

Socialist Call

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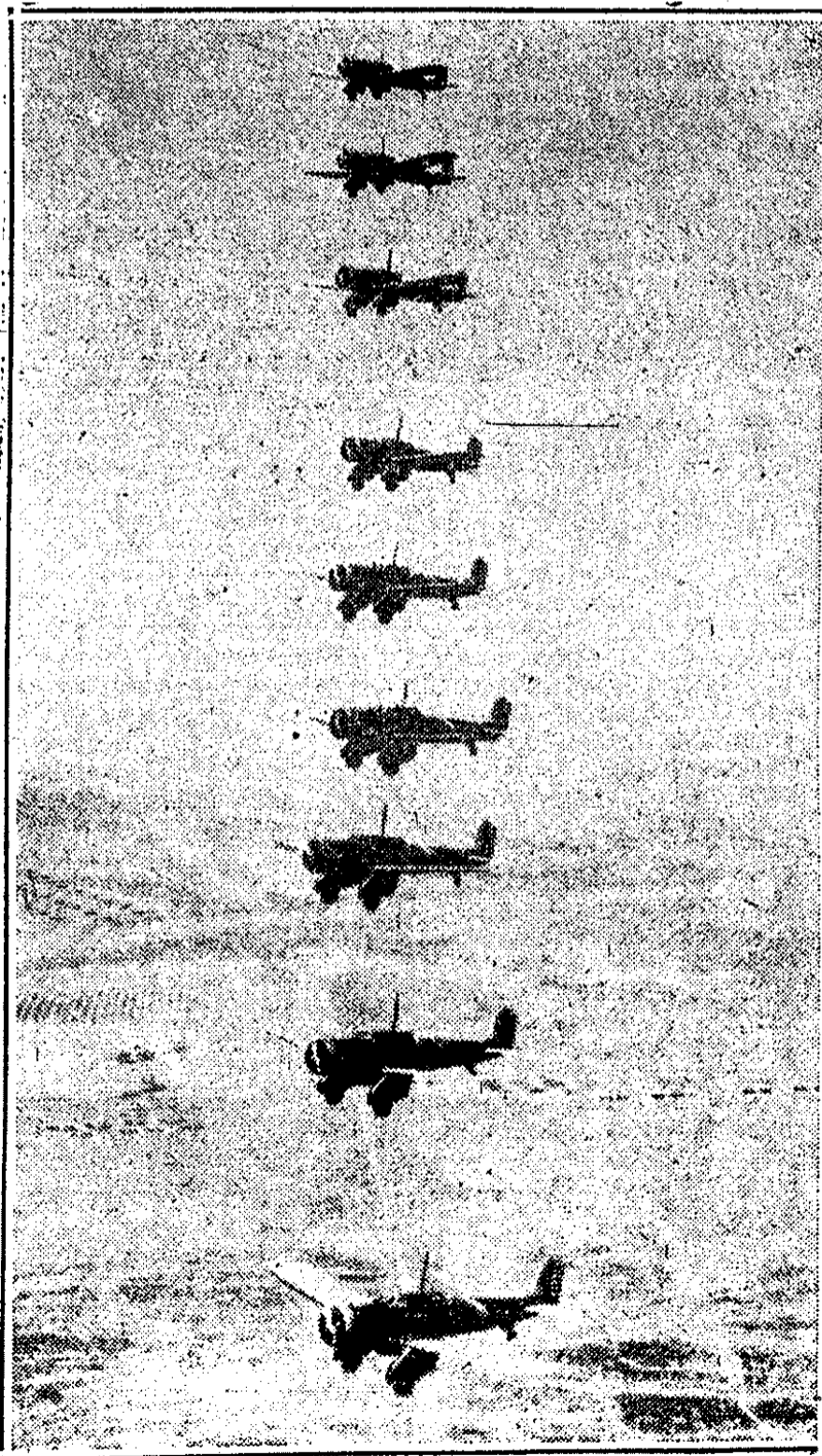
PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOCIALISTS URGE LABOR BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN GOODS

STORY ON PAGE THREE



EXTRA!! NEWSHAWKS PICKET! WHITE AND NEGRO newspapermen got together on the picket line when the Amsterdam News, Negro weekly, locked out its staff because they asked for collective bargaining.



AS TOM MOONEY CONTINUES HIS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, an interesting example of the strict prison discipline to which he has been subject is shown at the left. In this slip, just found among Mooney papers, Tom was punished because he had carried contraband—an onion!



MAJOR NORMAN E. FISKE (above) looks busy—and no wonder! He's just been ordered to Italy to be the U. S. Army's observer in Rome. Will American profits bring us into another war?

Maybe—if U. S. capitalists continue their shipping to belligerent countries. But, says Uncle Sam, if war comes—here's what we got to snuff lives out. Left is a picture showing some of Roosevelt's New Deal—nine attack planes in battle formation—each one carrying five machine guns and able to go some 200 miles per hour.

During the Roosevelt regime in the White House, the United States has embarked on its largest military and naval program in peace time. And although Wall Street talks plenty about a "balanced budget"—no one has heard them kicking about the billions spent getting ready to fight their wars to save their profits.

FORFEITURE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

JAN 7 1920 191

No. 31921 Name *Mooney, Thos.*
Offense *Contraband - an onion - in his possession*

Reported by *Capt. Rudolph*

631

AFL PROGRESSIVES FORGE 'LEFT' BLOC

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor is on the move—and the direction is unmistakably leftward. Concretely, the 55th annual convention of the Federation witnessed these progressive accomplishments:

1. The creation of a bloc of one-third of the Federation's strength pledged to organizing autos, steel, rubber, radio and other mass production industries into industrial unions.
2. A brake, if not yet a complete reversal, on Red-baiting with its direct encouragement to reaction to attack all genuine labor and radical movements.
3. The long-sought-for severance of the link between the National Civic Federation and the executive council of the AFL, as witnessed by Matthew Woll's forced resignation from the former group.
4. The rolling up of at least 4,000 of 29,000 convention votes for an independent labor party, thus placing the subject in the forefront of American labor issues.
5. A mandate placing the AFL on record for revision of the federal Constitution to protect social legislation.

Outstanding effective unions of the Federation joined to form the industrial union bloc—the miners, led by John L. Lewis, who was a revelation to those who knew him years ago—the typographers, the ladies' garment, men's clothing and textile workers.

Lewis' powerful plea for the organizing of the unorganized into industrial unions was the high-water mark of the convention. Close by it was Sidney Hillman's declaration of war on the auto interests.

Coalition to Continue
More potent than the speeches was the evident determination of Lewis, Hillman, Dubinsky and the others to help organize autos, rubber and then steel, regardless of obstacles—either by the manufacturers or the craft unions.

The coalition born at the convention will continue, Lewis himself served notice, in reply to repeated criticism that he had committed the crime of supporting the strike of Camden shipyard workers, although their union was an industrial one and outside the Federation.

"We have helped struggling new unions," the miners' leader said,

Norman Thomas, chairman of the public affairs committee of the Socialist Party, repudiated a published statement released by Louis Waldman of New York which hailed anti-communist action at the AFL convention. Thomas declared:

"Louis Waldman's endorsement of an anti-Red amendment to the AFL constitution is contrary to the spirit of repeated Socialist declarations. On principle, we believe labor union representatives must be judged by acts and not by political opinions."

Prominent progressives at the convention, including such men as David Dubinsky and Sidney Hillman, told correspondents that Waldman's statement was to be regretted. "We feel that by watering down the amendment, we effectively halted a growing heresy-hunting crusade in the AFL," one of them declared. "Waldman's statement, if it were given credence, would nullify our efforts."

IN AFL FIGHT



DAVID DUBINSKY

"and we will continue to do that." In the course of a previous address, he had pledged money and men to organize the auto industry.

The determination of the industrial unionists to aid in the organization of autos and other industries may before long bring the AFL face to face with a serious danger of division.

Crafts in Fight
The craft unionists feel they are battling for their lives—certainly for their jealously guarded hegemony in the Federation. The entrance of large new unions into the Federation would end the domination of the craft unions.

The outstanding defeats for the conservative, craft union bloc came on the "red" scare issue. They came to the convention determined on a law to prevent

THOUSANDS AT DEBS MEETING

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — More than three thousand persons gathered here last Sunday to pay homage to Eugene V. Debs on the ninth anniversary of his death.

Norman Thomas was the main speaker. This was the largest memorial meeting held since 1927.

Max Shaffer, vice-president of the Vigo County Central Labor Union, acted as chairman, and most of the labor officials of the county sat on the platform. Theodore Debs, although in ill health, attended and was given a seat of honor.

Thomas, after describing the widespread adoration of Debs which he found throughout the nation, ended his speech with a plea for increased organization.

"The greatest monument we can build to Debs," Thomas said, "is to build a greater devotion to the ideals of Debs which were the ideals of the Declaration of Independence, and to put more effort into the fight against war and for a world of peace and plenty."

A new pamphlet, "The Heritage of Debs—The Fight Against War," sold for the first time at this meeting. It was published by the Socialist Party in connection with this and similar meetings held throughout the country between the date of his death, October 20 and the date of his birth, November 5.

communists from remaining members of any union. They left the convention with a face-saving declaration barring communists from city and state central bodies—a practice already widely followed—and with the political scalp of Matthew Woll, red-baiter extraordinary, in the keeping of his enemies.

A motion by Lewis, ironically seconded by Woll, who also called the "previous question" in order to shut off possible debate, made it a rule that officials of the AFL may no longer be officers or members of the National Civic Federation. Not even in the days of the high-tide of Socialist strength was it possible to pass such a resolution.

Approve Amendment

The Green-Woll executive council also took a beating on the issue of an amendment to the Federal constitution. The craft unionists fought this proposal, even to the extent of hurriedly tabling the matter when but a few delegates were present, but the demands of the progressives finally prevailed.

There was no roll-call vote on the Labor Party issue, but the delegations of the ladies' garment, textile, restaurant workers and others were pledged to it. Addresses by Isadore Nagler of the International Ladies Garment Workers and Francis J. Gorman, leader of the textile strike of 1934, urged steps for the creation of a labor party.

The most significant part of the convention was the jarring loose of the Federation from its old moorings. New progressive ideas, the inevitable reflection of a changing economic scene, were placed in the arena; and there they will stay until the inevitable show-down in which policies abreast of the times meet and defeat the outmoded policies of other years.

Labor Asks U. S. BOYCOTT NAZI GAMES

NEW YORK—Keep American athletes out of Germany. Boycott the Hitler Olympics!

As the day draws near when the American Olympic Committee must decide on whether American athletes are going to become performers in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin—to be turned into a grand propaganda circus for Hitler brutality, the drive to keep America out has been intensified.

Labor has already given its answer. At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, delegates unanimously passed a resolution urging American sport clubs to boycott the Olympics. "Such participation (by American athletes), "the resolution declared, "would be used only to confer prestige upon the Nazi regime."

Labor's answer will take the form of an international workers' Olympiad to be held at Cleveland in June, 1936. Athletes representing labor sport organizations from Britain, France and Czechoslovakia will join with American labor in this anti-Hitler athletic festival.

That the Hitler government is feeling the strong sentiment in America against this country's participation in the Berlin "Heil Hitler" show was evidenced by the announcement of plans by the Nazi government to send Theodor

Lewald, president of the German Olympic Committee, to this country to stump for the Hitler Olympics. Lewald recently issued a lengthy announcement from Berlin in which he announced that there was no discrimination in Germany against Jewish, Protestant and Catholic athletes and—anyway, the German Olympic Committee "frowned" upon such discrimination.

Lewald did not refer to the fact that the large workers' sport organizations have been ordered disbanded by the Hitler anti-labor regime and that athletes must express satisfaction with the Nazi co-ordination program before they are allowed to appear for Germany. In a long letter to Lewald, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. and a leader in the Hitler boycott movement, declared that Lewald was being used "as a screen to conceal the most flagrant violations of the Olympic ideal of fair play for all."

Meanwhile, when Charles H. Sherrill, American member of the International Olympic Committee, returned from Europe, he found awaiting him a letter from the Committee on Fair Play in Sports, asking him "to join with all the liberal elements in this country who believe in true sportsmanship in bringing about the withdrawal of the American team.

"We hope," the letter declared, "that you will inform the American public that the Nazis are frankly using the Olympics as a call by Adolf Hitler to the youth of the world."

News Guild Downs AFL Affiliation

NEW YORK (FP)—Lacking just 35 votes to reach the two-thirds approval necessary, the American Newspaper Guild will not seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor at the present time.

Just 65.4 per cent of the members voting favored affiliating with the federation. The poll had been ordered at the annual guild convention in Cleveland some months ago.

FOR IL DUCE AND PROFIT



When the Italian liner Rex recently sailed for Rome, most of the passengers aboard were young Italians ready to die for the glory that was Rome. They were given the Bronx cheer by hundreds of Italian anti-fascists at the pier.

Mussolini is calling Italians from the four corners of the earth to aid him in his imperialist rape of Ethiopia. Some of them seem happy now, but—many of them will never again see their homes and families.

Humanity is the cannon fodder of imperialist war.

SP HEADS ASK LABOR ACTION AGAINST WAR

CHICAGO — Launching a nation-wide campaign against war and preparations for war,

Read the complete anti-war resolution of the Socialist Party on Page 8.

the Socialist Party's national executive committee this week urged "clear-cut, uncompromising action by the workers against all war-making governments, including the government of the United States."

Sounding anew the Socialist call for mass resistance and opposition to all war and at the same time denouncing Italy's raid on Ethiopia, the committee declared:

"The workers themselves must assume the responsibility of employing their own economic power for the defense of colonial peoples, and in no case be maneuvered into a position where their action against one imperialist aggressor weakens their struggle against the imperialism of their own country.

"The working class cannot safely depend upon capitalist lawmakers. It must stand ready if need be to enforce neutrality through its own collective refusal to manufacture or transport materials for use in the war."

Repudiating the idea of governmental blockades to cut off food supplies to Italian civilians, the committee went on record for "vigorous working class action against the Fascist invaders, through a wholesale boycott of Italian goods, organized and disciplined by the working class."

Mexicans Call Stoppage

MEXICO CITY—All public services were completely tied up here last Saturday in a one-hour general stoppage called to protest "Italian imperialistic measures in Ethiopia." Thousands of workers were called out by the sounding of sirens on dozens of the city's largest factories.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

HENDERSON, 72, DIES IN LONDON

LONDON — Arthur Henderson, aged "Uncle Arthur" of the British Labor movement and former foreign secretary of Great Britain, is dead.

His death here last Sunday was not unexpected to Henderson's close friends and associates, who had watched him, more and more discouraged by the failure of his life-long efforts for world peace through disarmament and the League of Nations, slowly fade into a long, wasting illness that lasted over two years. At the time of his death he was 72 years old.

Henderson, who began his ceaseless activity to build the labor movement while he was a molder's apprentice at Newcastle, was for many years chairman of the Labor Party; and party whip in the House of Commons, and served as foreign minister in the Labor government from 1929 to 1931. While he held the cabinet position, he resumed British diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Although he had supported the World War, in later years all his energies were consumed by his work as chairman of the International Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

DOING A MUSSOLINI



Imperialism (grabbing things that don't belong to you) is no new trick to Wall Street and its political front, Washington. When the United States wanted to establish bases for the use of Pan-American Airways, it just reached out and grabbed off four Pacific Islands. Here is Harry L. Theiss posting the claim, notice on Howland Island.

Canada's CCF Polls 10 Pct. Of Total Dominion Vote

OTTAWA.—In the face of a dominion-wide sweep to the Conservative Party, the Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation emerged from last week's federal elections with a vote of nearly ten per cent of the total cast.

Eight CCF'ers will sit in the next Canadian Parliament, in addition to Miss Agnes MacPhail, United Farmer Labor M. P., who was re-elected at Grey Bruce, Ontario, and who will undoubtedly continue to support the CCF in the lower house.

Sharp gains in the CCF vote in British Columbia and Ontario helped to balance the losses the party suffered at the hands of the new Social-Credit Party in Alberta. In British Columbia the CCF ran first throughout the province, topping the Liberals by more than 3,000 votes.

Poll 300,000 Votes

The most accurate returns available up to date indicate that the total CCF vote will exceed the 300,000 mark.

W. G. Woodsworth, parliamentary leader of the party, who was

re-elected from a Winnipeg constituency, expressed disappointment that the party had not gained more rapidly, but said:

"I hope that one day the people will not change from Liberal to Conservative or Conservative to Liberal, but will some time come to rest in the CCF. In the meantime, in the House and outside, we shall continue to advocate a new economic and social order that will mean more to the great mass of Canadian people."

Socialism Is Aim

The CCF is a federation of labor, farmer, and left-wing political groups, having socialism as its aim. Hitherto the constituent organizations have each run their own tickets in each locality. This was the first time that all the groups united under the same political banner for a dominion election.

Left Forces Gain In French Voting

PARIS.—The French "People's Front," which has as its base a united front of the Socialist, Radical and Communist Parties, chalked up decided gains in the Senatorial elections this week, with the Socialists winning ten seats and the Communists one.

The Socialist representation was thus increased by four members, while the communists elected the first Senator of their party ever to sit in the French upper house, Marcel Cachin, an executive committeeman of the Communist International. The Radicals have 38 Senators.

Legion Upholds "Americanism"? Well, Maybe!

HANOVER, Ind. — American Legionnaires apparently don't believe free speech is part of Americanism.

When the Hanover College student council asked Norman Thomas to address them here this week, the ninth district Legion officials made a vigorous protest. It was "un-American," they said.

The student council stood its ground, called Thomas "one of the nation's outstanding figures," and turned out a good crowd to hear him.

Surprise Witness Hits State Case At Mooney Trial

SAN FRANCISCO—High drama entered the hearings on Tom Mooney's writ of habeas corpus here as the fifth week ended with a surprise witness suddenly tearing a shell hole in the state's case.

Breaking nineteen years of silence, Charles A. Griffin, former San Francisco court reporter, walked to the witness

chair and swore that he was with Mooney more than a mile away from the scene of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing at the exact time the explosion occurred.

The testimony created a sensation, throwing Deputy Attorney-General Cleary into panic and giving new courage to the defense staff and to Tom himself. For the first time in the history of the case, attorneys explained,

AP FIRES UNION VICE-PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—Associated Press, paragon of newspaper virtue and owned jointly by the "best" newspapers in the country, can't stand reporters who want collective bargaining. So they fired Morris Watson, an AP reporter for seven years.

Watson, a vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild in charge of the wire service section, was summarily dismissed the day after the Guild had sent to the AP management a request for a conference to shorten the 6-day work week. He has been lauded as "the best reporter we have" by Jackson S. Elliot, secretary of Associated Press.

Watson has been active in the Guild since its formation two years ago. The national executive board of the Guild has decided upon a campaign to restore to Watson his job and to publicize the anti-labor attitude of AP.

Slums 'Abolished' By City Fathers In Tobacco City

HIGH POINT, N. C.—At last, the slumless city has been found!

Or, at least, if the board of aldermen of the city of Winston-Salem, N. C., can be believed, it has been found. For, by the simple means of declaring that "there are no slums in Winston-Salem," the fathers abolished all the slums in one of the slummiest cities south of the Mason-Dixon line.

This statement came after several weeks of deliberation upon an offer of \$1,000,000 made by the federal government for a slum-clearance and housing project. The usual argument that the project was "socialistic" was hurled by the property owners in the successful effort to defeat the proposed government allotment.

Property owners hired two well known lawyers, who argued before the aldermen that slum-clearance would endanger property values by providing better houses at less cost. Fear was even expressed that the Reynolds tobacco interests might leave the city in search of cheap houses for their low-paid workers if the slums were cleared.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

CASE AGAIN POSTPONED

HARRISBURG, Ark.—Trial of Ward Rodgers, organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, on a charge of "criminal anarchy" has again been postponed to the next court term here.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

COPS FORM AFL UNION

WINDSOR, Canada (FP)—Windsor cops, incensed at the talk of a cut in the force for economy, have organized and taken out a charter in the American Federation of Labor. Strike talk is current.

NEW YORK—"Our situation is truly a desperate one with respect to finances," Tom Mooney has written to The CALL.

"This is the first time we have ever had anything like a real chance for our freedom, and after working desperately for it for 19 years, I find myself in the position of almost being unable to avail myself of the decided advantages in this hearing because of lack of funds."

The defense counsel are unable to secure current transcripts of the testimony of the present hearing because of a \$700 bill owed the court reporter. A 5,000-mile trip to secure depositions will cost another \$1,000.

All contributions should be rushed to the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475-X, San Francisco, Cal.

direct evidence has now been presented to substantiate photographs showing Mooney and his wife on the roof of the Eilers Building quietly watching the parade below, at the hour of the 1916 blast.

Griffin also testified that he had tried in vain to present his testimony at the original trial at which Mooney was framed, but District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, Mooney's prosecutor, blocked him and encouraged him to leave San Francisco until after the trial.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

HOLD MIDWEST CALL INSTITUTE

CHICAGO (Special).—Socialist Party members from Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin participated in the Midwest Call Institute held here last week-end.

The discussions on war, fascism, tasks of the Socialist Party and Socialist theory were on a high and enthusiastic left plane. During the discussion of war, sentiment was unanimous in condemning the Dan-Bauer-Zyromski thesis, which called for Socialist support of capitalist war.

The draft program drawn up at the eastern Call conference and revised by a committee appointed at that conference was accepted and the program committee was increased so as to improve upon it. New members of the program committee are Ernest Erber of Chicago, Marvin Baxter of West Allis, Wis., Andrew Biemiller of Milwaukee and Paul Jones of Detroit.

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Roll Up The Sleeves And Get To Work

Congratulations to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party for a fine job at its quarterly meeting last week-end. The program it outlined should be made the key to an effective campaign in every local and branch—all pointing toward the 1936 elections.

Perhaps the most important of their decisions was that to conduct a drive for a day's pay from every member and sympathizer, to begin immediately. This drive, embodying the ideal of "From each according to his ability," means that we will be able to enter the 1936 campaign with a war chest which will enable us to go forth to battle well-armed—with far more than the traditional slingshot.

The NEC program provides the issues upon which we shall fight—

Against the Roosevelt armament campaign; against war and imperialist tricks that lead to war!

For the Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution; against capitalist tyranny against labor; for decent relief and living wages!

For Socialism and Peace!

The NEC did a good job; the rest is up to us! Let's go!

What Happened At Atlantic City— The Case Of John L. Lewis

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the national convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City was the vigorous leadership of the progressive wing by John Llewellyn Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers

The name of John Lewis was for many years anathema to Socialists and progressives within the labor movement. In the bitter struggle for control of the miners' union, Lewis resorted to the lowest forms of fighting. Militants were set upon by thugs; conventions were packed by delegates from paper unions; the miners' ranks were twice split when progressive elements, disgusted at what they characterized as "vote-stealing," formed themselves into dual organizations.

It is not easy to forget these things. Too many who were in that struggle for trade union democracy still feel that John Lewis can be of no good to militant labor. They remember very well the famous Lewis dictum after the war, "I will not fight my government," that acted as a wet blanket on the rising militancy of American labor.

But at the 1935 convention, a real struggle occurred. And leading the progressives in their fight against the traditional craft-union hegemony of the AFL was John L. Lewis. Burly, frank, dramatic—the chief of the United Mine Workers stole the show at Atlantic City.

We are under no illusions. We know that John Lewis backed industrial unionism because he saw in industrial unionism and the successful organization of steel and auto and oil labor his only hope for keep the UMWA the powerful force it has been hitherto. We know that when he fought the executive council's original amendment on "red-baiting," he feared the power of a craft-dominated council conducting raids on international unions it did not like. We know that his splendid attack on Matthew Woll and the National Civic Federation were part of the dramatic repertoire of a seasoned politician, designed to humble his opponents.

But because the UMWA backed industrial unionism, the issue was brought before American labor as a vital, living question. Lewis' fight against the "red-baiting" amendment meant that international unions built on industry are free from craft-inspired raids. His successful attack on Matthew Woll brought the AFL nearer to the progressive goal of a class-struggle organization, recognizing as its enemies industrialists and financiers.

We are under no illusions. But we are realists. It would indeed be blind progressivism to split the ranks of the AFL militants today because we could not ignore the past.

'LIBERTY LEAGUE' FREEDOM



War Is Inevitable Under Capitalism

To the Editor:

The spectre of war which has hovered over mankind these last few years has become a reality. To me, to those who lived through the World War near the battlefields, it seemed inconceivable that anyone should be able to forget.

But the war-makers, the lords of war, have only their own selfish interests in mind, and human life is only a means to achieve their goal.

It is true, I am thousands of miles separated from the borders of Ethiopia but space is only relative. I can hear the cannons—doom-doom-doom, and the drums calling for slaughter; I can visualize the wounded in their deathly agony and the dead waiting for mass graves. And now, living in terrible fear of another world war, I cannot reconcile myself to it as casually as most of the people. Whoever lived through one war cannot, for it is very much different to read about a fire than to be in a burning house.

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.

In the last world war men were sacrificed—FOR WHAT? For Democracy, to end all wars! Ironic? Yes.

I cannot bear to hear people discuss possibilities of another world war and casualties in so and so many numbers. For me these "numbers" are living people, slaughtered on the altar of imperialism for the purpose of ending again in treaties which will lay foundations for future wars.

Again I say—I cannot keep quiet. I want my voice to be heard in protest against this barbarism. BERNICE F. COHEN. Yonkers, N. Y.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

A FIGHTING PUNCH IN EVERY ARTICLE

To the Editor: Yesterday I chanced upon your advertisement in the current issue of The New Republic. It wasn't until today, however, that I found a newsstand around City Hall that carried the CALL.

It struck me immediately as exactly the thing I have been looking for: a paper more militant than the New Republic, without being quite so "mad north-north-west" as the communist papers. As I read it through, I was more and more impressed with the CALL. Every article in it is a fighting punch for "the proletariat," written in terse, intelligent sane language.

DANIEL HIESTER KRUPP. New York City.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

THE SUPREME COURT

To the Editor: The Socialist Party is now campaigning for the passage of the Hillquit Amendment which will enable Congress to pass far-reaching economic and social legislation. If I am not mistaken, a much easier means of attaining the same end exists. Congress has the right to take from the Supreme Court jurisdiction over specific legislation.

TOM WILLIAMS.



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

"Revolutionists today and revolutionary sympathizers claim that the Daughters of the American Revolution extol revolution in their own ancestry and denounce the revolutionists of today... Be prepared to answer such accusations, strong in knowledge of the plan established by the founders of this republic. Not one thing did these ancestors of ours destroy. Rather were they builders on well-tried foundations."

This is a quotation from a speech made by Mrs. William A. Barker, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a revealing statement. It is evidence that the justified jibes of revolutionists today, directed against the Chinese form of ancestor worship practiced by the DAR, have struck home. It illuminates, too, the thought-processes of the speaker—if such they can be called.

Mrs. Barker will not question the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution "extol revolution in their own ancestry and denounce the revolutionists of today." There is no one thing that the DAR does more vigorously, and with more apparent enjoyment. Why? Of course, Mrs. Barker and some other descendants of the men who risked their necks and their property to fight King George, will say that the American Revolution established so perfect a state of affairs, that even to suggest a revolutionary change is itself a crime against man and God.

Perhaps this is true, for Mrs. Barker and her sisters. We shall, we are sure, be pardoned for venturing to doubt that the eleven million unemployed, and their wives and children share her satisfaction. Nor is it likely that strikers, who get their heads broken by company cops or state troopers; share-croppers who work all year for a slave's wage; factory girls driven to semi-professional prostitution because their weekly pay is so meagre, share her calm faith that this is the best of all possible worlds.

It will occur to them, if not to Mrs. Barker, that a change is needed. Their experience with small changes here and there—with Indian gifts taken from them by Mrs. Barker's Supreme Court—will not encourage them to believe that tinkering gets them anywhere. Whether Mrs. Barker likes at or not, they will be forced by circumstances to think of revolution.

This will pain Mrs. Barker. But why should it? She glorifies her revolutionary ancestors. When they felt themselves oppressed, they tried tinkering with the existing institutions. They sent petitions and agents to England to plead for the change they needed. It got them nowhere. In the end they became tired of tinkering, tired of talking, and they revolted—much to the pain and disgust of the Mrs. Barkers of their day.

Now Mrs. Barker says, "Not one thing did these ancestors of ours destroy." To this one is tempted to say, "Oh, yeah?" and, "izzat so?" They destroyed the power of the British crown in the colonies. They destroyed feudal rank and privileges. They destroyed the British hope of establishing the English Church here. And in the process they destroyed many a farm, burnt many a house, tarred and feathered many a Tory. The Revolution of 1776 was not a proletarian revolt, but it was a genuine revolution, Mrs. Barker, carried on by force and violence. And it spilled quite a lot of beans.

This is not Mrs. Barker's picture of that famous historical event. "Rather," says she, "were they builders on well tried foundations." True enough! They destroyed a rotten old feudal structure, and built on the well tried foundations of popular government a structure that has stood against all the Mrs. Barkers have done to undermine it. Now that structure has passed into the hands of its enemies, into the hands of those who venerate words and abhor deeds.

The revolutionists of today, Mrs. Barker, would build, like your revolutionary ancestors, on "well-tried foundations." They would tear down the superstructure of class law and class privilege (as in 1776), and on the foundations of mass need they would erect a government devoted to the service of men, and not property.

This is revolution. It is quite natural for Mrs. Barker and her class to fear it. That is not our quarrel with her. What is likable, and not quite "cricket," is that Mrs. Barker categorically rejects revolution in the name of her revolutionary ancestors.

How will she and her followers answer these accusations? How "strong" are they in their knowledge of American history?

CAPITALIST COURTS IN ACTION IN TWO STATES

Reactionaries gloated with satisfaction this week. Why not? In "courts of justice" thousands of miles apart, they scored two significant victories over labor.

The denial by the U. S. Supreme Court of Angelo Herndon's appeal and the sentencing of three Gallup unemployed were both blows to those who still had any faith in the "justice" of capitalist



ANGELO HERNDON

courts in labor cases. But the Herndon case was the more amazing because Herndon committed no overt crime and has never been accused of committing any criminal act.

Herndon simply tried to organize the unemployed in the city of Atlanta. A negro and a member of the Communist Party, he had worked in the coal mines of Kentucky and Alabama from the time he was thirteen years old. In 1932 he became organizer for the Communist Unemployed Councils in Atlanta. As part of his activity there, he led an orderly group of a thousand unemployed, hungry black and white Americans, to the county court house to ask for relief.

The unemployed got relief—the frightened county commissioners quickly found \$6,000 for that—but the authorities got Herndon. He was thrown in jail, given the third degree, and held incommunicado for eleven days while his rooms were raided and his papers ransacked without warrant.

"Insurrection," They Said

Finally, because he possessed "insurrectionary" literature—copies of the Daily Worker and a number of communist pamphlets, he was charged with "attempting to incite insurrection."

The charge was an amazing one—amazing to those who are thoroughly familiar with the uses and abuses of criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy statutes in other states.

The Georgia law had been passed not in the days for the Palmer red raids, but in 1833 to prevent and punish slave insurrection!

As revised in 1866, the law declares that "any attempt by persuasion or otherwise, to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state shall constitute an attempt to incite insurrection." The punishment is death.

Clemency: Twenty Years

It is useless to detail the unfairness and prejudice. Suffice it to say that the jury found him guilty, but graciously recommended clemency, thus reducing the penalty from death to eighteen to twenty years on a chain gang.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Georgia, which, in a remarkable decision, affirmed the verdict. A further appeal to

the United States Supreme Court was thrown out on a technical point which a minority of three of the justices denounced as a "novel doctrine" and a "denial of liberty."

While a nation-wide petition campaign was being launched by the Socialist Party, the League for Industrial Democracy, and other labor and liberal groups, a new appeal to the Supreme Court was prepared. Last week the appeal was again rejected at Washington. Herndon, until this week out on bail, must now return to Georgia to go on the chain gang. And hardly a handful of the sturdiest men have survived the tortures of a Georgia chain gang longer than ten years!

Gallup Workers Sentenced

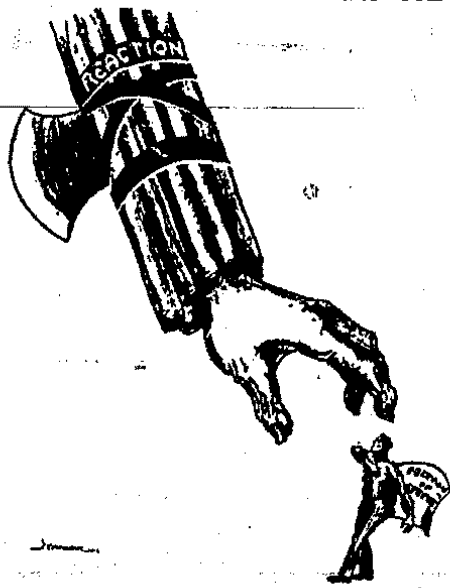
As though to emphasize the injustice of Herndon's fate, in the same week the Supreme Court committed him to a sure death, another court in the little town of Aztec, New Mexico, sentenced three Mexico-American workers to jail terms of from 45 to 60 years on a charge of first degree murder.

The three were among ten defendants held in connection with riots that broke out at Gallup, N. M., last April, when two workers and a sheriff were killed following an eviction demonstration. No evidence was presented at the trial, however to show that any of the defendants had created violence, had participated in the fatal shootings, or had urged others to violence.

On the contrary, the defense evidence showed that the bullets which resulted in the deaths matched the revolvers carried by deputy sheriffs at the riot scene, and that the eviction demonstrations were completely peaceful until the deputies arrived on the scene.

A New Mexico statute, however, says that all those present at the time of a fatal riot are guilty of first degree murder. On the basis of that statute three men are now to rot in jail on a framed-up murder conviction.

Neither the Herndon case nor the case of the Gallup workers is yet lost, however. Already half a million Americans have signed petitions asking that the Governor of Georgia grant Herndon a pardon. An increasing number of labor unions have voiced their demand for freedom for the con-



victed Gallup defendants. The aroused workers of America can yet wipe out these crimes against the working class, if they speak loudly enough and determinately enough.

Otherwise, Angelo Herndon will toil in chains in the broiling heat of a Georgia sun until he dies. Otherwise, three innocent workers of Gallup will rot their lives away in a New Mexico prison cell.

BY COURIER AND CABLE

News of Nazi Terror

Prepared by the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe

The feverish haste of German rearmament continues accompanied by a sharp rise in commodity prices. Foodstuff imports that are absolute necessities are drastically curtailed in order to increase the imports of raw materials used for military purposes. This is made clear in a statement by State Secretary Backe, published in the official Nazi paper "Volkischer Beobachter," and which says:

"Today the foreign exchange situation necessitates the reduction of food imports to a just bearable minimum. Every million saved in food imports facilitates the development of our armed forces. A position has arisen which does not allow us to satisfy all wishes of the consumer."

The mood of the workers who are unable to meet the price increases is seriously alarming the Nazi movement. Only a few weeks ago Dr. Ley, the leader of the Nazi German Labor Front, tried to appease the workers by publicly stating that "the satiated are not happy." In another speech on the same subject, Dr. Goebbels declared:

"It is unfortunate that nervous natures confuse their little troubles with happenings of world importance, and do not recognize the big problems, chief among which is the Jewish problem."

PRIVATE ARMY GUARDS HITLER

The panicky fear of the new rulers of the German people is demonstrated by the intricate system of safeguards and protection surrounding Hitler himself. The special bodyguard of Germany's "beloved" chancellor and leader consists at present of 600 carefully selected men. They are stationed in special barracks in a Berlin suburb and are armed with weapons of the most modern type, as for instance automatic pistols and automatic rifles, light and heavy machine guns, hand grenades and other explosives and fire throwing as well as extinguishing apparatus. A squad of airplanes as well as specially constructed high-powered motor trucks and cars are at their disposal.

Each member is an authorized special state police agent. He has the power to order arbitrary arrests and searches. When leaving the barracks the man has to inform his superiors of his whereabouts, the places and people he visits and for how long, whom he meets, etc. When away from Berlin, he must immediately report to the local police authorities; and when urgently recalled a special airplane must be put at his disposal.

A special detachment consisting of 80 heavily armed men is in charge of the Reich Chancellery, Hitler's home. Premises, garden, cellar, as well as the immediate neighborhood, are kept under the strictest supervision. Airplanes passing over the official district must follow special air lanes. On motor car trips, Hitler is accompanied by four large motor cars full of his soldiers and a special police truck equipped for all kinds of emergencies. When traveling by air, the Chancellor's plane is accompanied by three or four heavily armed airplanes.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

"The nationalist, conservative and clerical Italy of today wants to make the sword her law and the army the school of the nation. We foresaw this moral degeneration and therefore are not surprised by it. But those who believe that this dominance of militarism is a sign of strength are mistaken. Strong peoples have no need to suffer such rubbish as the Italian press indulges in with foolish delight. Strong peoples have themselves in check. Nationalist and militarist Italy shows that she has herself not in check. A little war of conquest is celebrated as a Roman triumph."

From an editorial in the Italian labor daily "Avanti" on Italy's war in Lybia, written by Benito Mussolini, January 1, 1912.

McAlister Coleman, whose column usually appears in this space, has not left our happy family: he's just on vacation. Watch for him again next week.

World Socialism

WILL SANCTIONS MEAN WAR?

By HERBERT ZAM

As the war crisis grows graver, the necessity for a clear line by the working class becomes imperative, lest the labor movement find itself engulfed in an imperialist trap as in 1914. Some alarming signs are already visible, especially in the British labor movement, which has officially endorsed the policy of sanctions, the policy of British imperialism. That the rank and file will still have something to say about this is evident from the anti-war conference some two weeks ago in London, which in spite of a united front between the Labor Party and the Communist Party, defeated the sanctions policy and approved the revolutionary position of the Socialist League and the Independent Party by a substantial majority.

Sanctions Mean War

In the United States we find the Daily Worker and the New Leader in agreement at long last. They are both heartily in favor of the sanctions policy and both vehemently deny that sanctions mean war. Well, comrades, if you are squeamish, better get out of the game. Let men with strong stomachs, like Stanley Baldwin and Walter Citrine play it. Let's call in an expert for testimony on the subjects of sanctions and war—none other than Citrine, who can claim partial parentage, at least. That is what he said on the subject in his speech:

"Military sanctions in finality means this: if somebody breaks the treaty of peace, if somebody dishonors his agreement, then the other nations are ready not merely to establish economic sanctions and financial sanctions, but to see that these sanctions shall not be rendered ineffective by the military operations of the peace breaker. In other words, to put at the disposal of the League of Nations such a measure of force of a military, naval and aerial character as may be necessary to make the sanctions really effective.

"I overheard a delegate say . . . 'It means war!' It may mean war, but that is the thing we have to face. We have to face the fact that there is no real alternative now left to use but the applying of sanctions, involving in all possibility, war."

At least Citrine is not trying to dance at two weddings at the same time, as his weak sisters here and elsewhere are doing.

Sanctions and Fascism?

Of course, the Daily Worker, forgetting that the theory of "social fascism" has been dropped, is already denouncing those who are opposing the sanctions policy as pro-Mussolini. Nothing can be a more striking example of the inherent chauvinist nature of this policy. In 1917 those who opposed the war were "pro-German." Today they are "pro-Mussolini." If the Daily Worker thinks any revolutionist will be frightened by such denunciations, it ought to read over the history of the 1917 period in this country.

As a matter of fact, if anything can be said to play into the hands of fascism it is the policy of sanctions. In France and in England the fascist movement has suddenly begun an energetic campaign for peace, against sanctions. Writing in "Plebs" for October, R. Cofpock, general secretary of the National Federa-

tion of Building Trades Operatives says:

"The Labor Movement's action in rushing to announce to the world that it not only agrees with economic sanctions, but, if need be, with military sanctions (that is, war), has given the fascists the magnificent opportunity of saying that in Britain it is not the Labor Party but the Fascist Party that is the peace party."

Ethiopia and Belgium

The Daily Worker muddled "expert" who insists that opposition to sanctions is help to Mussolini should read Lenin's answer to those who in 1914 insisted that opposition to the war is help to the Kaiser's rape of Belgium. As is already obvious, even to the blind, sanctions will not keep Mussolini out of Ethiopia, and if their application leads to war, those who supported sanctions will be responsible for the war. This is the real danger. Through the policy of sanctions British imperialism is what must be avoided if we wish to avoid a repetition of 1914.

To say all this must not lead to the conclusion, as some comrades think, that we should be neutral as between Italy and Ethiopia. We should leave to the pacifists the task of condemning all belligerents. As between these two, we are for Ethiopia and would like to see Italy defeated. Those who ridicule this idea under the slogan "Heil Haile Selassie" show that their sense of humor is better developed than their political understandings. The internal regime of Ethiopia has nothing to do with it. It is a case of a country resisting an imperialist invasion, and we side with that country as we sided with China against Japan, without cheering for Chiang Kai Shek; with Morocco against France and Spain without endorsing Abdel Krim, with Nicaragua against the United States without kissing Sacasa. But in siding with Ethiopia we reject an appeal to other imperialists on "behalf of Ethiopia."

If in the course of carrying out such a policy some of our demands look like sanctions, it is only a secondary resemblance. There is a considerable difference between advocating a boycott on munitions to Italy and advocating the policy explained by Citrine.

Finally Effective

It may be that our action will be limited and ineffective. That will depend on the strength of the labor movement. But by keeping clear of entanglements with the imperialists, by preserving the independent action of the working class as a class, our policy will in the end become effective.

There can be no doubt that it would be easier for the working class to adopt a clear policy if the Soviet Union's policy were not so confusing. Today the Soviet Union stands for sanctions and its defenders deny it means war. But two months ago when the Soviet Union sold war supplies to Italy and some of us criticized this action, we were told by the Daily Worker (echoed by the Lovestonites) that the Soviet Union was doing it to avoid war. Of course, the communists can do nothing else except echo the policies of the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union was continually hammering away at peace and disarmament, the communists in this

YOUTH SECTION

AFL PARLEY REJECTS YOUTH RESOLUTION AFTER HOUR DEBATE

ATLANTIC CITY (Special)—Youth's fight for recognition—the attempt of youth in industry to hurdle the obstacles of inexperience and poverty in its drive to organize—was narrowly defeated at the annual convention of the American

Federation of Labor when a resolution pledging AFL support toward youth organizations was rejected.

Behind the resolution, introduced by a young worker from Chicago, lay two years during which working-class youth in America had found itself—discovered that it too, like older workers in the shops and mines, must organize to protect itself. The past two years had seen the organization of youth in industry with a result splendid strikes like that of the New York shipping clerks. It had also seen the formation of the American Youth Congress—a congress of youth in school, in church, in sport clubs, in industry. It was during the convention of the Youth Congress that a paramount weakness had been shown—the relative lack of organization of youth in industry. And it was to remedy this weakness that the resolution had been proposed.

Woll Opposes Youth

The resolutions committee, dominated by the conservative Matthew Woll of the photo-engravers, reported non-concurrence. It attacked the splendid youth movements of labor in Europe and declared that the development of such a movement in this country would lead to fascism or communism.

The report of the resolutions committee was resented by many of the delegates, particularly those representing recently organized Federal locals in so-called "youth industries." They found many of the older delegates with them.

"Are we going to desert the youth of America to the Y. M. C. A. and the Boy Scouts?" asked Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor and a delegate from the typographical union. "They could very easily be converted into fascist organizations by those who control these groups."

Hochman Sees "Sneer"

"The report (of the resolutions committee) casts a sneer at the European youth movement," complained Julius Hochman of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. "We know that in these countries the unions have youth organizations which have proven to be tremendously effective. Let us learn lessons from them."

Amendment Offered

An amendment to the committee's report was offered by Myra Komoroff, a delegate of the Detroit Federation of Labor and the organizer for the Waitresses' Union there. Pointing to the necessity of drawing youth into the American trade union movement, she moved that the committee be sent back to bring in a more favorable report. Her amendment was defeated by a narrow majority and the resolution adopted.

The debate on the resolution lasted more than an hour and was evidence of the interest in the problems of youth.

YPSL Student Secretary Tours Colleges In West

CHICAGO — Albert Hamilton, student secretary of the Young People's Socialist League began a speaking tour October 15 of the colleges in the Midwest and on the West coast. His itinerary in-

cludes Ann Arbor, Flint, and Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; Denver, Colo. and San Francisco, Calif.

The YPSL recently enlarged their student department and obtained the services of Hamilton, who was expelled from the University of California at Los Angeles for refusal to take military training. His case was carried to the United States Supreme Court where a decision was made that exemption could not be granted for conscientious objections. Since that time he has been active in the Student League for Industrial Democracy, where under his chairmanship, the SLID participated in the student strike on April 12 in which 184,000 students left their class rooms to protest against increasing war preparation. He was also active in the American Youth Congress.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

Dances, Costumes

At Farm Carnival

NEW YORK—A new high in YPSL entertainment is expected to be reached by the Yipsel Carnival, Barn Dance and Costume Ball Saturday, October 26 at the YCLA center, 22 East 15th Street. All the stars of the entertainment world, including Levy and Nathan, will be present to add to the glamor of the occasion.

Under the slogan "Dirt cheap for dirt farmers!" costumed participants will be admitted for 35c; non-costumed seekers after pleasure must pay 45c. Music will be furnished by Bob Green's Hayseeds.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

"America And War" Coast Forum Topic

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Austen Lewis, well known Socialist attorney, is opening speaker in a series of weekly open forum meetings planned by the San Francisco Joint Board of the ILGWU. The forum is under the direction of Jennie Matyas, educational director and international organizer. Lewis is booked to speak on "Can America Stay Out of War?"

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

DISCUSSION GROUP

NEW YORK—A discussion group in revolutionary Socialism will hold its first session Saturday, October 26, at 6 p. m. at 21 East 17th Street. The group is open to all members of the party and the YPSL.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

STUDENTS UNITE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (Special) —Sixteen student organizations have united into the Students' Committee for Peace and Freedom. The chairman is Robert Newman, 198 Chambers Street, Cambridge.

country sounded exactly like pacifists in their slobbering about peace. Since the Franco-Soviet pact and Stalin's famous statement, they sound exactly like militarists.

If it is true that the labor movement should preserve its independence of imperialist entanglements, it must be said with equal emphasis that in the eyes of the working class the position of the Soviet Union is not strengthened, but, on the contrary, is weakened by its association with imperialists.

Chattanooga Scene Of Labor Conference

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special)—The first southern conference of the League for Industrial Democracy will be held here October 26 and 27. Headquarters will be in the Park Hotel and the first sessions will be held there; other sessions will be held in the county courthouse.

Among the speakers will be H. L. Mitchell of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, George Streater, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Stanton Smith of the Chattanooga Teachers' Union, Professor Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Howard Kester of the Religion and Labor Foundation and Norman Thomas.

Registrations should be sent to Mrs. Blanche G. Eisendrath, 710 East Fourth Street, Chattanooga, or the League, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

YPSL WINS AT SOCCER

NEW YORK—The soccer team of the New York Young People's Socialist League scored its first victory of the season here last Sunday, defeating the Fichte eleven, 3 to 2. The YPSL team will play the Young Circle League at Oakland Field, Brooklyn, this Sunday at 12:30.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

LOFT'S WORKERS STRIKE

NEW YORK—All Loft retail stores are being picketed this week after a strike called by the candy-makers in the Loft plant. The strike, which involves 1,800, is being conducted by the Amalgamated Candy and Confectionery Workers' Union, independent.

Congress, County Judge Offer Issues For Queens County Socialist Drive

NEW YORK—Opening their election drive with a series of four well-attended rallies with Norman Thomas as the main speaker, the Socialist Party of Queens County has been carrying on a stimulating program of political meetings. Spurred on by an astounding registration due to the Congressional election, the candidates and the campaign committee are bending every effort to have this election mark the turning point in the local Socialist movement.

To Publish Paper

According to a statement issued by the County Committee, a special campaign committee is putting the finishing touches to a special campaign newspaper, to be distributed door to door and on the street corners throughout the borough. Twenty-five thousand of these papers are being printed now, containing in good tabloid style, stories and articles concerning national and local problems.

Speakers are being routed to the various districts and each branch is planning at least two more rallies before Election Day. Samuel DeWitt, who resigned from the State Assembly in 1919 because of the expulsion of his Socialist colleagues from that body for their pacifist views, is the candidate for Congress. He is opposed by a Republican 100%er and a Democrat who was chosen by the flip of a coin.

Levin Flays Colden

Victor Levin, candidate for County Judge, has attacked his Democratic opponent, Judge Colden, for his scandalous conduct of the Terzani case, when Colden was district attorney. Terzani, a young anti-Fascist, was finally acquitted of the charge of murdering his friend while attending a Fascist rally, and the chief witness against him was sentenced to jail for perjury, following active work on the part of a Socialist and labor defense committee. The candidate for district attorney, Leonard Lazarus, has ridiculed the claims of his opponents who talk of crime prevention and crime rehabilitation but who continue sending victims of the depression to jail for stealing food and coal.

The candidates for the Board of Alderman and the Assembly are campaigning primarily on the issues of the sales tax and the Child Labor Amendment respectively.

Classified Directory

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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 Day

Dance classes—6-8 p. m., Waltz-Foxtrot-Tango. Auspices: New School for Ballroom Dancing, 94 Fifth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. Registration 5-10 p. m. See ad.

Friday, October 25

Mass meeting sponsored by the Jewish Socialist Verband, Branch 1 and 4 AD Socialist Party branch at Ambassador Hall, Third Avenue near Claremont Parkway, Bronx, at 8:00 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 26

Carnival, Country Fair and Costume Ball under auspices of YPSL city office. Animal show, side-shows, square dances, comedy and "mehrdramma" with music by Bob Green's Hayseeds, at Y. C. L. A. Center, 22 East 16th Street.

Sunday, October 27

Hike sponsored by Nature Friends. Meet East 180th Street, Lexington Avenue Subway, B. W. R. R. to White Plains Rye Pond. 8:30 a. m. Fare 60c.

Bronx Free Fellowship Forum. Rev. Leon Rosser Land will speak on Anna Louis Strong's "I Change Worlds" at 1591 Boston Road near 172nd Street. 8:00 p. m.

Vincenzo Vacirca, former Socialist deputy in Italian Parliament, on "Mussolini's War in Ethiopia" at 8:30 p. m. Admission free. Bellamy League, 107 McDougal St. (Greenwich Village).

Friday, November 1

WATCH FOR IT! The Three Arrows Club (Circle 7 Srs Bx) presents semi-annual dance and entertainment at Coca-Cola ballroom. First-class dance orchestra, free refreshments, gala floor show—25c.

Saturday, November 2

Hallowe'en Dance, games, refreshments. Sponsored by village branch, 107 McDougal Street. Music by Village Troubadours. Ladies 35c; Men 50c.

Don't Buy Fascist!

Office Strikers Win Wage Raises

NEW YORK—Wage increases up to \$4 a week marked the victory of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, 12646, against the Metropolitan News Co. Other conditions won include overtime pay and return of all strikers.

Don't Buy Fascist!

Socialist Endorsed By Butchers' Union

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen a Socialist candidate has been endorsed by that body. He is Joseph Belsky, assembly candidate for the Eighth A. D., Manhattan.

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Labor Notes In New York

The thirteenth annual conference of the New York Women's Trade Union League will be held Saturday, October 26, at the League House, 247 Lexington Avenue. The subject will be: Labor, The Government and the Job Ahead of Us.

Progressives scored a sweeping victory in the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union in all contested offices.

A two-day strike brought victory to the fur floor boys' union, giving a \$2 raise, a 40-hour week with no Saturday work and union recognition. The union has applied for affiliation to the Fur Workers' International Union.

Locals 164 and 507 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union are conducting strikes against 40 per cent wage slashes in various sections of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing championship contender, and Paul Robeson, outstanding Negro singer and actor, are supporting the strike of newspapermen on The Amsterdam News, Harlem Negro weekly.

A lot of New York big boys will have to endure dirty streaks on their windows until they come through with higher wages for 2,000 window cleaners now on strike.

"Murder!" was labor's verdict when a member of the Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union, 338, affiliated to the retail clerks, died this week. He was slugged by company thugs during the Butler chain store strike four months ago.

A campaign against a longer work week in department stores is being conducted by the Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1250.

An intensive drive among Negro workers in the laundries is being conducted by the Laundry Workers' International Union, Local 280. The Harlem Labor Committee is supporting the drive.

The projected walkout of Home Relief Bureau employees against mass dismissals was postponed when executives promised that no such dismissals would take place without due warning.

The Teachers' Guild, dual union organized by Abraham Lefkowitz, was denounced by the executive board of Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

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HOLD PARADE IN FAREWELL FOR HERNDON

NEW YORK—Thousands of workers said farewell to Angelo Herndon, young unemployed organizer, when he left New York Wednesday afternoon for a trip back to Georgia to begin serving a sentence of 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang.

First gathered at Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street, where they heard Herndon recite his "crime" in the eyes of the sovereign state of Georgia—he had organized the unemployed to demand decent relief. They heard how he was sentenced under an archaic statute used for the first time since 1869.

With an honor escort of several hundred prominent labor leaders, Herndon marched to the Pennsylvania Station to return to Georgia. Accompanying him, too, were thousands of workers, black and white, united in the determination to set him free.

Don't Buy Fascist!

TSK, TSK

NEW YORK—Among historical facts: On December 4, 1932, Charles Solomon debated Harry Elmer Barnes on "Is Democracy a Failure." Solomon said "yes."

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Institute Awards Free Scholarships

NEW YORK—Two free scholarships to every Socialist Party branch will be awarded for Call Institute courses, it was announced this week. The first week of the Institute saw a gratifying enrollment of nearly 200 students.

Due to absence from the City, Herbert Zam's course on "Basic Composition of Marxism" and Jack Altman's course on "Problems of Socialist Organization" will begin on October 30 instead of as originally announced.

Among the more popular courses is that of Gus Tyler on "Teaching of Socialist Fundamentals," a training course in lecturing and speaking.

Don't Buy Fascist!

UNITED CIGARS "UNFAIR"

NEW YORK—The United Cigar Stores were declared unfair to organized labor here recently by the Retail Cigar Salesmen's Union after the company fired thirty militant unionists.

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Fridays 7 P. M.
10 Lectures Fee \$2.00

The Bauer-Dan-Zyromski Thesis On War

In the discussion concerning war and imperialism, evoked by the publication by the CALL of the famous Dan-Bauer-Zyromski thesis on War, the CALL presents herewith the introduction to the thesis by Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Labor and Socialist International, and the resolution on war adopted by the Socialist Party national executive committee on October 14, 1935.

The CALL presents these two articles as a valuable contribution toward Socialist theory and tactics. In later issues, the CALL will present articles on the question by prominent individuals within the Socialist Party.

By FRIEDRICH ADLER

Secretary of the Labor and Socialist International

"WHEN war flares up—then it will be too late!" In this precise form the former German Chancellor, Herman Mueller, expressed himself in a private conversation with reference to problems which I attempted to raise for discussion in a pamphlet about the position of the International in the event of war (1929). With this he openly expressed views which—more or less consciously—determine the position of broad circles of the Labor and Socialist International. Everything must be done to prevent war; but if the calamity does burst upon us, then in the mass grave of all civilization will be buried the international policy of the proletariat—just as it happened in 1914. The desire to prevent the war danger, which is common to the entire Socialist International, is associated by many with absolute hopelessness as to the future; it may even be said—with fatalism in regard to war, if and when it should break out. Such hopelessness is in great measure a reflection of the past; it flows from the subconscious desire to defend the policy of 1914, and with some, it may be even the unspoken desire to preserve freedom of action for the future, so that in case of war they may again have the right to carry out an autonomous national policy rather than submit to the general interests of the international working class, which coincide with the basic interests of the entire mankind.

These fatalistic views are in fundamental contradiction to the principle on the basis of which the Labor and Socialist International was united at the Hamburg Congress in 1923. Its constitution states:

"The Labor and Socialist International is not only a weapon of the working class for the solution of problems in peaceful times but an indispensable weapon in time of war."

This formulation does not give any detailed directives but it does contain one thing: a definite recognition of the necessity of an international Socialist policy in case of war.

The principle is recognized, but the LSI has not taken a single step toward the practical solution of the problem. There are many explanations. In the first decade after the World War its terrible experiences were so fresh that for the broad masses the slogan, "No war under any circumstances!" meant not so much a real political demand for the future, as the definite condemnation of the past. Millions of people refused to admit even the thought of the possibility of the repetition of the agonies they had lived through. Even those who saw the new dangers in the future, but were full of optimistic belief in the possibility of preventing them through a system of collective safety, the first step of which must be the League of Nations—even they thought that all efforts must be concentrated on the prevention of war through the development of the Geneva institutions and that any discussion of the position of the LSI on the possibility of a new war would only undermine faith in the possibility of preventing war through collective agreements. The importance of the League of Nations in regard to the Japanese war makers, and the paralysis of the conference for disarmament, were danger signals which indicated that, in the end, such an ostrich policy would leave the working class in case of a new war just as unprepared as in 1914. Surely it is important to utilize with increasing energy all possibilities of the Geneva institutions, and it is important to work tirelessly over the creation of collective guarantees of peace. While this is done, in order to preserve peace, it is most important seriously to reconsider the question, "What shall be done when war flares up?" Work on these problems cannot be postponed until that moment when war becomes a reality because then it will be too late.

Following the developments of this spring, one is tempted to ask, with increasing concern, "Isn't it already too late?" Therefore, we must heartily congratulate the attempt of a number of comrades, well known to the International, to prepare a draft of the International policy of the working class in case of war. I had no opportunity to participate in the drafting of this document and I haven't signed it at its present stage in order not to give cause for misunderstanding, which would come up because of my functions as secretary of the International. But my personal attitude to this document is already clear from the above. The authors

Socialism And War—The Resolution Adopted By The Socialist Party, U. S. A.

Once more the world is on the threshold of new war. Even if the Ethiopian crisis does not result in an immediate and general outburst, the steadily mounting armaments and the rapidly deepening internal conflicts of the world make new war inevitable in the not distant future. Nothing less than the maximum effort of the American people, based on the most realistic policies, can prevent their country from being drawn in.

Italy, in the great effort to drown the misery of her own exploited workers in a wave of patriotic fervor, and to provide her capitalists with the raw materials and markets which are the basis of their exploitation, has launched a piratical raid on Ethiopia.

In common with all civilized men, we despise and abhor her action, and our sympathies are definitely with her victims. But we must not be seduced into the belief that the sudden zeal of the League of Nations to restrain Italy, in the name of protecting Ethiopia, is founded upon any lofty devotion to world peace, or can be relied upon by the workers to make world peace secure.

In all lands the workers long for peace, and recognize as their enemy the war-maker Mussolini. By an accident of imperialistic rivalry, England also sees an enemy in Mussolini and grasps the opportunity to throttle Italy by a ring of steel and gold, forged in the name of peace. The workers must not be caught in such a trap.

The Lessons of 1914

In 1914 the world was deluged with blood on the pretext of defending Belgium. The American Socialists saw clearly through the sham, and fought steadfastly, if unsuccessfully, to preserve American neutrality. Again it is their duty to proclaim that no capitalist war can be a good war; that no device controlled by capitalist governments can be a trustworthy instrument of peace; that war can be ended only when capitalism is ended, and never by alliances with capitalism. Nor can fascism be destroyed by war; under present economic circumstances fascism is inevitably bred of war.

We repudiate any policy of collaboration which supports and builds up capitalist nationalism in any country as a means of defeating fascism in any other country. We call for ceaseless working class struggle against all capitalist governments. War and fascism must be fought simultaneously; we are opposed to all programs which rely on war by capitalist states to overthrow fascist dictators. We urge clear-cut, uncompromising action by the workers against all war-making capitalist governments, including the government of the United States.

The root of the war danger lies, not in any single act of imperialist aggression, no matter how deserving of condemnation, but in the capitalist organization of society. While rich territorial possessions, markets and raw materials are held by certain powers in defiance of colonial populations, they will inevitably be the objects of jealousy, and, in the last analysis, of war for commercial advantage.

Socialists and Sanctions

This does not mean that Socialists abandon the idea of organized world peace or the application of collective economic pressure to prevent war. But at the present stage of political and economic development, the workers themselves must assume the responsibility of employing their own economic power for the defense

of this document deserve a great deal of credit for their first attempt realistically to approach this problem. Basically I agree with the general line of the thesis, but it is clear that this draft is first of all meant to be a basis for a discussion, and that everyone must have an opportunity to present amendments in one or another direction. But leaving these secondary matters aside, it must be said that this thesis for the first time poses the question to be solved in the proper perspective.

In the archives of the general staffs of all militaristic countries are to be found detailed strategic plans dealing with all possibilities of war, however unrealistic they may sound. The proposed thesis for discussion has in mind only one possibility. The authors approach it with a view to the conditions which the world situation creates at the present moment. But we know how rapidly the world situation changes in our fast moving times. We must be armed for the possibility of a situation developing differently. In our study we must approach the various conditions just as the general staffs do, for in the moment of need no satisfactory explanation will be available. Then it will be too late. The proposed document also emphasizes the fact that the placing on the order of the day of the problem of the international policy in case of war is not only a problem of intellectual content and historic inquisitiveness, but may be first of all—a question of moral strength. The nationalistic forces of all countries burn with hatred at every open assertion of an internationalist position. They will attempt to brand the proposed document as a "betrayal." We will not be frightened by that. With the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia the foundation of a world catastrophe was laid. And now, as then, we are convinced that for the working class there is only one possible position in regard to war and to all of the agonies it produces—a position of unequivocal and bold internationalism.

of colonial peoples, and in no case be maneuvered into a position where their action against one imperialist aggressor weakens their struggle against the imperialism of their own countries. Labor must maintain its own independent judgment and not leave to capitalist governments any decisions affecting labor's foreign policy.

The League of Nations has not fulfilled the hope of the world's pacific elements in the organization of a true collective peace system. This is no fault of the Socialist Party of the United States, which alone among all the political parties, in its platforms during the last two presidential campaigns, stood for cooperation with the League, but only through reservations designed to free the League from the domination of the large imperialistic countries, and to direct its procedure into channels of democracy and peace.

The clash of rival imperialisms, even in the name of war and peace, cannot be construed as a summons to the American workers for support of peace forces as opposed to those of war and fascism. The foe against which the American working class must struggle is the whole interlocking system of nationalism, militarism, capitalism and imperialism, of which the present crisis is only the most recent development.

Especially, we call upon the youth of America to resist the growth of the war spirit for any purposes whatsoever, to fight against military training, preparedness and industrial mobilization of the workers; and we pledge them the support of the Socialist Party for a program of war resistance in a war emergency, including refusal to be conscripted for military service.

Independent Working-Class Action

Specifically, we ask the organized trade unions and the unorganized workers to unite in a nation-wide effort to force through Congress, in the early days of the coming session, legislation which will assure American neutrality so far as official acts can do so. The present neutrality law should be revised and stiffened; more significantly, it should be extended to cover loans and credits, public or private, to any belligerent.

Fundamentally, however, the working class cannot safely depend upon capitalist lawmakers. Above all, it must be prepared to deny its cooperation to the war program of the army and navy strategists, and must stand ready if need be to enforce neutrality through its own collective refusal to manufacture or transport materials for use in the war. If America remains neutral it will only be through the vigilance of the workers and lovers of peace.

We do not advocate any blockade which would cut off food, intended for the Italian civilian population, but would urge the limiting of such exports to an amount shipped to Italy on an average during the last five years. Emphatically, however, we favor vigorous working class action against fascist invaders through a wholesale boycott of Italian goods, organized and disciplined by the labor movement and not merely left to the chance result of temporary resentments.

We reaffirm our sympathy with all oppressed races and nationalities, including the victims of the Ethiopian ruling class, the subject peoples throughout Africa and Asia, and the Italian masses bowed beneath the yoke of fascist despotism. We will do all in our power to help them throw off the bonds of their imperialist oppressors everywhere. As Americans, nevertheless, we recognize our particular duty towards our own government's finance imperialism in Latin America, and our own oppressed race—the millions of Negroes denied the franchise, barred from equal opportunities of relief and employment and held back from free cultural expression. To them we promise unremitting efforts for genuine freedom and for the conquest of race prejudice. It is not necessary for Americans to go to war over Ethiopia in order to defend the rights of colored peoples.

If the anti-war struggle breaks down and the involvement of the United States in war becomes imminent, nothing can finally prevent the waste and slaughter of another conflict save the combination of courageous war resistance by American youth and a united strike against war by organized labor, technicians, and professional workers generally. For this eventuality, Socialist trade unionists and party members should be studying, educating and preparing in every way possible with energy and purpose.

Ultimately, war will never cease until the treasures of nature, distributed inequitably over the earth, are re-allocated on the basis of human need and economic well-being for all. But this change from capitalist exploitation to cooperative internationalism can never be expected from governments and parties founded upon capitalist ethics and the profit system.

Only in a drastic transformation to Socialist control can the world's peace movements find the realization of their hopes. We ask their support in the critical days to come, and to them as to the American working class, we give assurance that the Socialist Party will meet a war crisis with loyalty to peace and with a program to prevent war and remove the causes of conflict in modern civilization. Work for Socialism, now more than ever, is the most constructive work for peace.

The Artist Under Socialism

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

Today there are few groups in society living in greater economic insecurity than are members of the artistic profession. During days of prosperity most artists live a hand-to-mouth existence. In days of adversity they find themselves face to face with starvation. To gain prosperity, they are frequently compelled to become sycophant to the rich or to ingratiate themselves into the favor of the head of a great commercialized corporation, prostituting their art for the sake of the almighty dollar.

Under a social order where human life is placed before money considerations the social environment will be far more favorable to artistic achievement than under our capitalist system.

In Russia

Under the present collectivist regime in Russia the artist is in a far better position than in many capitalist lands. Maurice Hindus points out in "The Great Offensive" that the competent Soviet artist need not worry about the customer for his goods, providing, of course, he is politically acceptable.

"The revolution," he maintains, "has developed an immense audience for the appreciation of all arts including painting and sculpture. Every new factory, for example, has a club house, a restaurant, a library, a reading room, a nursery, usually a theatre, and all of these have to be decorated and furnished and supplied with books and musical

instruments and stage paraphernalia."

In Russia, at present under the dictatorship, there is also the darker side, a side in evidence a few years ago when the RAPP, the Proletarian Writers' Association, controlled by overzealous supporters of the government, assumed the role of sole arbiter of all art in the country and sought to press it into one political mold. The RAPP dictatorship, however, so overstepped the bounds that some of the best artists refused to write or paint under the conditions set forth by this society. The workers protested.

The Soviet government dissolved the organization, and during the last few years the lot of the artist has been a somewhat happier one, although he is still subject to many restrictions that would not be imposed in a democratic society.

Art, indeed, requires democracy as well as equal economic opportunity, as its hand maiden Springing as it does, as Oscar Wilde has it, "from the wild and anarchic side of human nature," it must be spontaneous and free if it is to be truly great and every tendency toward such type of dictatorship as was imposed by the RAPP must be vigorously opposed.

"Artists of proved ability," if I may be permitted to quote from my "Socializing Our Democracy," "might well be subsidized by the state in a Socialist commonwealth and permitted freely to develop for themselves and the community along their chosen lines. Others would, as in Russia, receive commissions from govern-

mental or cooperative enterprises or from individuals to perform specific tasks. Still others would develop their talents in the increased leisure hours which Socialism would make possible."

Many an artist would probably be found working in some industrial enterprise a sufficient number of hours to get a living and devoting the rest of his hours to art for his satisfaction. The number adopting art as an avocation would probably enormously increase. This tendency would probably be greatly stimulated by the new type of education in our schools.

Appreciation

If an artist is to do his best work, he must find genuine appreciation among his hearers or readers for his art. There must be among the population an understanding of art and a "spontaneous feeling that things of beauty are important."

The present order does not supply for the average artist that sense of appreciation. In many instances when the successful artist obtains the applause of the public, it is not because of the appreciation or understanding of his art as such, but because the artist has managed to gain large money rewards in the competitive struggle.

Under Socialism, as Bertrand Russell declares, "the easing of the struggle, the diminution in the hours of work and the lightening of the burden of existence, which would result from a better economic system, could hardly fail to increase the joy of life and the vital energy available for sheer delight in the world. And if this were achieved there would inevitably be more spontaneous pleasure in beauty and more enjoyment of the work of artists."

NOTES FROM ENGLAND HOW THE LABOR PARTY VOTED

By JOHN CRIPPS

The week of October 1 witnessed the annual conventions of the two main political parties in Great Britain. Matters of foreign policy and the Italo-Abyssinian dispute overshadowed all other issues. The Labor Party was unanimous and enthusiastic in its support of the miners' campaign for higher wages. Many other domestic issues were discussed. And some, at least, of the delegates felt that these domestic issues were of greater importance to the working people of this country than any imperialist scramble in Africa. We cannot fight for socialism abroad with a capitalist government as our weapon, and it is therefore our job as socialists to turn out our capitalist National Government so that we can play our part in international affairs.

For a day and a half the Labor Convention discussed the lead given them by the Trades Union Congress and their own NEC in the Abyssinian affair. Observers could not help but be impressed by the high standard of debate during these two days. No better refutation could have been found for the stock capitalist argument that Labor is not fit to govern.

In the end the NEC was upheld by an overwhelming vote of 20-1. But to those unfamiliar with the set-up of the British Labor Party these figures are misleading. It is the Trade Unions who dominate the voting at the convention. Each union has to vote as a block. They may have a meeting of the union's delegates beforehand to decide upon an issue; when the decision has been arrived at the whole vote of the union is cast in one direction. Thus one big union with over 150,000 votes cast all those votes in favor of the NEC policy, although the delegates of the union at the convention only favored that policy by a majority of two out of 35. Only one small union voted with the opposition to the NEC, a union 7,000 strong. Nearly 90 of the local Labor Party branches in the country out of 290 represented rejected the official policy. And Scotland and South Wales, where the feeling against the official policy of sanctions against Italy is strongest, were least well represented because they were furthest away from Brighton where the convention was held.

The debate was dominated by the sledge-hammer methods of the trade union bosses. Ernest Bevin represented them at their worst. Thundering against those who disagreed with the union leaders, he appealed for democracy (there is not much of this in Bevin's union) in a speech whose very tone was a violation of the spirit of democracy itself. Anyone might well have asked what kind of democrat was this. But these trade union leaders will not be able to ignore easily the very considerable opposition that exists in the country to their policy within the ranks of the Labor Party itself. The triumph of trade-union liberalism was not unrelieved by the speeches of those who regarded Socialism as something more than a far off ideal.

Meanwhile the Conservative Party Convention was meeting at Bournemouth. Here the much-acclaimed expressions of policy by our Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, were stripped of their idealism. No mention at Bournemouth of the need to secure economic justice abroad, if war is to be stopped; only the hard realism of a capitalist party that is fighting for its existence and the existence of the class which it represents. Rearmament was the keynote of the convention and the League of Nations is being made the excuse for that rearmament.

Machines Don't Want Pensions— Men Are Fired

CHICAGO (FP)—Because machines don't demand old age pensions and unemployment insurance they will displace thousands of workers in the United States, predicts President Frank C. Jones of the National Electrical Manufacturing Association.

By cutting down on payroll, manufacturers will save social security taxes, he explains, and so the Wagner act will produce more orders to be filled by the members of his association.

He did not say whether manufacturers who buy machinery to drive out workers prefer to pay taxes to keep the families on relief.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN H. WOLF

Can Consumers' Cooperatives, starting so late in the development of American capitalism, survive the fierce competition of American big business and its crushing business tactics? How can small cooperatives, started with little or no capital, match the vast resources and almost limitless finances of the chain and department store? How can cooperatives succeed under conditions which have forced the small individual storekeepers slowly and inevitably out of business?

These questions and many similar questions are constantly asked by persons who want to build cooperatives but haven't the courage to attempt the venture. Such apparent mountains become truly molehills in the face of enlightened solidarity. Cooperators who know the strength their united efforts bring face such problems with an assurance almost boding upon gleeful anticipation. One quite famous incident is typical:

A. & P. Competition

It happened in a New England mill town. The small but flourishing cooperative grocery one day found a notice in the window of the store next door announcing the opening of an A. & P. grocery store. The cooperators viewed with alarm the prospect of competing with such a gigantic capitalist enterprise. Huddled the board of directors met. The wily old manager, who got his training in cooperation in the old country, rose and addressed the meeting.

"The policy of the chain store," he said, "is to attract customers by selling loss leaders at less than cost price. Buy from the A. & P. all their loss leaders; buy everything else from the coop."

And so it was. Mass meetings were held to educate the cooperators and immunize them against the high pressure salesmanship of a loss leader policy. Their plan was to tip off the cooperators daily as to the the A. & P. closed its doors.

Buy Loss Leaders

The manager and four clerks of the A. & P. hardly expected to be greeted by the sizable crowd of customers that congregated on the opening day. It was, to their way of thinking, an auspicious beginning. Their faces fell, however, when at the end of the day their report showed few sales other than loss leaders.

Nothing the A. & P. manager could do seemed to help sell anything but loss leaders. The management was changed four times, but to no avail. After six months the A. P. closed its doors.

Loyal Members

Cooperatives have a decided advantage over private industry because their loyal membership means loyal patronage. Enlightened labor leadership has also been a potent force. The Franklin Cooperative Creamery of Milwaukee, which had been the backbone of the milk union, was able to break a price war with its competitors in three days because its workers voluntarily agreed to forego their wages so that the coop. could undersell its competitors who had merged to fight the growing cooperative business. The private combine couldn't meet the coop. price and gave up the fight because it couldn't reduce wages without a strike being called.

TRUE STORIES FROM LIFE

By THE BYSTANDER

He had knocked on the door twice, sharply, and no one had answered. Then he saw flies.

A narrow wooden porch ran the length of one side of the house. From one end of it and around the corner of the house, a dusty sun beam shone down on the worn old flooring. In the sunlight a mass of buzzing flies seemed to hail out of something brown and sticky. The flies were hard to drive away. Harrigan bent down and touched the sticky spot. His face went taut and cold.

Inside the little house all was in order, nor could he find the body there.

When he came out he saw a shadow on the little stone walk and he was not surprised when he saw the gun pointing at him. He didn't even start. He just stood there looking a little tired, waiting.

A Warning

He didn't see the face speaking to him. He didn't need to. The voice was new. It was that hard boiled new deputy, and he was saying: "This high-jacking of milk trucks is gonna stop, see? I'm warnin' you. I came over to arrest Harkness in there on account of he was recognized last night an' he resisted—see?"

Harrigan didn't answer. His head just bent a little lower.

The deputy continued: "I ain't got nothin' on you yet, but I know you wuz there. Just watch your step."

He turned on his heel and left. Jim Harrigan stood there a long time thinking.

It had come at last—For weeks they had continued, just the two

of them, quietly in the dark at night, springing up out of unexpected places, somewhere else each night stopping one truck or two each night. The others had given up the fight long ago. The association had broken up almost as soon as it was organized. The dairy-men couldn't get along with each other and the milk had been going in unmolested save for Harkness and himself. And now they had gotten Harkness.

From Farm to Farm

That night Harrigan did not go out as usual. Instead he went from farm to farm, staying at each house but for a few minutes, talking quietly from between tight bloodless lips.

It was almost morning when he finally reached home and he was too tired even to undress, but some of the tautness had left his face.

The following night hundreds of gallons of milk were spilled and thousands during the next week, until the milk farmers' struggle had been won and they were getting a price for their milk.

"A lot of milk had been spilled in the last few weeks," Harrigan said, addressing a meeting of the Milk Farmers League, later "but not enough to wash away Harkness' spilled blood. Not all the milk in the world could do that. But if as a result you fellows stick together for good it may perhaps not have been spilled in vain. It's just too bad that someone had to die to open up some peoples' eyes."

Party Activity

RECORDED SPEECHES by leading Socialists will soon be available from national headquarters for use on sound trucks or for indoor meetings, provided the demand from Socialist locals is great enough.

MARVIN HALVERSON of Sioux Falls, S. D., is now acting as tri-state organizer for Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

POLISH translation of Leo Krzycki's "The Unions and the Socialists" will soon be available through the Polish Socialist Federation, 29 East 7th Street, New York.

Arizona

"MEMBERSHIP MONTH" for Arizona Socialists is October. Each party member is asked to bring in at least one new member during the month.

California

WARD RODGERS, of Argansas, has been appointed State organizer in California.

LOS ANGELES YPSL is immersed in money-raising affairs to bring the Ypsel national executive committee here in January. A Progress Bulletin has been published, a "depression dinner" was held last Sunday, a symposium on a Labor Party will be held Sunday, October 27 and a Hal-lowe'en Party on November 3.

Illinois

COOK COUNTY (Chicago) Executive Committee has found differences of opinion within the Party on the question of war policy of the Socialist Party so acute that a special general membership meeting has been summoned for Thursday, October 31, in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie Avenue.

Maynard C. Krueger of the national executive committee will uphold the NEC resolution, while critical points-of-view from different angles will be presented by Jacob Siegel of the Jewish Daily Forward and Arthur G. McDowell, County Secretary.

The county executive committee has appointed a special committee to prepare plans for an International Festival this winter for the benefit of county and state organization work.

A special assessment stamp has been issued for all Cook County Party members to finance special work required at the present time in preparation for the '36 campaign. Branch organizations in Jefferson Park and Roseland have experienced a new lease of life as a result of the successful meetings held in their district for Dan Hoan and Norman Thomas. More than 600 people attended each of these meetings.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE special session in Rock-

NOTICE

The regular quarterly meeting of the Call Publishing Association will be held Saturday afternoon, October 26, at 2 o'clock. The order of business will include the report of the board of directors, adoption of a constitution, consideration of new members and discussion of the Thomas-Browder debate.

ford, Illinois, November 2 and 3. Members of the state executive committee will address Saturday night meetings in Mt. Morris and Freeport, and plans are being considered for a Rockford meeting on Friday night with Maynard C. Krueger and A. G. McDowell of Chicago as speakers.

Other members of the committee include Morris Blumin, R. C. Olson, Donald Lotrich of Chicago, Nate Egnor of Decatur, Loren Norman of Marion, John Fisher of Gillespie, Harry Ashby of East St. Louis and M. O. Jackson of Bradley. Joe Brinocar of Springfield is State Secretary.

Michigan

DETROIT LABOR COLLEGE symposium course offers a lecture on Evolution of Organic Matter by a member of the Wayne University Staff October 25 at 3946 Trumbull. A lecture on Origin of the Family will follow November 1. "A Nous La Liberte," French film, will be offered October 27.

Ohio

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has voted to give every new member a three months' subscription to The Socialist CALL, as part of the regular 50-cent initiation fee.

DAYTON branch has challenged Cincinnati to a new-member competition. The contest will be to see which branch recruits the most new members within the three months beginning December 1.

NORTHEASTERN district secretaries' conference will be held at Socialist headquarters, Broadway and Mill Street, Akron, November 3 at 9 in the morning.

ROY BURT will make a ten-day tour of the state beginning November 7.

BOOKS

By BRUNO FISCHER

Norman Thomas Writes Of The Horrors Of War

WAR: NO PROFIT, NO GLORY, NO NEED, by Norman Thomas. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 234 pages, \$1.50. In this extremely readable book Norman Thomas deals not only with the economic but also with

the psychological and technical aspects of war. He discusses war as it is, what men gain by war, why men fight, and the cure for war.

War, it need hardly be pointed out, is horrible, spiritually well as physically. Men and nations in the long run gain nothing from war, but a few—very few—bankers and industrialists do. Men fight not because it is natural to fight, but because they are deluded into fighting. The cause of war is economic, and the way to make war unlikely is to eliminate the cause. Present peace machinery is examined in detail and found wanting.

This brief summary will indicate that the book was not written for the advanced Socialist who is at present going through agonizing discussion of party program and policy toward the fifty-seven varieties of war. It is futile to quarrel with a book for not doing what it did not set out to do. Events move so rapidly these days that no book can hope to keep up with them. Even so, Comrade-Thomas has managed

TICKETS READY FOR 3 DEBATES

NEW YORK—Tickets are going fast for the three debates in Nov. during which Norman Thomas is



scheduled to meet Upton Sinclair, founder of EPIC, and Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party. Thomas will meet Sinclair twice—in New York and Philadelphia.

The schedule follows: Thomas and Sinclair at Mecca Temple, New York City, Sunday, November 17. Tickets at 55c, 83c, \$1.10 and \$1.65 available at CALL offices.

Thomas and Sinclair at Philadelphia Opera House, Broad and Poplar Streets, Wednesday, November 13. Tickets at 25c, 55c, 83c, \$1.10 and \$1.65 available at Room 1110, Finance Building, 1420 South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

Thomas and Browder at Madison Square Gardens, New York City Wednesday, November 27 (Thanksgiving Eve). Tickets at 40c, 83c and \$1.10; reserved seats at \$1.65, \$2.20 and \$3.30 available at the CALL office and at bookshops throughout the city.

WAR

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to insert last minute comments and he points out that "the sanctions of the League will work, if they work at all, only because they reinforce the nations dominant in it . . . Official French and English discussion of the League was carried on with a frank subordination of any concern for the League to concern for the national aims."

One must be a daily columnist to keep pace with the new problems which almost hourly supersede old problems. What will endure in this book for years to come is the brilliant study of the things which cause men who have nothing against each other to indulge in mutual slaughter.

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Have You A Copy?

Again the CALL has scored with the WAR SUPPLEMENT containing the BAUER-DAN-ZYROMSKI thesis together with the "CALL EDITORIAL BOARD'S" answer.

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"Strip Girl" At The Longacre

Survey Shows Workers Want Social Drama

By MARTHA DREIBLATT
The Theatre Union, which from the first realized that it must be a theatre for audiences, and for, more specifically, a workers' audience, has been keenly interested in the person who usually is often the forgotten man in the theatre—the man who buys the tickets, and what he thinks about its seasonal bills of fare. Some months ago, therefore, it went and asked its audience—asked 2,000 representative members of 42 trades unions in New York, the lithographers, brewers, boilermakers, relief workers, glaziers, engineers, laundry workers, men and women in skilled and unskilled trades—a number of pertinent questions.

The results of this extensive survey—the first that has ever been made in the theatre—is revealing, and even revolutionary, as far as certain treasured Broadway tenets are concerned. One of these traditions is that if people want to go to see a particular play they'll pay any price to do so. Another is that workers don't want to see themselves on the stage (how often has it been dinned into the Theatre Union's ears!) A third is that people in general and workers particularly want "to forget their troubles" in the theatre, and use it as an avenue of escape from the pressing care of life.

Before summarizing conclusions, however, here is the way the answers to the various questions added up:

1. How many regular shows did you see last year? More than half, or 52 per cent saw none; one out of four saw from one to four plays; one out of ten saw from five to eight plays; and about 5 per cent saw more than that in a year's period.

2. Reasons for not going to see a show often? (The request was to check the various reasons given. But so many were interested in answering this question that often they wrote in comments beside their check marks.)

Fifty percent, or half, made "the tickets cost too much," the greatest single reason for not going to the theatre. This was supplemented by such phrases as "no dough," "unemployed," "not in these times," "last three years out of work, before I went to operas and shows two times weekly," etc.

Nineteen percent, or one out of five, felt they get more for their money at the movies. Seventeen percent think the Broadway theatres are too far from home. And fully one out of ten made "not interested in content of the plays," as their reason for staying away from the theatre.

3. What is the best show you have ever seen?

One hundred and eighty-five titles of plays were mentioned, ranging from "Stevodore" to "Lilac Time" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The plays selected fell into several definite categories, and when classed in this way, it was clearly seen that 27 percent, or more than one in four chose plays of a definitely social nature, such as "We The People," "They Shall Not Die," "Peace On Earth" (which was far and away the greatest single favorite of all the plays mentioned), "Roar China," etc. Another 17 percent chose plays that might be classed as "serious theatre art," such as "Hamlet" (the greatest single vote in this category was for Shakespearean plays), "Shaw's plays," "Yoshe Kalb," "Cyrano de Bergerac," and so on. One in ten chose grand opera and operettas; one in ten chose old-time classics of the theatre, such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Old Homestead," and so on.

Only 3 per cent chose mysteries, which are the purest form of escape art in the theatre; 11 percent chose musical comedies and five percent more chose burlesque and vaudeville, while 15 percent chose such modern Broadway hits as "Seventh Heaven," "Abie's Irish Rose," "Royal Family," and so on. In many of these choices may be discerned a liking for good production, good acting, and again, often, plays about "the common people." (Lightnin', for example, was a real folk character splendidly acted by Thomas Craven).

4. Do you read what the newspapers say about new shows? Seventy-one percent, more than actually went to the theatre last year, are interested in keeping up with news about the theatre.

Coleman Finds New "Best Line"

STRIP GIRL by Harry Rosendahl at the Longacre Theatre.

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Your reviewer has been walking around Broadway without hat or garters and has seen a number of shows without the same. With no garters he saw "Strip-Girl."

He saw it with Al Levy, who picked out the best line of the current season: A lady is stewed for an entire act which takes up about thirty-five minutes of everybody's time and at the end a man in dress suit says, "We will come to no good end." At that point Levy disgraced himself (and so did your reviewer) by shouting, "the best line of the year."

This is a play about a burlesque actress who constantly takes her clothes off. If Mr. Rosendahl who wrote the thing was bored to tears, he had nothing on the audience who sat through this thing. There are 23 scenes in this thing which is all about the love life of a burlesque queen. The life of this queen seems to follow a general line. You remember General Lyon, he was the man who captured Richmond during the Civil War.

Strip Girl is so awful that it is surprising to us that the author is still alive. (Quote that in your advertising). If anyone wants to hear the plot of this play, I will give it to them.

It turns out that there was an actress in a burlesque show who was in an act in the course of which she takes off her clothes. In the present opus she doesn't take off enough clothes to interest me one way or the other.

taking the side of labor? Only 48 out of 1510 who answered the question said "No."

What these facts and figures add up to when taken as a whole is a picture of men and women keenly interested in seeing plays that deal with their own problems, economic and otherwise, and in the best that theatre art has to offer generally; who show a decided taste for music, color and excitement in the theatre, and a healthy leaning toward fun, and humor; and the fact that they are prevented from seeing these things in the theatre chiefly because of "no dough," and because the theatre generally is not giving them what they want.

The results of this survey were decidedly heartening to the Theatre Union. For its policy has steadily been to present plays about workers of professional excellence and at workers' prices (and this season prices will be further lowered so that on weekday evenings the best seats will cost \$1.00, and there will be plenty of tickets at 30, 40 and 60 cents. Moreover, its next play, "Mother," which is based on the classic Gorki working-class novel, has a musical setting of beautiful songs and much of the humor that springs from the hearts of workers even in the midst of their struggles.

Sat. 113 W. 43d
Oct. Presents VON GRONA in
26 SWASTIKA
28 New Anti-Nazi Dance Suite,
3:30 Maxim Brodsky, Tenor, and
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
Tickets, 50c, 75c and \$1.00
"ICOR" 789 Broadway, N. Y.

"Let Freedom Ring" Gets Labor's O. K.

Albert Bein's new labor play, "Let Freedom Ring," which opens at the Broadhurst Theater, November 6th, has scored heavily by enlisting the enthusiastic support and approval of labor leaders throughout the country.

"Labor's Let Freedom Ring, Committee" is the group that will support the play when it opens on Broadway. This committee includes representatives of some of the biggest American Federation of Labor unions. In particular, the United Textile Workers of America, whose problems are vitally knitted to the drama, have thrown their full weight behind the play.

It is of great significance that a relationship has at last been established between the social-labor theatre and the A. F. of L. The development of a professional workers' theatre in America is in sight. The millions of workers in the A. F. of L. constitute the logical, and truest audience for the new theatre.

The committee includes Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers; Thomas F. McMahon, president of the U. T. W.; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U.

Officials of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers and Women's Trade Union League, are all ably represented. — Don't Buy Fascist! —

Called Congress For U. S. Artists

NEW YORK—More than 140 American artists will unite this winter in the American Artists' Congress to be held in New York to discuss the place of the artist in modern society. Stuart Davis, 52 West 8th Street, N. Y. C., is secretary in charge of arrangement.

A graphic art show at the A. C. A. Gallery at 52 West 8th Street, will be held in November at which time works by famous artists will be on sale with the net proceeds to go toward the Congress expenses. Among the exhibitors will be:

Peggy Bacon, Ester Blume, Margaret Bourke-White, Stuart Davis, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Reginald Marsh and Warren Wheelock.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

WIN PAY INCREASE

NEW YORK—Ending two and a half months of negotiation, Local 306 of the Moving Picture Operators' Union has closed a seven year wage contract with the Loew's and RKO movie circuits here.

Eastern Theatre Conference
ODET'S
"REMEMBER"
AND OTHERS
"New Theatre Night"
SAT EVE., OCT. 26th
VENICE THEATRE 7th & 59 St.
35-99c
All Workers Bookshops—Peoples Bookshop 140-2nd Ave—New Theatre League 55 W. 45—Rand School 7 E 15

Labor Guide to the Theatre

Labor significance is marked as follows: +—Furthers the issue. 1—Unconsciously attacks the issue. 2—A direct attack on the issue. 0—Lacking treatment.	LABOR ISSUES					
	Organized Labor	Exposure of Capitalism	Fight on Fascism	Racial Equality	Civil Liberties	International Peace
ENTERTAINMENT VALUE **** Very good ** So-so *** Good * Nil						
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
MOON OVER MULBERRY ST.*	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONAL APPEARANCE****	0	0	0	0	0	0
SQUARING THE CIRCLE****	+	+	0	0	0	0
STRIP GIRL**	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE MEN ON A HORSE**	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOBACCO ROAD****	+	+	0	+	0	0
WINTERSSET**	+	+	0	+	+	0
RED SALUTE* (BOYCOTT)	0	2	2	0	2	2

The above chart is a consensus of opinion of the following—McAlister Coleman—Socialist Call; Molly Day Thatcher and Herbert Kline of New Theater Magazine; Mike Blumfort of the Daily Worker. Stanley Bernshaw of New Masses will assist in judging "Broadway & Hollywood" next week. We are asking all Drama critics representing class-conscious periodicals to help in this work.

CALL BOARD

TAMARIS WILL DANCE. You and I (so they say) should read in the graceful contortions of her body the message of "The Individual and the Mass." It might possibly be easier to crane our necks and watch her in her "Harvest Flight of 1935". It's her latest.

S. O. S. The Thespians—they're workers too, and very hard workers—are in dis-

November 10. One R. Vallee is in charge.

STALIN'S "ABIE'S IRISH ROSE" masquerading around about here as "Squaring the Circle" made a big hit with that self appointed judge of "What's What" in Broadway productions, the divine Burns Mantle. Everybody's jubilant because he praised it.

MOTHER SINGS at the 68th Street Theatre. If you want to know how she can do such a thing in such trying times as these be on hand Monday, November 11. The play is by Hugh Stange.

THE NEW GULLIVER which will begin ruling the puppet empire at the Cameo next Thursday represents another Russian five year plan completed in two and a half. It was supposed to take that long to produce it but the incomparable Ptushko, the director, worked his unprecedented cast of five thousand puppets and one actor to death in this Russian version of Dean Swift's classic, and so we have it with us long before the scheduled date. H'ray for Pennsylvania, as Mac Coleman would say.

NEW GULLIVER



V. CONSTANTYNOFF, who has the title role in "The New Gulliver," coming soon to the Cameo.

ress. All Socialists should stand by. Standing by, so we are given to understand, will be best carried out by making reservations for a benefit performance at the Majestic Theatre, Sunday eve.

New Dance League presents
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TAMIRIS
AND HER GROUP.

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VENICE THEATRE 7th & 59 St.
35c-\$1.65

All Workers Bookshops—Rand School—Peoples Bookshop—New Dance League 55 W. 45

TRI-ART PRESENTS THE FARCE COMEDY SQUARING THE CIRCLE

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The Laughing Play of the Season
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th Street, East of Broadway
BRyant 9-9546
NIGHT: 55c to \$2.75 MATS. 55c to \$2.20
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

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A New American Labor Play by ALBERT BEIN
BENEFITS ARRANGED by ELSA ALLEN WI. 7-6935
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SOCIALISM, SANCTIONS, AND WAR

By JOEL SEIDMAN

The noble stand against Italian aggression in Ethiopia taken by England and France at Geneva would be more convincing if those nations had not built up their colonial empires by precisely the same methods. The concern of Great Britain is not that the Ethiopians be kept independent, but that no European power should control the source of Egypt's water supply.

Behind the scenes Italy, France, and England are still quarreling as to the precise share of Ethiopia that each shall receive. The smaller nations are concerned over Ethiopia's fate because they may some day be in a similar position. They count for very little, however.

World War Possible

It is still possible, though unlikely, that England may battle Italy over Ethiopia. If such a war breaks out, another world conflict may follow. In any event, the sole issue will be whether Ethiopia will become part of the Italian or the British empire.

The League of Nations is still primarily what it was at its formation, a league of imperialist states. Its object is to preserve present boundaries, not to promote social justice. Nevertheless it is better than no league, and for that reason workers should support the movement for the United States' entry. In so doing, however, they should have no illusions as to the League's functions or powers.

Some day the League may be truly a League of Nations. Before that time can come, however, each of the national governments represented at Geneva will have to be genuinely representative of the people of its land. When workers' parties are in control of each of the industrial nations of the world, then a League of Nations can for the first time be created.

Sanctions Mean War

No issue since World War days has split the ranks of class-conscious workers as badly as that of sanctions to be applied against Italy. Before 1914, workers' parties were agreed that, under capitalism, wars were fought for imperialist or commercial aims, and that in such struggles of the ruling class workers served merely as cannon-fodder.

When the World War broke out, however, nationalism triumphed over international workingclass solidarity, and in most countries the Socialists supported the war. They allowed nationalist propaganda to deceive them into believing that they fought to save democracy or to protect the fatherland. The Socialist Party of the United States distinguished itself by remaining firmly opposed to the war.

The World War should have taught workers everywhere that the American party took the proper stand, and that the European parties that supported the war made a tragic error.

Lessons Forgotten

Already, however, the lessons of the World War are being forgotten. At the first sign of trouble, the British Labor Party votes overwhelmingly to support military sanctions against Italy. This means war. Their stand has been quoted with approval by some prominent American Socialists.

SORRY!
Because of his absence from New York, the weekly column by Norman Thomas is not appearing in this issue.

who are thus reversing the stand they took in 1917.

Prominent socialists from France, Austria and Russia are proposing support of war in democratic countries allied with Russia against Germany. Communists throughout the world are taking the same position. Thus communists and some Socialists, both of the right and left, are committing themselves to the support of imperialist war, provided a fascist country is the enemy.

Democracy-Non-Existent

This overlooks the fact that, once war breaks out, democracy will cease to exist everywhere, and all countries will become virtually fascist for the duration of the war. It also overlooks the fact that the victory of the "democratic" states will be an imperialist victory, paving the way for future wars and future fascism just as the Treaty of Versailles did.

Class-conscious workers may prefer the anti-war stand of the Socialist Party in 1917 to the anti-war stand pledged at Detroit in 1934. There may be differences of opinion as to whether we can attempt to seize power in a complete collapse caused by war. But there should be no question of our refusal to support the war itself.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

LOOK TO UNION TO STOP CARGO

NEW ORLEANS—Three thousand Gulf port longshoremen looked this week to their brothers on the Atlantic and Pacific coast as the ranks held solid with no settlement in sight.

Although the strike has been fairly effective in delaying shipping, stubborn ship-owners are continuing their efforts to smash the walkout. Strikers expect them to capitulate, however, when they discover that union longshoremen in other ports will refuse to unload black cargo.

Coast Seamen Quit

SAN FRANCISCO—While the Pacific coast longshore situation

OREGON AFL HELPS FORM THIRD PARTY

SALEM, Ore. (Special) — Leaders of organized labor are participating in a new political party dedicated to "production for use," which has filed articles of incorporation as the Oregon Farmer-Labor Association. Ben T. Osborne, secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, is listed as vice-president of the new party.

The purposes of the new party are given as "Education of farmers, industrial laborers and other workers relative to their economic, social and political interests; unite such persons in a political association to be committed to the principle of production for use."

Osborne's participation is in line with a resolution adopted by the last convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, which instructed state officers "to join farm organizations and other progressive groups in building a political party separate and distinct from the two major parties dominated by big business and financiers, for the purpose of gaining control of the state and establishing collective ownership of the financial institutions and basic industries of the state."

TACOMA, Wash. (FP) — Labor, liberal and farm organizations in Washington state united in convention at Tacoma recently to adopt a political and economic program. A third party was not discussed and communist organizations were not seated. The convention was held by the Washington Commonwealth Federation.

The 483 accredited delegates claimed to represent 200,000 Washington citizens. There were 116 delegates from organized labor, including the state federation of the American Federation of Labor; 28 from the Grange, a farm organization; 86 from two organizations of technocrats and 10 from a third; 70 from the Commonwealth Builders; 19 from the United Producers; 11 from the cooperatives; 15 from Liberal Party clubs; four from the Socialist Party; seven from war veteran organizations.

ironed out to the satisfaction of workers, new difficulties arose as seamen on two ships at San Pedro refused to work.

The engine room personnel walked off one ship when the ship began to take on Standard Oil products for engine room use. Standard is being boycotted by California labor for its anti-union attitude.

SAFETY LAST

WINDOW CLEANERS

1931	DEATHS	7
	INJURED	12
1933	DEATHS	9
	INJURED	17
1934	DEATHS	11
	INJURED	80

Note the increase

ON GENERAL STRIKE

Safety is about the last thing window-cleaning contractors seem to think about—so with a record of many killed and injured in recent years, the human flies walked out asking more safety devices and better wages.

LSI TURNS DOWN ANTI-WAR UNITY

PARIS—Common international action against Italy between the Labor and Socialist International and the Communist International was rejected here this week by the LSI, but individual countries will be allowed, as heretofore, to engage in common action with the communists.

The LSI decision was announced by Henri deBrouckere, chairman, and Friedrich Adler, secretary of the International, to Cachin and Thorez of France who represented the CI. The discussion between the four took place in a most friendly fashion, in contrast to previous hostility to the two organizations.

The announcement that the Norwegian trade union movement had decided to join the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) was taken here as a sign of the coming complete unity of the world labor movement. The affiliation will become effective January 1, 1936.

FIVE CHOSEN TO REDRAFT DECLARATION

CHICAGO—The national executive committee of the Socialist Party ploughed through one of the longest agendas in its history in its quarterly meeting here as it laid plans for the 1936 campaign and laid down the basic issues upon which the campaign is to be fought.

(A complete report of the meeting was carried in The CALL last week. Through an unfortunate error, the vote on international delegates in last week's story was given as Norman Thomas, 7; Devere Allen, 6, and Darlington Hoopes, 2. Comrade Hoopes did not run. The two votes were cast for David Felix of Philadelphia.)

A committee of five was appointed to make a preliminary draft for a declaration of principles to be submitted to the 1936 convention, May 16. On the committee are Robert Delson and Algernon Lee of New York, David Felix and Simon Libros of Philadelphia and Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston.

The Young People's Socialist League was empowered to organize a federated anti-war organization of youth groups in line with the strong anti-war resolution adopted. The Red Falcons of America was recognized as the children's section of the Socialist Party and Sam Schwimmer of New York was appointed national secretary. Mrs. Martin V. Baxter of Milwaukee, William E. Bohn of New York and Marian Despres of Chicago were elected as a national advisory committee.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

FRISCO UNIONS HIT FDR WAGE

SAN FRANCISCO—After winning a major victory over the local WPA administration, labor leaders prepared to extend their fight on coolie relief wages to the entire State.

Declaring that labor would not stand for security wage scales, Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the California State Federation of Labor, called a conference here this week of all central labor bodies in the State to map the unions' wage battle.

Previously, the San Francisco WPA, responding to labor demands, promised to pay prevailing wages on all city and county projects.

Won't Scab, Must Starve

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Twenty jobless men were stricken from the relief rolls here after they refused jobs on a WPA project at Bear Mountain State Park, where a strike of 900 men is now in progress. The strike was called in protest against wages of \$13.75 for a five-day week.

500 Out in Alabama

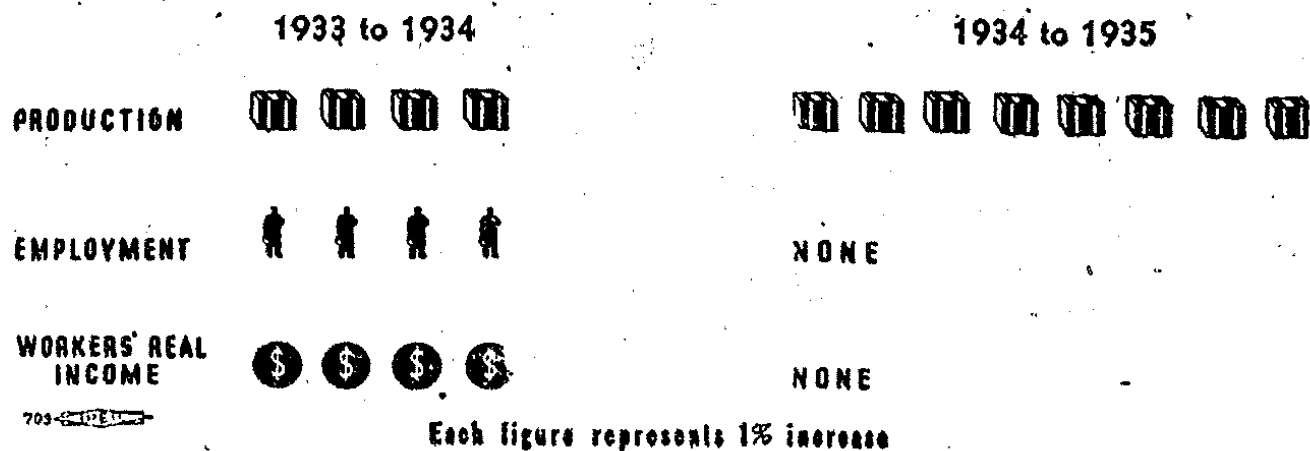
HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (FP)—Five hundred workers on WPA projects throughout Madison County, Ala., have walked out in an attempt to win wage increases from 15 cents to 24 cents an hour.

— Don't Buy Fascist! —

ARTISTS WON'T AID WAR

AMES, Iowa—If the United States engages in any war of aggression, Iowa artists will refuse to paint recruiting posters or draw any cartoon with the specific intent to incite or mislead the youth of America to bear arms. So resolved 150 artists meeting here last week.

INCREASES IN PRODUCTION AND BUYING POWER



From 1933 to 1934 we kept the balance between production and consuming power; production, employment, workers' real income each increased approximately 4%. In the first 8 months of 1935, there was no such balance; production rose 8% but there was no corresponding increase in employment and workers' income. (Source: Production of mines and factories, U. S. Federal Reserve Board; employment (all persons) and workers' income: Dept. of Commerce and A. F. of L. estimate based on Government figures. Workers' income represents all labor income adjusted by NRA cost of living index.)