient barbarism, he would be a fool not to take the opportunity.

STOP THIS FRAUD

But we who know what Hitler's Germany is—shall we sit by and let him stage this show? Shall we not stop the fraud if we can? And if we cannot, is it not our duty to ourselves as Socialists, and to Socialists the world over, to do all in our power to smash his triumph?

We do not base our vehement convictions in this matter on the fact of racial discrimination alone. It is true that German Jews are barred from Olympic competition. It is true that no visiting Jewish athlete can feel at home in so barbaric an environment as modern Germany must offer. It is not this that arouses us to action.

It is the impudent, the insolent assumption of Hitler that he can flout the world's opinion, get away with anything he cares to do, and make the world like it! Can he?

He has smashed labor in Germany. He has reduced the workers to slavery. He boasts of his destruction of democratic institutions. He has released a wave of barbarism that threatens to overwhelm us. He exalts force for the sake of force. He laughs at our concepts of sportsmanship. He is a pathological specimen who with ruthless sadism, has clubbed a people into submission.

Athletic contests presuppose the acceptance of a code of fair play. This code Hitler's Germany has discarded. Why should anyone wish to enter into athletic competition with his adherents?

A POWERFUL WEAPON

America's refusal to participate would be a slap in Hitler's face from which he would not easily recover. His own people would wake up! They would stare in astonishment. They would ask each other "Why? How? What has happened?" Out of that questioning, sanity might be reborn in Germany.

Ordinarily we would have no interest, save as individuals, in the Olympic games. The vagaries of modern politics have raised these games to the level of a major issue. The Olympics have become a weapon. A weapon that Hitler may use in bludgeoning his way to power. But equally a weapon by which he may be hurt, sorely hurt, and perhaps seriously wounded.

With this weapon at our disposal, it would be imbecile not to use it.

So vital are the games to Hitler that the rising tide of opposition to American participation has brought on a panic of fear in Hitler's circle. To stem the flood-tide of American condemnation, Hitler now plans to send Theodore Lewald to America. Lewald will speak over the radio; he will tell the world how lily-white, how innocent, how maligned Hitler is. Let him speak, by all means. But let him be answered.

Demand that for every minute Lewald has on the radio, some articulate opponent of the games be put on the air. Spike Lewald's lies—for he will lie.

All who still believe in freedom, all who despise and hate fascism—will join us in the demand that American withdraw from the 1936 Olympics.

MUSSING UP THE BOSS



This Newark, N. J. garment shop boss (with the hat) got more than he wanted when he picked on a girl picket of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, outside his strike-closed shop.

Party Activity

EUGENE V. DEBS memorial meetings will be held by Socialist locals in all parts of the country between October 20, the date of Debs' death in 1926, and November 5, the date of his birth in 1885. The principal meeting will be at Terre Haute, Ind., Debs' birth-place and life-long residence.

ROY BURT, national organizer, will be available for speaking engagements in and around New York the second week of December.

California

R. W. HENDERSON, noted labor attorney and member of the S. E. C. of the California Socialist Party, will speak on the evening of October 21 at the Socialist Verband at 126 North St. Louis Street in Los Angeles on "The Function of the Socialist Party." The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.

PALO ALTO local is giving a Hallowe'en party on October 31 at the home of Marion S. Alderton at 915 Channing Avenue to raise funds for a new state organizer. Music, games and dancing. CALL readers are invited.

Indiana

NORMAN THOMAS will tour Indiana, speaking as follows: October 20 (afternoon), Debs memorial meeting, Indiana Teachers College gymnasium, Terre Haute; October 21, Lafayette; October 22 (afternoon), Farmers' Union convention, Frankfort; October 22 (evening), Anderson; October 23 (morning), Hanover College student council, Hanover.

THE SOCIALIST CALL and the Wisconsin Leader were endorsed by the Indiana state convention. The CALL is now the official paper of the Socialist Party of five states and the endorsed paper of three states.

Massachusetts

CHELSEA LOCAL has nominated Joseph B. Greenfield for alderman-at-large and is now in the midst of an intensive campaign, which will attain its high peak in the primaries, October 22. Greenfield is secretary of the Labor Lyceum Association and took an active part in the organization of the textile workers in the last general strike. He has been endorsed by the United Shoe and Leather Workers, the Wool Sorters Union, the Workmen's Circle and the Paole-Zion Party.

Minnesota

REBELARTS RAMBLERS will entertain at Montevideo and St. Paul next week.

New York

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was raised for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union by the Boro Park branch in Brooklyn. Hyman Afromowitz led branch members in raising the fund.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA will hear Andrew Conley, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers of Great Britain, who is one of the two fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress to the AFL convention, at the campaign dinner on Friday in honor of Dr. Charles Mazer, mayoralty candidate. The banquet will be held in the Hillquit Auditorium of the Labor Educational Centre.

DEBS SCHOOL of Social Science opened its Fall term at the Labor Educational Centre, Philadelphia, October 14. Instructors include Jesse H. Holmes, David H. H. Felix, S. Feinstone and Paul Simon.

PERSONAL HISTORY

By McAlister Coleman

From the standpoint of a prominent dramatic critic we are here to say that by all means the best show of last week was put on at the Rebel Arts Night and Entertainment, held last Friday.

Mike White's skit on the Supreme Court, the performances of our favorite actor, Alton Levy, and the Allerton Avenue bus line interlude all deserved to be repeated as often as people still remember to laugh.

And, speaking of laughter, we are hanging our head in shame and degradation because Mike Gold, the author of a lugubrious column in The Daily Worker is mad at us. That puts us in the majority because Mike is mad at a lot of people these days. He is mad at the author of "Squaring the Circle," which is an officially blessed Soviet comedy that has been produced all over the lot for many years. In this show the tight-lipped boys are taken for a glorious ride and so Mike, although he evidently has not read the original, blames the translators for allowing Broadway audiences to laugh at some of the sacred bulls of Comrade Stalin's collectivized farm.

In writing his column about us he announced that we had made a united front with Raymond Moley and Abraham Cahan, a weird combination if ever there was one. We are in a united front with Dr. Moley on account of having written a piece for his magazine, "Today." We don't exactly understand how Cahan gets into Mike's picture of our sell-out, as we write very little indeed for "The Forward." In fact, we hardly read "The Forward." Nor did we realize until we read Mike's column that Moley and Cahan were in the market for renegade Socialists.

Of course, as Mike will tell you, we are constantly selling out something or other. We can't remember how many times we have sold out the labor movement—in The Daily Worker. The puzzling thing is that we get so little for it. Just after we read that we have sold out the labor movement we look in our pocket and find that we haven't enough cartage to get back to Radburn, N. J. So somebody must be chiseling us, somewhere along the line.

However, there are plenty of things to worry us besides the lugubrious (there's a two-dollar word for you) of Mr. Gold. We are worried about war and rumors of war, rent and the rumors of rent, the fact that we are getting so old that a lovely young thing asked us the other day if we had campaigned for William Jennings Bryan. When we were a very small boy indeed our father took us to hear Bryan make a speech in Madison Square Garden and we sat next to the perspiring prophet at the Scopes trial. But we want officially to deny that we ever campaigned for him. The next thing we will be accused of being one of the founders of the Knights of Labor.

It is true nevertheless that old age is creeping over us. When we do some of these newfangled fancy steps at dances we feel it under our knees the next morning and we wheeze something terrible when we climb upstairs around 5 a. m.

Some years ago we put forward the proposition that all radicals over the age of 40 should retire as gracefully as possible for the benefit of the movement. We have now raised the age limit to 50 and in a couple of years we are going to give it another boost. Which is the way of all flesh.

Another sign of our advancing years is that we are not running for anything this fall. Usually when the leaves begin to shed and the nights get cold, we go out and run for something. We broke a long-standing precedent a couple of years ago in New Jersey by getting elected. This apparently so upset the comrades that they have persistently refused to nominate me for anything since. So here we are with no shaky ladders to mount, no voice raised against the Autumn winds.

In spite of the fact that running for office used to cut considerably into our evenings we miss it, as an old fire horse misses the sound of the gong. Now there is nothing to do except to go to Columbia football games and see oodles and oodles of plays. Isn't that a tough life, boys and girls?

Yes, sir, your elderly columnist has his worries. No wonder our hair is graying and the few remaining teeth still in our head wave like asperin leaves at the slightest breeze.

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 _____

The Story Of The Camden Shipyard Strike

By PHILIP H. VAN GELDER

When 4,000 men filed in through the gates of the Camden shipyard on August 29, a vital and significant chapter had been written in modern labor history. For the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, young, independent and moneyless, had made a crack in the armorplate of the steel trust.

Open shop for fifteen years, the American shipbuilding industry had been guided and educated by Bethlehem and U. S. Steel. Company unions had sprouted in all major yards. Speed-up and incentive systems and an infinite number of wage rates had operated effectively to inspire the workers with the spirit of rugged individualism. Class unconscious and demoralized, the shipyard workers were being turned into inanimate cogs in the gigantic machine of heavy industry. Then, in the fall of 1933, things started to happen. They started in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden.

Johnnie Green, Socialist and tinsmith from the Clyde, left his helper pounding iron in the ship while he argued with knots of men in secluded nooks about the yard. Secret meetings were held at night. Then mimeographed ap-

plication cards started to circulate. Members came in in droves.

In six months time the Industrial Union had snuffed out New York Ship's company union; grew disgusted with Labor Board delays and NRA investigators; hurled an ultimatum at the company; pulled the yard out 100 per cent; held the lines solid for seven weeks; settled the strike for a 15 per cent wage increase and union recognition. That was the spring of 1934.

Clinton L. Bardo, bourbon president of New York Ship and the Manufacturers Association, signed the union contract. The National Council of American Shipbuilders, skillfully steered by Bethlehem's company union experts, generated red propaganda and spread it up and down the coast. But locals were soon set up in Quincy, New London, Bath and Newport News. The young brat of an outlaw union didn't die the natural death it was supposed to. When the spring of 1935 rolled around, and with it, the end of the Camden agreement, the shipbuilders decided it was time to attack.



Philip H. Van Gelder, author of this article on the Camden strike, is president of Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

If a young outlaw union can prevail against an industry dominated by Bethlehem, why can't the AFL organize steel, rubber, automobiles and public utilities? This is the question which must naturally arise in the minds of labor men when they consider the Camden strike.

Any answer given in such a brief article as this must, of course, be incomplete, but a few points are clear from the experience of the Industrial Union. Chief of these is that the mass of workers respond to a leadership which makes them partners in the conduct of the organization. No decision was made in Camden without discussing it before a general meeting of the strikers; no news of importance was kept from the men longer than 48 hours. Daily strike meetings with frequent speakers from the outside held the interest of the men day after day for 15 weeks. There was no such thing as an unreported conference, negotiation or hearing from the beginning of the strike to the end. The leaders felt that the strike belonged to the strikers and that their decision on any important development or turn in affairs would be as good as any one's. The event proved them right.

see the line stretch behind them two abreast for half a mile. That gave strength to each man. It gave him moral stamina and the will to win, which are infinitely more valuable than any cash benefit ever paid.

Hundreds of the Camden strikers were supporting their families on \$4.50 relief orders per week. But the very fact that there were hundreds doing it made the weak ones feel that somehow it was right and necessary. Then, too, if you see a picket line of 3,000 men in front of the yard gates today, you won't think seriously of going to work tomorrow. This is due not only to a sense of fear, but also to a sense of order.

Such solidarity and mass action are only possible in industrial unions, and are only practicable in large scale, mass production

industries. But here they are essential.

The dominant craft tradition in the AFL results in two major mistakes. First, of course, is the mistake of craft and skill divisions in the ranks. The second is the mistake of tactics and generalship. The usual practice is for an experienced officer of the union to come in and run the strike like a general commanding an army. This officer assumes that he knows it all, that the rank and file recognizes its own ignorance, and that obedience is the order of the day. He makes the decisions, does the negotiating, effects the compromises. He comes to the men once every few weeks and tells them something of what has happened. If they don't like it, it is because they are inexperienced and uneducated. If he is honest he gets all he thinks is possible, and tells the men the strike is over.

An Organized Working Class Is Invincible In Its Power

There is a creative force generated by an organized body of men when they go into action in the class struggle. Within limits, this force will make its way against obstacles that seem insuperable to the average labor leader. The reason is that any one who is not class conscious, who does not understand the fundamental character of the class struggle and the deep-seated sympathy that unites one worker to another, cannot grasp the essential character of a strike. There are labor leaders who consider the recent victory in Camden a miracle; but it was not. It was simply a demonstration of a corollary to an ancient Marxian principle; that the working class organized is invincible, and that it is limited only by the incompleteness of its organization. Whatever the Camden workers did not succeed in winning was kept

from them by their disorganized brothers.

Among the leaders of the American labor movement today are too many small business men. They may be long on practical ability, but they are short on imagination. What is needed is a new generation of labor leaders who combine common sense with a conception of the fundamental nature of the class struggle. Because the one is no good without the other. Socialists and radicals generally thus have some equipment that is rare in the organized labor movement. And it is my opinion that unless this factor is introduced into the existing and new unions in short order, American labor will simply trail along in the wake of a decaying capitalism until it is engulfed by a government controlled company unionism or a fascist corporative state.

Second Strike Is Called After Negotiations Fail

New York Ship's new management, hand-picked by E. L. Cord and studded with executives from the Bethlehem school, went through six weeks of blind-man's buff negotiations before the agreement expired, finally made it clear that they didn't want any union in their yard. There were 3,375 production employes in the yard, and on May 13 every one of them walked out. The second Camden strike was on.

For more than fifteen weeks not a tool was lifted in the New York shipyard. Fifty million dollars' worth of half-built naval ships lay on the ways. The Navy Department wrote twelve letters to the corporation stupidly entreating them to resume construction. The union sent committees to Washington. Senator Nye issued a blast against the company, citing its swollen profits. New Jersey Congressmen petitioned President Roosevelt to act. A bill was introduced in the House calling for an investigation. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt passed the buck to the impotent Department of Labor. Secretary Perkins sent in conciliators. They observed.

Meanwhile the company did its best to lure the men back to work. Letters and full page advertisements told the men they were being led astray by a radical minority. But the 3,000-man mass picket was on every morning. Secret polls were taken, petitions were circulated, surveys

were made. But the picket line stayed on 24 hours a day. The townspeople and the city government were friendly to the 4,000 organized citizens, and the merchants donated food. On July 23, when the company made its big drive to reopen the yard, the entire city police force was at the gates. The best they could do was herd in 50 scabs, and two days of it was all they could stand. Then peace reigned again.

Dozens of AFL and independent unions gave their moral and financial support to the strikers. The picket kitchen worked three eight-hour shifts. Five strike meetings were held every week. Parades and demonstrations were common. The morale grew stronger as the strike progressed. Every new development and decision was put before the rank and file. They stood behind the negotiating committee to a man.

The company played its last cards in August. Having failed to get an injunction in the state court, they started suit in the Federal Court. Meanwhile, the House Labor Committee in Washington was creating an uproar. Vito Marcantonio lashed out daily at the Navy Department, the Labor Department and the shipbuilders. Liberal magazines started to take notice. The Labor and Navy Departments' plan for settlement, an obvious sellout, was rejected by the union. The President was finally forced to act.

President's Order Includes A Contract With The Union

President Roosevelt's order settling the strike was unprecedented in that it compelled the company to recognize the union and sign a contract with it. This was the chief issue of the strike. All other points were to be arbitrated. The company had no choice but to accept, since they get all their contracts from the

government. The settlement was signed on August 27.

The fact that this small independent union, almost totally without funds, could fight and defeat a combination of capital such as the Council of American Shipbuilders represents, indicates what can be done in the labor movement today with proper leadership and intelligent tactics.

Pressure Of A Picket Line

There were no false hopes or illusions held out to the men during the Camden strike. It was never suggested that the Mayor, the Secretary of Labor or the President could win the strike for us. On the contrary, it was continually drilled into the heads of the strikers that the picket line was the prime mover in the whole situation; that as long as the line held we could not lose, and that if it weakened nothing else could give us the victory. It was understood that the government and the company would not be moved by considerations of justice or humanity, but only by pressure. And pressure must start from the picket line. When the strikers paraded from the center of Camden to the yard gates for the afternoon mass picket they could

FINAL TERMS

According to the decision of the arbitration board announced this week from Washington, the strikers won a 5 per cent wage increase, retroactive to August 20, a 36-hour week with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays and a week's notice of lay-off.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND BRITISH LABOR MAPS SOCIALIZATION

By JOHN CRIPPS

BRIGHTON, September 30, 1935.

More than 1,000 delegates have gathered here for the annual convention of the British Labor Party, which opened here today. The Italo-Abyssinian dispute is almost the sole topic of conversation and discussion. One gets the impression of complete bewilderment and indecision from many of the delegates. But the debate on this matter will be the high-light of the week's proceedings.

Continuing its policy of presenting to the party conventions detailed schemes for the public ownership of particular industries, the N. E. C. is this year submitting a report on the socialization of the cotton industry. This shows clearly that the British cotton industry is the most individualistic and chaotic of all our industries. And this fact is in large part responsible for the depressed state of the industry at the present time, with its large-scale unemployment and rapidly decreasing number of workers employed. The urgent need for the unification of the industry on a Socialist basis is emphasized in the report in a graphic manner. "Unless the community steps in," says the report, "and takes over this great industry in

the public interest, there may be soon very little to take over."

But, while unification is essential, the detailed scheme suggested shows also how flexible schemes of national ownership and operation can be. There is nothing here of that sterile uniformity, which non-Socialists would have us believe to be the inevitable result of nationalization. Not only is initiative in developing the industry allowed, it is to be definitely encouraged in many ways. And most important of all—the workers of the industry are to have a share in its operation and control over the conditions under which they work. The workers will also benefit by any improvements that they or others may suggest from experience in the factory itself. Exercise of the workers' initiative will bring him benefits and not land him on the scrap-heap as it does under the capitalist system.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935.

VOTE EVERY ARM AND TORCH!

A Glance at the Socialist Party County Nominees

Arthur Rosenberg of Mount Vernon, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in this district, has long been active in the Socialist Party in New York City. He carries on a general law practice in that city, and is well equipped to handle the technical work of a Supreme Court position. He will represent a working class point of view in the Court, whereas Mortimer B. Paterson, who is Judge A. S. Tompkins' right hand man, a man of large private means, and a successful corporation lawyer, will represent the view of the ruling owning class.

David F. Roth

David F. Roth, candidate for the Assembly, has been a fighter for the Socialist cause for thirty years. He became interested in the Socialist Party when a Socialist friend of his used to get the better of him in arguments on politics. He decided to study up on the question in order to beat out his friend at least once. The more he studied, the more clearly he saw that the Socialist side of the argument was correct. He joined the party and worked actively in the region of his home, in Washington, D. C., and in Maryland.

He was an organizer of the Railway Postal Clerks Union early in the 1900's. He is now a carpenter by trade. His foreman on one of the PWA projects in Rockland County called him the best worker in the crew.

He is chairman of the Workers' Alliance in Rockland County, an AFL endorsed union of unemployed, part time and relief workers. He took an active part in the organization of the Rockland County Chapter. The members of the Alliance like him because of his honesty, courage, and determination. He will represent the workers in the State Legislature as the old party candidates can not.

Clarkstown Nominees

Carl P. Svensson, venerable Socialist, knows more about the town government in Clarkstown, where he is running for supervisor, than anyone else in the township. He is a well-known carpenter and builder and is respected by all who know him, including many members of the reactionary parties. He is an ideal working class candidate.

His running mates, all active in local affairs, include:

Mrs. Julia Krueger and Mrs. Julia Sauter for councilmen, George Kess for justice of the peace, George Schwalm for supervisor of roads, Janet Schwalm for town clerk, and Dr. T. W. Davis for school director.

Peter Helder, Erie Railroad conductor, a longtime resident of Spring Valley, is candidate for supervisor in the township of Ramapo.

Vote for every Arm and Torch Candidate! Vote Straight Socialist!

The following platform of the Socialist Party of Rockland County is an open declaration of the principles and policies of the Socialist candidates. Socialists want the people to know what they stand for. The Republicans have no platform and the Democrats have trotted out their old one again. The Socialist Platform follows:

The purpose of elections is to enable citizens to express themselves on matters of public policy. Unless you know the principles on which each party seeks the responsibilities of public office, you can not vote intelligently. Whether you accept all its principles or not, you should know what the Socialist Party stands for.

The Socialist Party, as the political organization of the working class men and women of this country, is pledged to end the evils of maldistribution of wealth and income, and of planless production for profit in industry, substituting instead planned production for use.

On local questions, the Socialist Party and its candidates stand committed to work for the following program:

1. Adequate relief for the unemployed workers and destitute farmers under the supervision of non-partisan and trained persons chosen by State and Federal civil service examinations, although complete honesty in relief work waits upon adequate working class representation.
2. Substitution for home relief of work relief at prevailing wages, through a planned program of useful public works to include the establishment of a county water system, a county-wide sewerage and disposal system, incinerators, public light plants and housing for those living in unsanitary and unsafe homes—all under a county agency publicly owned and administered.
3. Simplification and centralization of local governments with reduction of duplicating offices, and the establishment of civil service practices in all administrative offices.
4. Legislation forbidding public officials from giving public business to firms in which these or other public officials have any interest. Legislation abolishing discretionary powers in awarding public contracts to other than the lowest bidder. Legislation requiring that the prevailing wage be paid on all public works.
5. Legislation to exempt from taxation homes to the value of \$2,000, and for a graduated property tax to increase according to increase in value of property. Legislation to remove from listing as farm land and to place upon residential listing, residential land which is not farmed by the occupant to provide the major share of his income.
6. Legislation to permit the payment of taxes and fees in quarterly installments, to allow land taxpayers to discharge part of their obligations by public work, to protect unemployed workers and needy farmers from tax sales and mortgage evictions.
7. General establishment of the five-day week and six-hour day in private and public industries and institutions with payment of wages adequate for an American standard of living—this to include emergency relief projects.
8. Building of strong, disciplined, united labor unions for every industry and profession and the abolition of all company unions.
9. Compulsory unemployment, old age, sickness and other social insurance, and the ratification of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, as proposed and endorsed by the Socialist Party and organized labor, which amendment would establish the legality of such insurance laws enacted by the Congress.
10. Establishment and protection of consumers' and producers' co-operative associations.
11. Ownership and operation of public utilities by public agencies to, distribute water, electricity and gas at cost to

Stretch-Out, Sweatshop, Weekly Wages Of \$5.10 Invade Rockland County

By AUGUSTUS BATTEN

The Chamber of Commerce in Rockland County is singing its theme song "Santa Is Coming to Town" since the idle factories in Nyack, Spring Valley, Nanuet and Garner-

PUBLIC FORCES ROCKLAND LIGHT RATE REDUCTION

President Roosevelt has toned down his plans for power empires in the United States with public agencies generating, distributing and selling power. He did not say anything in his Boulder Dam speech about government control of the power which would be generated by this public enterprise.

Rockland County consumers couldn't wait for the President to get around to our problem so they organized the Public Ownership League, headed by the very capable A. Raymond Travis, Jr., of Monsey, who has directed a continuing plan in the county for public ownership and control of the utilities.

The Rockland Light and Power Company, in a paralysis of fright, has announced rate reductions totaling a quarter of a million dollars a year. The Public Ownership League studies indicate that savings of a half million are possible at once with public ownership.

The irony of the situation is that with the reduced rates, people in the county will use more current, and the company will clean up even more than in the past, and the Tenney Company of Boston will continue to clean us out of money they haven't earned.

But the consumers of the county will not be misled. They will fight through until they have ended the Tenney domination of their light and power business.

By the way, it would be a good idea to see how the candidates in your section stand on this vital local problem. Don't let them hedge on it.

The CALL is proud to present here an example of how an active Socialist local organizes a political campaign. The Rockland County, N. Y., local has ordered 5,000 copies of The CALL with this page of campaign material.

the consumers—the total savings from public operation would be greater than the total cost of county government.

12. Operation of the milk industry by a public agency to distribute this commodity at cost to the consuming public, and

13. Any measures whose application will increase the security and welfare of the working class.

ville have begun to hum with industry. The various Merchants' Associations chime in too, while the workers are the instruments upon which the employing and exploiting groups play. Though they are badly battered in the rendition this entertainment at the cost of the working people must go on while the capitalist system stands.

All of the above is a humorously sad way of expressing the cold facts that "perspiration palaces," more commonly called "sweat shops," are finding the county a fine haven for unfair business. The New Deal at its best was never better than a Nude Deal for the workers of Rockland. Today things are worse.

At Nanuet

In the silk weaving plant of A. Schottland, Inc., at Nanuet, weavers are forced to the limit under the "stretch out," handling six looms when four are the most that one weaver can efficiently and safely take care of. For this they receive at most \$11 for a forty-hour week. A worker, laid off from the Ford Edgewater plant, took a job at Schottland's when assured a minimum of \$11 a week. His pay check for 40 hours was \$5.18.

In the Haverstraw Industrial Terminal at Garnerville, small industrialists pay as little as twenty and thirty cents an hour, and requiring an eleven-hour day. Workers in a fur dyeing plant have been seriously poisoned, only to find that the plant doctor (possibly a stockholder of the Terminal Company) has refused to certify their illness as caused by the poisonous dyes.

"Two-bit" Industry

Other small factories, which closed down because they claimed they were unable and certainly unwillingly to pay the NRA minimum are reopening in the County. Rockland County has become the home of the "two-bit industries," the land of unorganized and therefore exploited labor.

Beautiful in scenery, the County is black and ugly in exploitation. Rockland will continue to be the place of low wages and starvation for the workers until the workers unite for action in the economic field with strong industrial unions, and in the political field with a strong working class party. Workers, be true to yourselves! Support and join the Socialist Party!

World Socialism

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL

By HERBERT ZAM

The Congress of the Socialist Youth International which recently met in Copenhagen was dominated, both organizationally and politically, by Scandinavian reformism. This was due partially to the recession of the revolutionary spirit which had swept the youth movement after the German catastrophe; partially also to the fact that the Congress did not truly reflect the sentiments of the membership of the Socialist Youth movement.

The representation was poor. There were no delegates from any country outside of Europe. The Italian, Spanish and Esthonian League sent no delegates, but gave their mandates to the Belgians and Letts. These mandates were not recognized at the Congress. The delegate of the Prague Central Committee of the German Social Democracy was recognized, however, although his right to represent the German Socialist Youth was not established. The delegates from the Polish "Zukunft" (youth movement of the Bund) had to leave after the first day owing to passport difficulties. Thus five left delegations were automatically eliminated.

In spite of all these arrangements, there was a considerable left block at the Congress, including the Belgian, French, Lettish and Russian delegations, and on some questions the Polish and student delegates. The Norwegians appeared only as guests and did not participate in the Congress, but read a declaration in favor of organic unity with the communists. The right wing bloc in addition to the Swedes and Danes included also the Dutch, British and Czech delegates and the Prague representatives.

The line of the right wing was given in the address of the chairman, Vorrink of Holland. So crass was it that Friedrich Adler, the secretary of the Labor and Socialist International, was compelled to take issue in his greetings to the Congress. Vorrink's entire speech was a song of praise for democracy in general. He referred ironically to Marxists as "doctrinaire," and condemned all "appeal to force" in human relations. He has no patience, he declared, with abstract dreams of the beautiful but distant future. Socialism must be democratic and must give the masses concrete, immediate help.

"Our power is contained in spiritual, not in physical arguments," he declared. "We cannot confine ourselves to the limits of one class. Our task is to save Western culture and we must find partners. The Socialist movement must become the symbol of the fight for democracy and general human culture. This is the big task of our time."

Adler's speech was directly and indirectly an answer to Vorrink. After discussing the war situation, he began to polemicize against Vorrink. He cannot accept, he declared, a democracy which is based only on spiritual values. Democracy must be looked upon by Socialists as a period for the struggle for the emancipation of the working class.

Kern of Czechoslovakia and Beck of Austria led the discussion on the struggle against war and fascism. Kern presented a definite reformist line—democracy and League of Nations and nothing further; in the democratic countries allied with the Soviet Union the workers must defend their

fatherland. Beck warned against substituting the alternatives of "Dictatorship vs. Democracy" for "Socialism vs. Capitalism" as the basic concepts of the movement. He declared in favor of the capture of power by the working class in case of a war, but at the same time urged support for a war if it were against fascist countries. Under all circumstances, he ended, it is necessary to preserve the International.

Belgians Are Left

The opposition was led by the Belgian delegates. Delbrouck warned about the withdrawal of the Latin countries, who, he declared, were embittered over Scandinavian defeatism, and who were defending the "methods of the other side of the Pyrenees." Godefroid denied, on the basis of the experiences with the Belgian government, that bourgeois democracy meant civil peace. He spoke very sharply against the idea of civil peace. He also opposed permitting the Soviet Union foreign diplomacy to influence the policies of the SYI. He insisted upon a return to Liebknecht's slogan: "The main enemy is at home."

The right wing also spoke militantly. Wallenstein, Sweden, threatened with a split from the right. He declared that the Swedes would sooner leave the SYI than work with the communists. The resolution proposed by the right-wing leadership was finally adopted, with the Belgian, French, Lettish and Russian delegations voting against it.

Unity Is Issue

The question of the unity of the labor movement was another issue bitterly debated. Cochoy, France, and Hansen, Denmark, were the reporters. Cochoy defended the united front in France and demanded that the SYI adopt a course toward organizational unity with the communists on a national and international scale. Hansen spoke against fascism and communism, for culture and humanity. Cooperation with the communists, he declared, to be impossible as long as they were in favor of dictatorship. A resolution in favor of negotiating with the Communist Youth International was introduced by the Belgian, French, Austrian, Polish, Danzig, Russian and Lettish delegations. No action was taken on it, however, as it was finally unanimously decided to await the action of the LSI on this question. The negotiations in individual countries were given semi-approval, however, and it was declared that the SYI would follow the lead of the LSI. The individual leagues are to follow the lead of their respective parties.

Hansen Elected

The differences in the Congress were also reflected in the elections. Vorrink, who had been elected chairman of the Dutch Social-democracy party, did not run for re-election as chairman of the SYI, and H. C. Hansen of Denmark was elected chairman.

In general, the Congress accomplished very little. The lead which the revolutionary Socialist youth had a right to expect was not forthcoming. No adequate answer was given to the many problems which the movement faces. The Congress showed itself incapable of assuming leadership over the youth in the fight against war and fascism and for Socialism. Partially responsible

NIPPON'S ARMY TRAINS FOR WAR



With war clouds hanging low in every part of the world, the Japanese army is going through extensive war-rehearsals. Soldiers above are shown crawling through grain fields with new "night eyes," a new invention enabling clear vision in the dark.

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

This is the last 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 have discussed various phases of problems presented by the move toward a Farmer-Labor Party.

By GLEN TRIMBLE

This is the final article on Farmer-Labor problems based upon a questionnaire sent to active party workers throughout the country. Before taking up the problems remaining let us summarize what has gone before. Only fourteen per cent of my correspondents believed that the Socialist Party could become the majority party in time to avert fascism or capitalist collapse. Ninety per cent believed that we should join a genuine Farmer-Labor Party.

The minimum requirements for "genuineness" were that such a party make a complete break with the Republican and Democratic Parties, and start life as a democratic federation of worker-farmer organizations, having at least a class program with worker-control of the means of production as a final goal, and providing adequate machinery for control and discipline of elected officials.

Our Major Objective

Three quarters of those answering felt the party should work now for such a federation; a majority felt that this should be our major immediate objective. Most felt that we should take an active role in initiating a Farm-Labor federation while at the same time we should avoid making it appear a purely Socialist affair. The alternative to our initiative was third capitalist, potential fascist, or "pure and simple" trade union initiative. Any of these would be a set-back to the true interest of the working class.

Once in, our role would be that of "guardian angel" and "ginger group" educating and leading toward a realistic attack on the problems of the working class. Our recruiting within the federation would be directed toward in-

creasing that sort of effectiveness, not toward an indiscriminate increase in numerical membership. So long as the federation retained its worker-farmer membership we would stay in and fight for Socialist principles and tactics, regardless of the opposition from undesirable organizations and individuals within the federation.

Others Sympathetic

The final question dealt with the relation of the correspondents' opinions to those of the party members and the farm and labor organizations in their vicinity. Sixty-five per cent felt that their answers reflected the general opinion of party members in their districts. A majority felt that the farm and labor organizations they were familiar with would be sympathetic. These answers were probably too subjective to give much weight to a listing of the organizations named, but certainly they indicate the immediate necessity of a state by state, Central Labor Union by Central Labor Union canvass of labor and farm sentiment on the subject. The tragedy is that many of our party locals are so isolated that they have no idea of organized farm-labor attitudes.

A correspondent from Connecticut raises a practical problem. He points out that the Socialist Party there can do anything that a Labor Party could. This is probably true of Connecticut, a section of Wisconsin, and Berks County, Pennsylvania. A large and influential section of our membership comes from these areas and most of them have opposed any talk of a Farm-Labor Federation. That opposition is largely responsible for the inaction of our executive on this question.

Still it seems obvious that any sort of Federation would have very large state and local autonomy. If we are in truth the mass party in Connecticut or Berks County, we could remain so, running our state or local candidates under the party name but with the added prestige and endorse-

ment of a truly national mass federation.

We are not, and if my correspondents are to be believed, are extremely unlikely to be, a mass party in most of the United States. The special conditions of one area cannot be duplicated in others. A dog-in-the-manger attitude on the part of the "mass party" areas will eventually destroy them along with the national party.

One question, and a much neglected one, remains: Should the Socialist Party of the United States try to become a mass party? Frankly, most of my correspondents are against me on this. Sixty-three per cent believed that it *SHOULD*, although only fourteen per cent thought that it *COULD*. Still, a substantial minority, nineteen per cent, did not believe that the Socialist Party should try to become a mass party and eighteen per cent were doubtful of this objective.

Since the reasons for these doubts and negatives were not given, I offer my own. A mass party must necessarily tend toward its least common denominator. It is too varied for theoretical clarity, too large for quick decisions, too passive to strike when the iron is hot, and too cowardly to keep on striking until full Socialism is won. Witness the experience of the European parties. Yet Socialism cannot be won without at least a passively sympathetic majority. We must have a mass movement but, equally important, we must have a vanguard to make it effective. The two are in many ways antithetical. A farm-labor federation of which a trained and disciplined Socialist Party is an autonomous part provides the ideal synthesis.

In conclusion, I repeat what I said in my first article; if this series serves to create sufficient interest and discussion to result in an adequate official statement of the Socialist Party attitude toward current and long range Farmer-Labor Party problems, it will have served its purpose.

for this is also the fact that the left-wing was unprepared and unorganized. These shortcomings will have to be overcome if the SYI is to really fulfill its function as the organizer of the youth of the world.

100,000 Copies of CALL Election Supplement Are Offered Free to New York

NEW YORK—One hundred thousand copies of a special election supplement of the CALL was offered to Local New York of the Socialist Party by this paper's management committee in an effort to spur and intensify the present campaign.

In a letter to the local from Jack Altman, business manager, the CALL management committee offered the supplement free of charge for distribution to the branches. "We would be willing," Altman wrote, "to prepare this supplement in cooperation with your literature committee, so that we could get a supplement that is satisfactory to all comrades concerned."

Coming on the heels of a contribution of \$25 at the Town Hall rally, the largest of that day, the offer of 100,000 free copies places the CALL in an enviable position of a Socialist newspaper that far from being a drain on party resources it supporting and aiding materially the campaign.

Party Members Pleased

Party members told of the CALL offer expressed gratification. "If accepted," one declared, "it will mean that the current campaign in New York City will assume the proportions of a real, popular fight for Socialism."

Calling upon New York workers to vote every Arm and Torch (Row C on the voting machines), Local New York in a public leaflet pledged its support of a taxation program in the interest of the masses.

"Its one concern in office," the leaflet declared, "will be the improvement of the condition of the masses, the strengthening of the forces of labor, the building of a cooperative order under which unemployment, poverty, exploitation and war will be a thing of the past."

Attacks Fusion

Attacking Mayor LaGuardia and Fusion for breaking its campaign promises, the leaflet declares that "Fusion combined with Tammany to foist, at the behest of the bankers, the sales tax upon the city."

The sales tax is denounced as "but another indication of the control of government by the privileged few. It is to the interest of the industrialists and financiers who control the capitalist parties to compel the workers to bear as large a part of the tax burden as possible and to cut the city's expenditures for social services to the very minimum and to keep down labor standards in public works."

"The industrialists and financiers are bound to have their way in city, state and nation," the Socialists declare, "until such time as the useful workers by hand and brain build a party of their own and elect their own party to power."

Ticket Sale Brisk for Thomas Debate

NEW YORK.—For the first time in history, Madison Square Garden will house a public debate when Norman Thomas, twice Socialist candidate for President, meets Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, Sunday evening, November 27, under the auspices of the CALL. Thomas will also debate Upton Sinclair on November 17.

That the CALL was right in gauging public sentiment for the debate has been shown in the unprecedented interest evoked at the recent announcement and the overwhelming call for tickets, although the debate is more than five weeks off. Tickets for the debate, which are available at bookshops throughout the city, have been sold in huge lots to unions and workers' fraternal organizations.

Tickets of general admission range in price from 40c to \$1.10. A few special seats are available at \$1.65 to \$3.30. Tickets may be obtained at all leading bookshops and at:

The CALL, 21 East 17th Street, GRamercy 5-8779.

League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street.

Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street, and branches.

Columbia University Book Store, 2690 Broadway.

Class Enrollments Big in First Week

NEW YORK.—More than 100 students will participate in classes sponsored by the Socialist Call Institute, according to preliminary estimates made here as the classes got under way for the first time this week.

Although several of the classes, particularly that led by Dr. Joel Seidmen of Brookwood Labor College, proved popular during the first week, registrations will be accepted from late entrants all next week, the institute committee announced.

Seidmen's course, on trade union problems, is held every Monday night. Other instructors include Jack Altman, Herbert Zam, David P. Berenberg, Phil Heller and August Tyler.

Organizations

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King Of Scabs Loses Detective Agency License

NEW YORK—Just one double-cross too many and even the king of strikebreakers and stool pigeons, sidekick of the nation's fattest-bellied bosses, can get it in the neck.

So Pearl L. Bergoff of "I Break Strikes" fame discovered, much to his despair, when Grace A. Reavy, deputy secretary of New York state and chief of the division of licenses, revoked the license of the Bergoff Detective Service, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Like Al Capone, another big-time playboy who got caught on an income tax violation, Bergoff was tripped up on a minor point: In September, 1934, he dodged paying 150 strikebreakers and plug-uglies he had sent to the Bibbs Mfg. Co. in Georgia. The hired thugs spent three days traveling and two days on the job—but when they came to collect, they got the air.

Thus Bergoff killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Radio Gives Call For Dress Strike

NEW YORK.—Once again an innovator in labor union tactics, Julius Hochman, of the Dressmaker Joint Board, has turned to the radio to solve his problem of reaching the 102,000 members of his organization in the metropolitan area.

With agreements in New York's half billion dollar dress industry expiring just after the turn of the year and prospects of a general strike not at all remote, Hochman uses the air to inform the dress-makers of the demands as they are formulated and negotiations as they proceed. He talks over "The Voice of Local 89", station WEVD (1300 Kc) every Saturday morning at 10:15.

OPEN SIX NEW CENTERS

NEW YORK.—Social and educational centers have been established by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in the Bronx, Harlem, Lower East Side, Williamsburg and Bensonhurst. Through these centers, the union's educational department hopes to raise both the attendance and number of classes.

Learn to Dance

THE
NEW SCHOOL for Ballroom Dancing
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2,500 AT RALLY RAP MUSSOLINI

NEW YORK—Incensed by the openly fascist character of Columbus Day celebrations here last Saturday, over 2,500 workers, most of them Italians, gathered at Columbus Circle to hear labor speakers denounce the Italian dictatorship and imperialist war.

Near by, at meetings sponsored by the pro-fascist daily, Il Progresso Italo-Americano, Governor Lehman and Mayor La Guardia addressed smaller crowds which sang "Giovannozza" and raised hands in a fascist salute. A clash between the two groups threatened momentarily, as the fascists marched past the labor meeting, but none were hurt.

Speakers at the anti-fascist rally included Girolamo Valentini, editor of La Stampa Libera; Irving Barshop, industrial director of the Young People's Socialist League; Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, and Bob Bloom, city secretary of the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

ARREST STRIKERS

NEW YORK—Three strikers were arrested as the strike of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union entered its third week. Twenty clerical workers are on strike against the Metropolitan News Co., asking union recognition and higher wages.

BACK TEACHERS

NEW YORK—The Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers' Union recently endorsed the action of the American Federation of Teachers convention when it refused to revoke the charter of Local 5, New York.

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.

Saturday, October 19

Campaign banquet sponsored by the S. AD Kings. A hearty meal will be served, good entertainment and dancing. Tickets are 75c, for Yipsels, 50c. 167 Tompkins Avenue.

Sunday, October 20

All the branches of 18 AD Kings campaign dinner and dance at Branch 2 headquarters, 844 Utica Avenue, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn. Tickets, \$1. Speakers include Samuel Dr. Witt and others.

Tuesday, October 22

Student IAD theatre party at Brooklyn Labor Theatre. Tickets at 30c, obtainable from chapters or City Office, 112 E. 19th Street.

Saturday, Oct. 26

Carnival, Country Fair and Costume Ball under auspices of YPSL city office. Animal show, slide-shows, square dances, comedy and "meiherdrammr," with music by Bob Green's Hayseeds, at Y. C. L. by Bob Green's Hayseeds.

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\$165,000 STOCK OF MEN'S SUITS - TOPCOATS - O'COATS

Here is an opportunity to discover for yourself the importance of this sensational sale.

No picture we can show you will mean as much as these fabrics and labels, representing the finest woolsens from this country and abroad. Botony—Greenwich—Jas. MacDonald, Ltd., of Scotland—Worumbo—Kilarny Twist—Orkney and Imported Harris Tweeds—Cheviots—Shetlands and many other famous names.

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Bench made \$22.09 and \$26.51, formerly to \$50.

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- 1—Our beautiful quarters on lower 5th Ave. cost only \$10 a day. Our rental savings are your savings.
- 2—Experience as manufacturers enable us to buy the finest. Our financial policy enables us to buy at better prices.
- 3—Personal supervision enables us to operate with minimum of waste and maximum of efficiency—all of which means, better quality, service and lower prices.

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JOHN P. CARSTENS, 517 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, Upholstery slip covers, furniture repaired, reupholstered. IN. 2-6245.

SODA FOUNTAIN

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

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PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS

Production Gains But Employment Lags

By JOEL SEIDMAN

Prepared for Labor Research Front

Current improvement in the volume of production is reflected in the increasing arrogance of big business. The business index of the New York Times now stands at 88 per cent of the estimated normal, having recovered half the ground lost from the high point of 1929 to the low level of March, 1933.

Employment, however, has lagged far behind. The AFL estimates that of the 9,000,000 workers laid off during the depression, only about one-third have found jobs again in industry. These 6,000,000, plus the 3,000,000 unemployed even in so-called prosperous days, plus the 2,000,000 young persons who have reached working age during the depression and who have never found jobs, make a total of 11,000,000 unemployed.

Number of Jobless

In the last two years the number of jobs in industry has decreased, not increased. In September, 1933, only 10,000,000 were jobless. Since then the volume of production has risen, but the number of jobs has gone down. Intro-

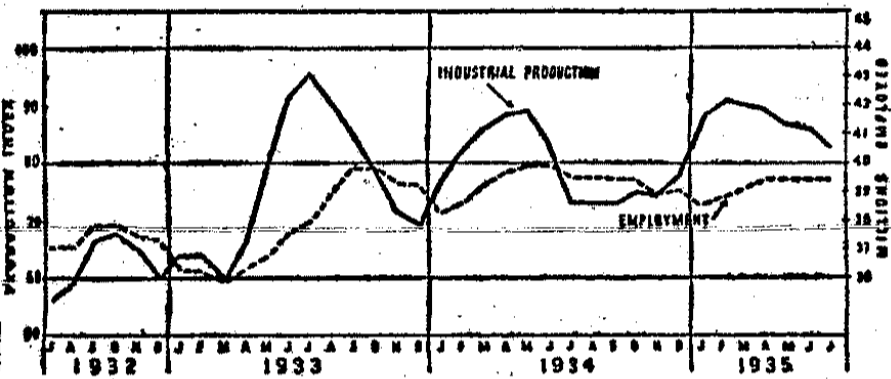
dustry suffered a deficit of \$38,000,000. In July, however, the industry employed 8,000 fewer workers than a year before.

Profits Higher

Profit figures thus far available for the second quarter of 1935 show an average of 10 per cent gain over 1934, with the oil, automobile, motion picture and amusement and electrical equipment industries showing increases of more than 40 per cent. The combined profits of all industries has been higher than for any year since 1930. Profits of the 388 companies whose reports on earnings for the first half of 1935 are available total 15 per cent more than for 1934, and 22 per cent above 1931.

The cash income of farmers for 1935, it is estimated, will be \$6,700,000,000, an increase of \$300,000,000 over 1934. Two-thirds of the increase, however, was due to higher federal payments for producing less—the cost of which is paid by the consumer in higher prices. Farm income this year will be only 65 per cent of the 1929 figure.

PRODUCTION GAINS MORE THAN EMPLOYMENT



Industrial production: U. S. Fed. Reserve Board. Employment, all industries: A. F. of L. Estimates.

From AFL Monthly Survey of Business, Aug.-Sept., 1935

duction of new machinery and speed-up have been carried to such an extent that sharp increases in production can be accomplished with little gain in employment. In the spring of 1935 production was higher than in the spring of 1934, but employment was lower.

Throughout 1935 one-sixth of the American people have continued to be dependent on relief. The official figures showed a drop in July to 13 per cent, but only because 900,000 persons were then transferred from the FERA to the Resettlement Administration. If these 900,000 are added to the relief population, then 17,000,000 were on relief in July, the same number as in July, 1934. In January, 1934, only 11,000,000 were on relief.

Living Cost Rises

Rising living costs call for increases in wage rates that, for the most part, are not yet in sight. In July, 1935, the cost of living was 5 per cent above that of July, 1934. Food prices have continued their rapid rise, and in August they were 9 per cent above August, 1934. In two years retail food prices have risen 14 per cent. Wholesale prices have risen 5 per cent in twelve months, reaching the highest point since November, 1930. Rentals have jumped 7 per cent since April 1.

While living costs have risen and wages remained stationary, dividend payments have recorded a remarkable recovery. In August dividend payments increased \$11,000,000, or 4 per cent, above August, 1934. Dividends in September were 12 per cent above 1934. Net income for the steel industry has jumped from \$25,000,000 for the first half of 1934 to \$31,000,000 for the corresponding portion of 1935, an increase of 22 per cent. For the last half of 1934 the in-

JOBLESS UNION SWEEPS INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS.—Sweeping the state, with twenty-two new locals organized in the past two months, the Workers Alliance of Indiana began a drive the first of October to reach a goal of one hundred active locals with 50,000 members.

State Organizers Hugo Rasmussen and Ray Chaplin are speaking to large unemployed meetings throughout the State. Plans are under way to place two more organizers in the state this month.

WPA Strike in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y. (FP).—Led by a full-blooded American Indian who has no political affiliation—thus squelching all talk of "foreign agitators"—some 2,000 relief workers are striking against the Roosevelt wage of \$55 a month on Buffalo WPA projects.

Work has been stopped on 15 projects. Strikers demand \$120 a month, or 75c an hour, or its equivalent in supplemental relief.

25 Unionists Defy Ban On Picketing

CINCINNATI.—Twenty-five members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including Jack Kroll, executive board member, and Hyman Schneid, general organizer, were arrested here for violation of an injunction temporarily restraining picketing at the Ohio Custom Garment Co. here.

PICKET LINES DAM CHICAGO'S MILK



Here's a scab milk truck being stopped by embattled farmers in Illinois as dairy farmers struck in a successful effort to stop a cut announced by the big creameries.

:- BOOKS :-

By BRUNO FISCHER

Another Look At 1932 Presidential Campaign

THE 1932 CAMPAIGN: An Analysis, by Roy V. Peel and Thomas G. Donnelly. Farrar & Rinehart. 242 pages. \$1.50.

A useful handbook of the last presidential election. Analysis of the conventions, issues, platforms and campaign of the two major parties is made. The minor parties are given some space, but not nearly enough. The authors admit that the Socialist Party was the only one that faced the important issues squarely and offered concrete solutions. Then, why not devote more space to the one party that knew what it was all about?

It is interesting and educational to look back and review the campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cagney politician, Roosevelt. He knows how to be all things to all men. One wonders if he will be able to get away with it again in 1936.

A Good Anthropologist

BREAKDOWN: The Collapse of Traditional Civilization, by Robert Briffault. Coward-McCann. 324 pages. \$2.00.

Briffault's "The Mothers" is one of the outstanding anthropological works of the generation, and his "Europa" is an interesting novel. He ought to stick to anthropology and occasional excursions into fiction.

A requisite to being "a brilliant left writer" (the publisher's words) today is to make much use of the name of Marx. And a duty, it appears, is to make Marx turn in his grave.

I know that it is a famous indoor sport to deride the Marxism of others and sing your own glories as a Marxian and prove it by profuse documentation. I won't go in for that, though one regrets passing up the chance to hold hundreds of remarks up to ridicule. Briffault remains a good anthropologist.

These days a writer needs only to announce himself a communist in order to get away with murder.

Samuel Colt And Blood Money

YANKER ARMS MAKER: The Incredible Career of Samuel Colt, by Jack Rohan. Harper & Brothers. \$3.00. Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver, was the first to make a huge fortune out of instruments

of death. Combining Yankee shrewdness with a native ability for invention, he was also the first manufacturer to make use of the assembly line and mass production.

The author has tried to place Sam Colt on a pedestal, and it is undeniable that Colt was a man of rare ability. Yet the fact remains that he built up his fortune finding a way of firing six bullets into a human body without reloading instead of the laborious process of reloading after each discharge. Every new war increased Colt's millions; when peace reigned business was dull. Colt was immensely wealthy because business was seldom dull.

IT'S GETTING WORSE

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio.—The job situation is getting pretty bad around these parts nowadays. A local man got so fed up being unemployed he finally offered \$200 in cash to any one who would give him a year's work at \$15 a week. He got exactly nine offers.

"PRODUCTION FOR USE—CAN IT BE ESTABLISHED UNDER CAPITALISM?"

UPTON SINCLAIR NORMAN THOMAS

Says "YES!" Says "NO!"

Chairman, ROGER BALDWIN

MECCA TEMPLE, Sunday, November 17, 8 P. M.

Tickets: 55c, 83c, \$1.10, \$1.65—All Seats Reserved

On Sale—Socialist Call, 21 E. 17th Street GR. 5-3779

Auspices: NEW YORK FORUM, 39 E. 10th Street, N. Y. C.

ANTI-WAR MASS PROTEST

Ellen Howe, Julia Kolar, and others will speak at DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL

Moshulu Parkway and Paul Place

Friday, October 18, 8:30 Sharp

Admission 15c

Auspices: Upper Bronx Branches, American League Against War and Fascism

MIDWEST INSTITUTE

The Midwest Call Institute will take place this coming week-end at the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A. at 53rd Street and Dorchester Avenue, Chicago. Arrangements have been completed for a private dining room in the same building.

Among the speakers will be Maynard Krueger, Al Goldman and Ben Fischer of Chicago, Herbert Zam of New Jersey, Paul Porter, national labor secretary of the Socialist Party, and Amicus Most and Jack Altman of New York.

Registration is only \$1 for Party and YPSL members outside Chicago, \$2 for Chicago residents. Lodging and meals will be furnished for an additional \$3. The Institute is limited to Party and League members.

MINERS STRIKE IN UTAH HUNTINGTON, Utah (Special)—The first strike in the history of Emery County began here when miners in the Freed mines struck for union wages and recognition.

WAR

Speeches - Reports - Resolutions Will Be Sent 20c Post-Paid

"COMMUNIST POSITION ON WAR" Contained in 200 page issue of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Available at WORKERS BOOK SHOP 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. PEOPLE'S BOOK SHOP 140 2nd Ave., N. Y. C.

AFL Backs Labor Theatre

Theatre for Working Class Is AFL Aim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Special)—The first venture by the national organized labor movement into the field of the theatre for the purpose of promoting labor's social and cultural ideals was made known here today with the announcement by a group of prominent trade union officials attending the AFL Convention now in session in this city of the launching of Labor Stage, Inc.

The organization, centered in New York, is backed by a group of labor unions embracing a membership of nearly a half million, as well as by individuals prominent in labor and other fields of social and cultural activity.

Green Endorses Plan
President William Green of the American Federation of Labor gave the venture his personal approval.

"I welcome heartily this undertaking designed to serve the cultural needs of a vast labor audience in terms of the drama," Mr. Green said. "There has long been a need for a movement in the theatre which would be the expression of labor's social aspirations and a channel of self-expressing for the organized labor masses."

"Promotion of production of plays by professional groups devoted to a true portrayal of labor's position, struggle and viewpoint," was given as one of the objectives. "Plays that inspire the trade union masses toward the attainment of their economic and social aims will be sought."

Will Serve Labor
Labor Stage, Inc., the sponsors indicated, "will serve as a rallying centre for advanced intellectual and cultural forces desirous of cooperating with the forces of labor along lines of dramatic and recreational expression in order to afford them a medium for active participation in behalf of labor."

Among the sponsors of the movement, according to the announcement, are: Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a

Pomp and Circumstance; Unity in Consternation

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Two shows world apart in theme and spirit stood out from the crowd last week. One was the Soviet farce, "Squaring the Circle." The other, the elaborate and witty musical comedy, "Jubilee." As we say elsewhere we had our best evening's entertainment at Rebel Arts Night. But unfortunately that doesn't go on for you to see, if you had the bad luck to miss the rebellious and hilarious skits.

JUBILEE, Presented by Sam H. Harris and Max Gordon at the Imperial Theatre, New York.

With a first rate book by Moss Hart, amusing lyrics by Cole Porter, and Mary Boland in the highest and most profane of spirits, here is a musical with pace and go that is almost exhausting towards the end.

The plot has to do with the pomp and circumstance of a coming king's jubilee with Mary as the Queen and Melville Cooper as the bored king, whose main interest in life is the execution of an elaborate trick with a piece of string. The attempts of the royal couple to escape from all the ceremonial fuss attendant upon the jubilee make high comedy. The Queen is movie struck and pursues a muscular and semi-nude young man who is of course a caricature of our own tarzaning Johnny Weissmuller. The King for his part devotes his attention to an Elsa Maxwell matron, played magnificently by May Boley. All hands want desperately to get to Rockefeller Center and then Hollywood, but they are dragged back at the end to the horrors of life at court. There were plenty of standees the night we saw "Jubilee," and it's a safe bet that it is in for a long run.

vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Francis J. Gorman, of the United Textile Workers; Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League; Joseph Schlossberg, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Max Zaritsky, of the United Hatters' Union; Julius Hochman, of the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union; Samuel Shore, of the White Goods Workers' Union; Isador Nagler, manager of the New York Cloakmakers' Union; Luigi Antonio, Samuel Perimutter, Harry Greenberg, Chester M. Wright, Eugene Lyons, and Arturo Giovannitti.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE, by Valentine Katayev, Translated by Charles Malamuth and Eugene Lyons, at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

This is the Soviet farce that has caused such amazement among the conservatives, such consternation among the Stalinites.

Reviewers for the capitalist papers are still a little breathless at the thought that so much robustious humor at the expense of the Soviets could be concocted by a Communist Party member and, more than that, acted first practically under the shadow of the Kremlin itself. On the other hand the Stalinites are proclaiming that Malamuth and Lyons changed the sense of the original to give bourgeois Broadway some belly-laughs. Not having read the original, this reviewer is of course in no position to say what justice there is in this charge. It seems extremely doubtful that either Lyons or Malamuth would make so many changes in the script as to give it an entirely new angle.

It is true that many of the difficulties connected with the housing problem in Moscow, around which the comedy centers, have been solved since the play was written. It is also true that Commissars are still Commissars and some of the best satire in the show makes a Commissar its butt. The attempts of the official to placate his fiery young charges and at the same time to hew close to the party line make some of the most amusing moments of an altogether amusing evening.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR stands right behind Albert Bein's "Let Freedom Ring." Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, told the delegates that they ought to support the play. The Call Board will do its duty and set aside an evening. Same to you.

DID YOU KNOW that Hans Eisler, composer of the music for the Theatre Union Play, "Mother," is almost done with an opera, a children's opera? Brecht is writing the libretto and the Union will dish it up to us soon.

"PEASANTS" ARE COMING! They'll be at the Acme, Union Square, this week.

THEY'RE READY TO "Weep for the Virgins." The cast is complete and should break into tears sometime late in November. The play is by Nellise Child (her ma's name was Nellie and that accounts for her own).

New Dance League
New Theatre League
Announce
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Complete Courses for Theatre and Dance
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NEW THEATRE LEAGUE
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Longacre 5-9116

THE 'RED SALUTE'



News item: Hollywood follows the Hearst line of labor-baiting and produces "Red Salute"—universally acclaimed by all critics as the worst balderdash to flash on the screen since the first two-reeler.

CALL BOARD

THE LITTLE GOLDEN CALF at the banquet for the New Theatre Magazine. Hotel Edison, October 23. It would be easier to tell you who in the drama, literary and art world aren't the sponsors for this occasion than to list those who are.

IF YOU WANT to hear such celebrities as John Haynes Holmes, El Motherwell and Cliff Odets, see to it that you're-up and doing

MASS TRIAL
A. F. of L. Local 20055
vs.
J. B. MATTHEWS - F. J. SCHLINK
Directors of "Consumers' Research"
Heywood Brown—Judge
Vito Marcantonio—Prosecutor
Defense?
Town Hall, 122 W. 43rd Street
Thursday, October 24, at 8 P. M.
All Tickets—35c

TRI-ART PRESENTS THE FARCE COMEDY

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

By Valentine Katayev
The Laughing Play of the Season
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th Street, East of Broadway
BRyant 5-0546
Mats. Thursday and Saturday
NIGHT: 50c to \$2.75 MATS. 65c to \$2.20
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

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

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Labor Guide to the Theatre

Labor significance is marked as follows:

- 1—Furthers the issue.
- 1—Unconsciously attacks the issue.
- 2—A direct attack on the issue.
- 0—Lacking treatment.

ENTERTAINMENT VALUE

- **** Very good ** So-so
- *** Good * NH

	LABOR ISSUES					
	Organized Labor	Exposure of Capitalism	Fight on Fascism	Racial Equality	Civil Liberties	International Peace
A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER***	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANYTHING GOES***	0	0	0	0	0	0
A TOUCH OF BRIMSTONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKETCH BOOK**	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUBILEE***	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOST OF THE GAME***	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONAL APPEARANCE***	0	0	0	0	0	0
SQUARING THE CIRCLE***	1	1	0	0	0	0
TAMING OF THE SHREW**	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE MEN ON A HORSE**	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOBACCO ROAD**	1	1	0	1	0	0
WINTERSSET**	1	1	0	1	1	0
RED SALUTE (BOYCOTT)	0	2	2	0	2	2

AT THE FRONT



— By —
NORMAN THOMAS

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN H. WOLF

WHEN the tail wags the dog and rivers run backward, minority and Socialist and Labor Parties in Europe will be able to manipulate imperialist diplomacy and imperialist wars for their own ends, and not before. This reflection is prompted by the way in which the British Tory government has taken advantage of labor's pro-League idealism. The latest illustration is the success of that government's maneuver to restore a puppet king to the Greek throne. The Duke of Kent's marriage was a step in this plan, and the immense mobilization of the British Navy, in the Mediterranean, long in advance of any League sanctions against Italy and at a time when both England and Russia were still selling so much war stuff to Mussolini that he had a year's supply on hand, was the screen under which finally the Greek Royalists carried out the plans of the British imperialists.

A PROGRAM FOR NEUTRALITY

Our program is clear. Workers, organized and unorganized, and

Progressives Gain Ground

at AFL Meet

(Continued from page two)

for a labor party, the resolutions will not carry this year. But the foundation has been laid. It is pretty certain that the conference will become a permanent body.

Delegates Spurn Murphy
Strike-breaking activities of the American Legion brought about a dramatic walkout of 60 delegates when the Legion national commander, Ray Murphy, addressed the convention. The Legion was also slapped when, in discussing a resolution condemning Gov. Paul McNutt's institution of martial law in Terre Haute, Frank X. Martel of Detroit, declared:

"Since McNutt is also a former member of the American Legion, let's send a copy of this resolution to the Legion."

The convention adopted a resolution pledging a fight for the 30-hour week amid great enthusiasm. The 30-hour week fight, initiated in 1932, had been slowed by the substitution of the NRA.

Lewis for Amendment
The Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution, sponsored by the Socialist Party and many unions, is gaining much strength. Lewis has come out for its support, carrying with him the votes of thousands of other unions.

Green received his first major defeat last Thursday when, by a vote of 18,092½ to 10,602, an administration motion to seat a delegate of one of the two building trades department as the delegate was rejected and instead the two blocs were ordered to achieve unity through compromise.

This was accomplished this week. The fight on this motion was carried through on whether the Executive Council had the power to interfere with the autonomy of affiliated unions and departments, and the defeat of the administration proposal reflected the desire of the delegates to kill any move by a craft-majority on the executive to raid industrial unions.

all lovers of peace must put continuous pressure on the government: (1) to get a genuine neutrality program which will keep us off the road of war profits which leads to war; (2) to take the lead in a moral protest of all signers of the Pact of Paris outlawing war, against Mussolini's piracy; (3) to clean up our own house, and American support of finance imperialism in Latin America, specially Cuba, and do justice to our own colored fellow citizens; (4) to bring about a world organization which will not deprive some nations of an equitable share in that abundance which today is possible. Really to carry out this last point requires a federation of cooperative commonwealths.

Our main dependence must be upon the organized force of the workers to push this policy and in addition to apply its own boycotts and embargoes against goods from Italy and the shipment of war goods to Italy.

WINTER COMES FOR THE JOBLESS

Few things are more alarming than the outlook for the unemployed this winter. The AFL reports remind us that there are still eleven million of them. Roosevelt is so sure that he has the workers in his pocket that he has now turned his attention to the business men. His PWA and his WPA programs have both broken down. Despite the honesty and good intentions of Ickes and Hopkins, PWA work is slow and inadequate, and WPA work and direct relief locally are shot through with inefficiency and favoritism. Meanwhile, as an example of what is happening to the unemployed in Baltimore, I learned that because funds were running low, no allowance was made for clothing in September, the month when children start school, and no allowance for fuel in October, which during its first ten days had about the coldest October weather on record.

A comparative handful of determined unionists saved the prevailing rate of wages for skilled workers on WPA work, but unskilled workers still get the same terrible level of pay. In South Carolina they have to keep relief pay at \$19 a month because lots of workers with full-time jobs rarely see \$20 a month. In the season a pretty good average for a cotton picker is 100 pounds a day, with his family helping him. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union reported Southern plantations where the pay was fixed at from 20 to 40 cents a hundred.

THE VICTORY OF THE SHARECROPPERS

To the officers and members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union must go congratulations and thanks of all decent Americans for their powerful and encouraging victory in the strike of the cotton pickers, which centered in Eastern Arkansas. That strike, which is now over, except on a few plantations, was to win \$1 a hundred pounds for cotton pickers who were on day wages. It did not involve the share croppers who live on credit from the landlord and get half of what he tells them is the sales price at the end of the season. What the day laborers won was a 75-cent rate as against a rate running from 20 to 60 cents a hundred. They are going to win more. I profoundly hope that their representatives before the A. F. of L. convention

have won or will win definite and aggressive support in the all-important struggle to organize agricultural laborers and share croppers.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE U. S. A.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its very important session in Chicago found time to consider the situation as it affects civil liberties and workers' rights. The situation is not encouraging.

The majesty of the great state of Massachusetts, it appears, was threatened and this government put in peril because an 8-year-old boy in Lynn was taught by his father that the salute to the flag was a form of idolatry. To save the state—or was it to show the boy what liberty means?—he was expelled from school—and his father, a member of an inoffensive religious sect, was fined.

In the California of the vigilantes the Mooney case drags and the appeal from the convictions in the Sacramento anti-lynching cases must be pushed.

In the Gallup, New Mexico, cases it is not communism which is on trial but the workers, who are the victims of a wholesale frame-up in vengeance for the death of a sheriff.

Finally, and this is the most

immediately tragic news of all—the Supreme Court has denied a re-hearing in the case of Angelo Herndon who must go to the living death of a Georgia chain-gang unless an immense pressure of decent Americas can move Governor Talmadge of Georgia to grant him pardon.

Sign the Herndon petition, support Mooney's appeal, support the National Sacramento Appeal Committee. Above all, support the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee which is heading up Socialist activity in this field and which has a peculiarly responsible relation to the fight against Hoosier Hitlerism in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Brand Insurance Firm Labor's Foe

LEBANON, Pa. — The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has found a new enemy of labor—the Prudential Insurance Company. Prudential, according to Amalgamated organizers here, is the ally and helper of local open shoppers who are trying to prevent legitimate unionization by formation of company unions.

When the Amalgamated started to organize the clothing shop of L. Baskind here, the boss of the plant called in the insurance firm to set up a group insurance scheme, having at its heart a company union called the "Lebanon Baskind Employees Association."

SENIOR HAS JUNIOR

CHICAGO — Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and his wife, Ruth Miller Senior, are the parents of a ten-pound son, Paul, born here last week.

Socialist Executive Maps 1936 Campaign Program

(Continued from Page Three)

party, demanding a democratic party based upon federated labor organizations in which the Socialist Party would function as an integral unit. It called upon Socialist locals to adhere to a disciplined line and to beware of opportunism.

James Oneal, editor of the New Leader, walked out of the committee sessions after the NEC passed a resolution strongly criticizing his paper for printing an article by Abraham Lefkowitz, attacking Socialist leaders of the American Federation of Teachers without allowing these Socialists an opportunity to reply.

Uphold YPSL

Acting on an appeal by the Young People's Socialist League against Local New York's arbitrary action in demanding reinstatement of the YPSL on a basis other than that laid down by the NEC, it was ordered that they be reinstated immediately. The NEC ruled that in case of any conflict between a YPSL circle and a party local, an appeal may be carried to the League NEC to be reviewed by the Party NEC, and that action was to be suspended until the appeal was heard. Ben Fischer, recently elected national secretary of the League, was approved with only Hoopes, Graham and Oneal objecting.

By a vote of 6-1 (Coolidge, Daniels, Thomas, Harwood, Krueger, Allen against Oneal) the NEC voted to accept an offer from the management committee of the

\$1,000 worth of subscription cards free. By the same vote, the NEC authorized a letter written to Local New York declaring the Thomas-Browder debate not to be in violation of Party discipline.

Norman Thomas and Devere Allen were elected delegates to the Labor and Socialist International, defeating Darlington Hoopes, the third nominee. Thomas has been acting as delegate; Oneal, the other delegate, was not renominated.

Convention in May

The national convention will be held May 16 with three claimants as the site: Indianapolis, Chicago and Cleveland. Indianapolis is preferred. The NEC will meet again January 19 and 20. James D. Graham was authorized to act as party representative in an extended trip through Oregon and Washington to revitalize Socialist organization there. It was also decided to tour Meta Berger, widow of Congressman Victor Berger, through the nation speaking on the Soviet Union.

Coast Socialists Double '34 Vote

STOCKTON, Cal. (Special)—Doubling their last year's vote, local Socialists polled 28 per cent of the total ballots cast in school board elections just concluded here.

Jesse W. Southwick, for seven years president of the Central Labor Union; and Joseph A. Plecarpo, active organizer of the Workers' Alliance, were the two Socialist nominees for the board.

Little Switzerland, with a total of 13,000 cooperative societies of all types, has one village, Friedorf, which is wholly cooperative. Every one of the 150 one-family homes in Friedorf was built and run on a cooperative basis. The village population of 570 people do all their trading in the cooperative stores. It is encouraging to note that among a people whose average family income is far below the \$1,000 a year mark, they have been able to extend the Rochdale principles to all their economic and social activity. Cooperative action has expanded the purchasing power of their money about 10 per cent in the form of patronage dividends. This has been while paying for a life insurance policy on every member and creating a reserve fund for socially useful enterprises.

Not all the school systems in America will be used to educate today's youth to the glories of profit business. Wisconsin has recently passed a law requiring that cooperation be taught in the public schools of that state. Wisconsin is the first state ever to prescribe such a measure.

The new law states that the university, teachers' colleges, normal schools and every public school and that a knowledge of consumers' cooperation shall be required for a certificate to teaching and consumers' cooperation" and that a knowledge of consumers' cooperation shall be required for a economics, social studies or agriculture.

Consumers' cooperation is not unknown below the equator. Letters received from the Argentine report important progress being made. El Hogar Obrero, the important building credit and consumers' society of Buenos Aires, Argentine, records continued progress and development. The most important of the society's buildings, a large block of flats in the city, was completely modernized. At the same time it was found possible to increase the wages of all employees, who now number 50. During the last year the membership was increased from 8,888 to 9,013.

The dentists of Buenos Aires have a cooperative society for the purchase of instruments, drugs, and other dental supplies. It has 124 members, comprising dentists, dental mechanics and students. The society called "La Dental Argentina," owns a modern shop employing two assistants. It publishes an illustrated technical journal for the profession.

College students are finding cooperation enabling them to continue their education by cutting down their living expenses. The Student's Cooperative Association of the University of Washington, which has made enviable progress during its two years of existence, plans to expand its activities this fall. In 1933, by cooperative management of living quarters, 50 students saved themselves about \$5,000. During the 1934 school year 250 students operated eight cooperative houses at two thirds the cost of private rooming houses. Cooperation is a much healthier environment for college students than fraternities which breed snobishness and asocial attitudes. The new American Student Union should foster the growth of student cooperative groups as part of its program.