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PRICE FIVE CENTS

Workers!
Demonstrate Your
Solidarity for Your
Terrorized Brothers
of New Orleans!

BOSSSES LAUNCH REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW ORLEANS

Police Junk Labor and Civil Laws; 400 Unionists Nabbed In Mass Arrests

By FRANK McCALLISTER
(Special to the Socialist Call)

NEW ORLEANS, July 9—Police terror which broke out during the course of two strikes conducted by the CIO in New Orleans went into its third week as several hundred taxicab drivers and drayage workers stayed out on strike.

J. W. Lovett, leader of the taxicab strike and prominent New Orleans Socialist, was released on bail of \$5,000 furnished by the Workers' Defense League, after being held in jail for 96 hours and booked on a charge of threatening to kill a policeman. Lovett denied making any such statement and the arrest was obviously a frame-up to try and break the morale of the strikers by keeping their leader in jail.

New Orleans is almost without traffic policemen as more than 200 men usually on traffic duty were assigned to ride in cabs driven by scabs.

A HOT SPOT

Although the tense situation existing in New Orleans has been given wide coverage in the local press, it has received very inadequate space outside the city. The fact is that at the present time New Orleans is the "hottest spot" in America for labor organizers. Acting Police Superintendent Grosh issued a statement at the beginning of the strike that he was going to run all of the "CIO-communists" out of town.

The Louisiana legislature, meeting in special session, adopted a unanimous resolution last week denouncing communism and scoring the activities of the CIO in New Orleans. They called on the city officials of New Orleans to drive all of the "CIO-communist" agitators from the state.

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, came to New Orleans for a mass meeting which was attended by more than 2,000 persons, the most successful labor meeting held in New Orleans in a generation. Concerning Brophy, one of the Louisiana legislators remarked during the debate on the CIO resolution: "They ought to throw that man, John Brophy, into the Mississippi. He is coming fresh from the Soviet to preach the overthrow of our government. He is the leader of the communistic party in this country."

ARREST 400

New marks were set in police terrorism as the total of arrests in the present difficulty mount-

Socialist Party Leaders Flay Louisiana Terror

CHICAGO, Ill.—Police terror against striking transport workers in New Orleans evoked a sharp denunciation of the Socialist Party last week.

Roy E. Burt, national secretary of the S. P., wired a protest to Mayor Mestri in which he condemned the dastardly tactics of the city officials. Burt called for the restoration of full civil rights to the organized workers of New Orleans.

Norman Thomas also dispatched a protest from Naperville, Ill., where he delivered an address before an audience of 600 at the Institute of International Relations.

In his message to Mestri, Thomas asked:

"Are you another Hague? And does your machine, like his, support the Democratic administration nationally so as to be allowed a free hand locally in your own little dictatorship?"

"I am raising these questions before American audiences. What is your answer?"

ed to nearly 400. Workers' homes have been raided, meeting halls looted, men picked up off the street and charged with loitering. Three CIO organizers have been beaten and escorted to the city limits, their lives being threatened if they returned. Tops in police hysteria was reached when the cops started picking up people off the street because of their "looks." Three men were arrested and taken to jail because the policeman said, "They looked like they belonged to the CIO." None of the men belonged to any union.

Attorneys Dowling and Braniff, representing the CIO and the Workers' Defense League, have filed injunction proceedings in the Federal Court to restrain the police from interfering with the activities of the CIO, instituted kidnaping charges against the policemen who beat up the CIO organizers and forcibly evicted them from the city limits, defended scores of men on trumped up charges and asked the LaFollette Civil Liberties

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New Orleans Cops Grill
Socialist Strike Leader

Joe W. Lovett, New Orleans Socialist, being "mugged" and fingerprinted while Sergeant John Cruso and Patrolman Clarence Molinaro assist. Lovett's "crime" was that of organizing a union and leading a strike of taxi men who made from \$7 to \$10 weekly for an 80-hour week. Lovett is out on \$5,000 bail arranged by the Workers Defense League.

Anniversary of Spanish Loyalist Struggle to be Observed July 19 in N. Y. Madison Square Garden

To Speak



Powers Hapgood, Socialist, president of the United Shoe Workers Union, who is scheduled to speak at the huge Madison Square Garden meeting July 19 in New York. The meeting is to be held in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Spanish masses fight for freedom.

NEW YORK.—The second Annual Mass Meeting sponsored by the Confederated Spanish Societies to Aid Spain, with the assistance of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, will be held at Madison Square Garden on July 19, it was announced yesterday. The meeting is being held to commemorate two years of struggle by the Spanish people against the invading armies of International fascism.

While the Spanish rebellion began in Morocco on July 17, 1936, July 19 has become a national memorial day, since it was two days after the outbreak of the insurrection that the Spanish people were also to repress the army revolt in Barcelona and Madrid. Similar meetings will be held on July 19, by Anti-Fascist groups, throughout the country.

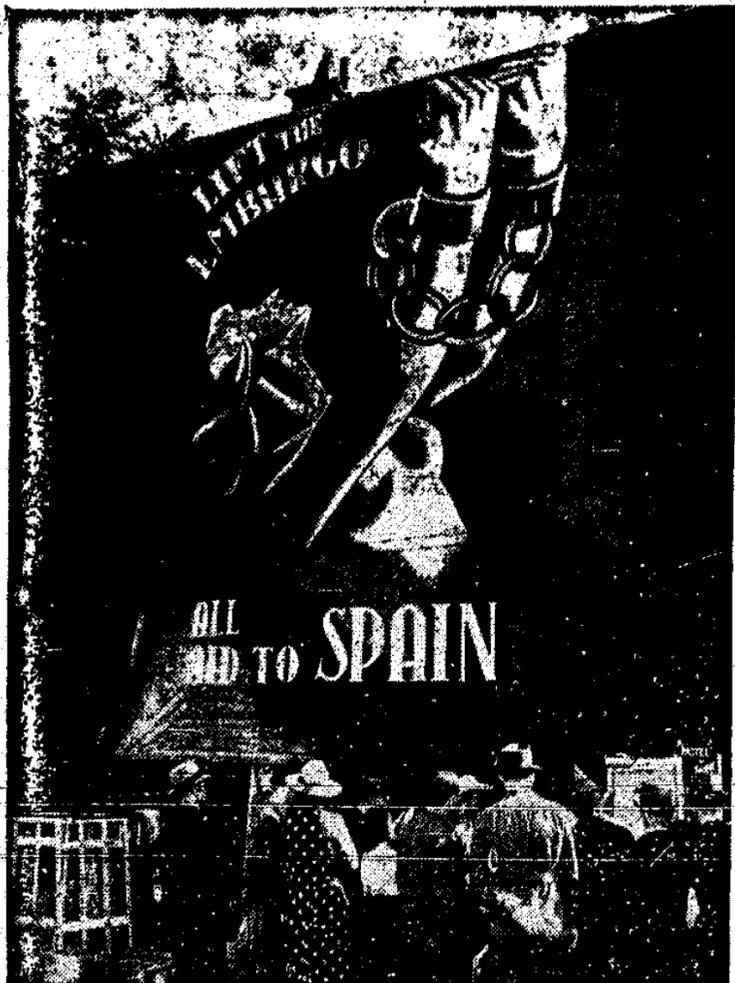
HAPGOOD TO SPEAK

Powers Hapgood, Socialist President of the United Shoe Workers, has accepted the invitation to speak at Madison Sq. Garden Meeting. Ambassador De Los Rios of the Spanish Republic will also be one of the prin-

cipal speakers as will Father Michael O'Flanagan, famous Irish Republican patriot and leader in the long struggle for Irish independence. The latter left Ireland early in July and will disembark in New York on July 16. Other speakers will represent labor and anti-fascist organizations.

The meeting will give the impetus to the drive sponsored by the Medical Bureau and the North American Committee to equip and supply the AMERICAN RELIEF SHIP FOR SPAIN, since all the proceeds from the meeting will be used to purchase food, clothing and medical supplies for Spain to be shipped aboard the relief ship. It is not necessary to impress readers of the Call with the importance of this drive. Contributions to be part of an SP contribution should go to Rose Shapiro, Scottsboro Defense Committee, 112 East 19th Street, New York. The party has a large block of tickets to the Garden Meeting and these should be secured from the party office, 11 West 17th Street, N. Y. City.

For Loyalist Milk Fund



Part of the display at the Village Fair in New York City shows a poster of a shocked woman labeled "Lift the Embargo! All aid to Spain!" Thousands attended and several thousand dollars were raised.

How Roosevelt's Administration Helps Strangle Loyalist Spain

The 75th Congress has clarified at least one policy of the Roosevelt Administration. Amid all the legislative muddling of the past two years the Administration has pursued a Spanish policy which cannot be misinterpreted. President Roosevelt, who originally demanded the embargo against Spain, has since fought every move designed to restore freedom of American markets to the Spanish Government. The Administration which outspokenly condemns the practices of fascism abroad is today doing its utmost to facilitate its conquest of a great people fighting desperately to preserve their democratic liberties.

The position of the Administration on the Spanish embargo is a mixture of arrogance and double-dealing. The embargo was originally imposed on January 8, 1937 by joint congressional resolution after Roosevelt had demanded it. Farmer-Laborite Representative John T. Bernard of Minnesota cast the sole negative vote. When in June, 1937, the Neutrality Act was revised, President Roosevelt demanded the inclusion of a "civil war clause" which had the effect of continuing the embar-

go under Presidential proclamation.

In the early months of 1938 when it had become amply clear that the embargo had the practical effect of throttling the Spanish Government's powers of resistance while imposing no handicap on the Franco faction (who were armed and continue to be armed by Germany and Italy), a decided shift in American public opinion took place.

The 1938 Gallup poll showed the American people lined up three to one in favor of the Loyalist cause. One year previously the same poll showed Americans divided 65 to 35 on this question. At about this time a tremendous campaign of protest was developing which carried hundreds of thousands of letters and telegrams to the President, the State Department and key Congressional figures. Delegations poured into Washington from every part of the country with many of their members figures of national and international importance.

During the period of about one month preceding May 15th the embargo against Spain was the premier issue of foreign policy in Washington. The pressure was enormous as was attested by such unsympathetic journalists as Hearst's Paul Mallon, foreign editor William Phillips Sims of the Scripps-Howard papers and J. Fred Essary of the tory Baltimore Sun, among others.

In the face of this mass protest the Administration took the convenient position that it lacked

a painful performance—for the clergymen.

To the delegations which poured into the State Department, Judge R. Walton Moore, most often their conferee, reiterated the Administration's contention that the President lacked power to act—that the embargo was a matter for Congressional action. The impression most often produced by Judge Moore's tact, Roosevelt's charm and Hull's studied silence was that of an open-minded Administration reluctant to step upon Congressional preserves.

When on May 2, 1938 Senator Nye introduced Joint Resolution No. 288 into the Senate, the Administration's position was challenged for the first time. The Nye Resolution to lift the embargo commanded a great popular support from the day of its introduction. Private polls of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and of the Senate membership revealed prompt passage of the Nye Resolution to be certain provided the Administration interposed no objection. If the Administration were to remain neutral, Senator Borah privately estimated that the resolution would be passed through the Senate in 48 hours with only five or six dissenting votes.

CHAMBERLAIN

On the morning of May 5th an obviously inspired lead article in the New York Times told substantially the above story. The Times article said further that the Administration, impressed by the tremendous popular sentiment in favor of the Nye Resolution, was prepared to accept it with slight modification.

At this critical juncture that most interested party, the Chamberlain Government of Great Britain, was not found wanting. Passage of the Nye Resolution would have torpedoed the entire "Non-Intervention" farce together with the new Chamberlain "realism." This development would have constituted the most signal defeat of the post war years for British diplomacy.

On May 13th, the British victory was announced in Secretary Hull's letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, then engaged in considering the Nye Resolution. Secretary Hull's letter declared against passage of the Nye Resolution on the ground that it "would subject us to risks we have so far avoided." Since the resolution it-

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Loyalist Unity Can Still Win Spanish Civil War

By SAM BARON

Since July, 1936, the Spanish workers have been engaged in a heroic struggle of concern to the entire international working class. All should pay homage to those heroic workers who have fallen in the civil war. Those workers who are fighting against feudal-fascist rebels of Spain and their fascist allies from abroad are waging the front-line fight against the wave of reaction now threatening to engulf the world.

Through their own might, their own organizations, the workers of Spain, overcoming the failure of the first war government succeeded in beating back the initial fascist onslaughts. The victory of the workers in those July days grew out of the spontaneous unity of anti-fascist forces faced with the immediate threat of fascism.

The international working class now looks with sorrow at the fascist military victories in the past weeks. The workers of the world look with sorrow at the disunity of the Spanish workers.

The fascist military victories in Spain cannot be separated from the external international situation, and the internal situation prevailing in the working class of Spain.

BRITAIN AIDS FASCISTS

During the period of the struggle, the capitalist powers have carried through a policy which has directly aided fascism. Italy and Germany have participated in an actual invasion.

Great Britain through its vassal, Portugal, has actively aided the fascist cause; it has blocked or sabotaged every effort of the Loyalist forces to arm itself. The government of France, despite the fact that it rested upon the Socialist and Communist Parties which are in sympathy with the legitimate Spanish government, had followed the demands of French capitalism for collaboration with the British Tories.

The false neutrality legislation of the Roosevelt administration must be condemned for allowing the free shipment of war materials to Italy and Germany for

Franco, while blocking arms shipments to Spain, to which it has a legal right.

RUSSIA FLOUNDERS

The Soviet Union, because of its policy of aligning Russia with the "democratic" powers, has refused to break with the non-intervention pact even when the committee ignored the open military aid to Franco from Fascist Germany and Italy.

Basic in the determination of Soviet policy was its attitude toward Great Britain and France. Despite the cost to the working class movement, the objective of Soviet Russia was to convince the capitalist democracies that they have no fear of Spain becoming socialist. This desire to bow down to the just fear of Britain and France was motivated by Soviet Russia's desire for a military alliance between the "Democratic powers" and Russia for a defeat of German fascism.

The policy of Soviet Russia in relation to the non-intervention committee was reflected in the policy of the Communist International and the Spanish Communist Party inside Spain.

DEMAND REPRESSIONS

In return for arms and other aid, Soviet Russia demanded political concessions and the suppression of all elements that desired to carry on the achievements of the workers in taking over the government and the economy. The concessions included the ouster of the P. O. U. M. and later of the Anarchists from the Catalan government. Through the government and outside the government, the Communist Party of Spain acted against the collectives and against workers' control of production.

To carry on the drive for the suppression of the revolutionary workers, the Communists created an illegal police force which was used throughout Spain. Workers were jailed in private prisons, workers were murdered by the Communist Cheka, and workers' organizations in Madrid and other provinces suffered destruction of their press, their buildings and physical equipment. These repressive measures

against the workers and their organizations resulted in the Catalonia street fighting of last May.

CABALLERO

Following the May events, Largo Caballero, Socialist trade union leader and premier, was presented by the Communists with the ultimatum of using government military forces to suppress the left under threat of non-cooperation from the Communist International. This led to Caballero's resignation.

The reorganized cabinet further divided and split the unity of the Spanish workers formerly maintained by Caballero through the barring of representatives of the C. N. T. and U. G. T. from the government. With the control of the government in the hands of the Republicans, the Communists, and the right wing Socialists, the terror against revolutionary workers which had functioned formerly illegally, became a legal part of the activities of the Communist-controlled police in various provinces.

The non-intervention of the democratic powers, and the division and discord was reflected in the morale of the workers in the handicapping of the military struggle against the fascists. The recent failures of the working class of Spain can thus be traced to the role of the capitalist democracies and the Communist International.

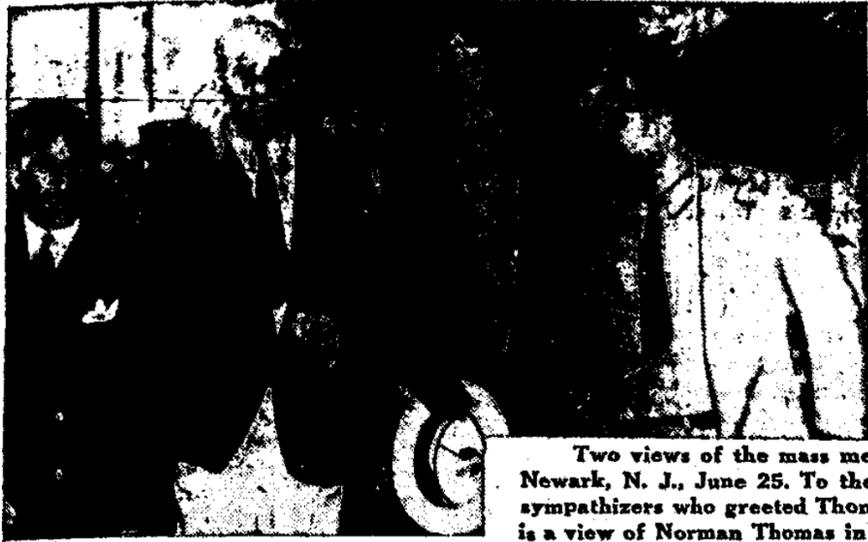
The hope of a victory, even at this late date, in Spain is dependent upon: (1) The repeal of the neutrality act of the United States. (2) The breaking of the non-intervention pact. (3) A return of the Caballero policies would result in a maximum amount of unity in the working class towards its goal of a workers Spain. (4) Freeing of all anti-fascist working class prisoners in Loyalist Spain. (5) The increasing of aid to the workers of Spain from the workers throughout the world. (6) The refusal on the part of the international working class to handle munitions, or materials of war going to Franco or Fascist Italy and Germany.

Loyalists Harvest Wheat



Troops of the Loyalist army, relieved from duty during the lull in the conflict in the Teruel area, turn farmers to harvest the wheat in the field near one of the villages from which civilian population had fled.

Socialist Action Restores Free Speech in Newark



Two views of the mass meeting held by the Socialist Party in Newark, N. J., June 25. To the left can be seen part of the 4,000 sympathizers who greeted Thomas' entry into the city. To the right is a view of Norman Thomas in action while flaying the Jersey City monster—Mayor "I am the Law" Hague.

S.P. Fight on Hagueism Stirs Labor's Interest in Socialism

By MARTIN BERNSTEIN
Staff Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J.—Dictator Hague's red-herring smokescreen is resulting in a wider interest in Socialism, and his charges that Socialism is atheism and destructive, were torn to shreds by Roy Burt, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, when he spoke here last week on "What Is Socialism" as an answer to America's No. 1 red baiter.

"Challenging a heavy rainfall, an overflow audience packed Socialist headquarters and listened with great interest for over two hours to the Socialist party's National Secretary. "Socialism," Burt said, "is an industrial democracy which grants full religious and political liberty."

"We charge," he continued, "that Mayor Hague's anti-semitic mobs are the real defilers of the brotherhood of man. Hague's attempt—with some unfortunate success—to identify his course in Jersey City with the church in that totalitarian municipality will do far more to turn the embittered masses violently against the church than will any atheistic propaganda."

GRAND JURY QUIZZ
The Essex County Grand Jury continued the second week of its investigation and hearings on the June 4th riot. Jury Brennan asked the jury to make "the most searching inquiry" and termed the riot a "disgraceful episode." He said that "the jury must determine who was responsible for it. He pointed out that the free speech and assembly provisions of the New Jersey as well as the United States Constitution, which were violated, and told the jury to determine whether reasonable police measures were adopted in good faith to prevent the disturbance."

Norman Thomas testified before the Grand Jury on what transpired at the meeting which was broken up by criminals and thugs. The Socialist leader reiterated his previous public statements and charges made before the Newark Police. He named Hague as the "man behind the riot" and expressed hope that the "crooks who were involved in this affair get what is coming to them."

POLICE GRILLED
So far over 20 people have been heard by the grand jury. Among those were, Louis Freeman, of the Jewish War Veterans, who was one of the instigators of the protest against Thomas' appearance, Morris Milgram, state secretary of the Workers Defense League of N. J., Clara Handelman, Socialist Party secretary, as well as a number of A. F. of L. trade

union leaders who participated in the meeting held in the office of New Jersey's Democratic assistant Attorney General, which formulated the protest as the forerunner to the riot. Egan already testified before the grand jury, as well as Joseph Basile, leader of the band which marched into the park with the hoodlums.

Police officials who were on duty at the park and permitted the rioting were quizzed by the grand jury. Thomas charged that the police were in "caboots" with the thugs. Many bystanders have since pointed out that the police officials stood idly by and watched the crooks and thugs break up the meeting.

The jury hearings are being held behind closed doors, and no information as to testimony and findings are to be given out before the hearings are completed.

OUT ON BAIL
One of the thugs mentioned in the June 18th CALL was placed under arrest for his part in the riot, and later released on \$100 bail. He is NAT ARNO, who was recognized as the one who furiously waved a bunch of flags. He was held on charges of Clara Handelman, party secretary, who said that he stood nearby the speakers stand and used abusive language. Arraignment of Arno was adjourned by Police Judge Duvencack in First Precinct Court until July 19th, so as to give Deputy Chief Brex, who is investigating the riot, more time to gather additional information. The other thugs involved are also scheduled to appear before the jury.

THE GOVERNOR
Rev. Dr. Charles S. McFarland, general secretary emeritus of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, wrote an open letter to Governor A. Harry Moore, who was characterized by Thomas as "Hague's Charlie McCarthy," asking him how he stood on the "gross and tragic violation of the national and state Constitution." The church leader stated that Hague's lawlessness and suppression of civil rights in Jersey City, was "not only a local matter but one of importance to our state and of such national significance that the President of the United States has felt obligated to take notice of it."

Dr. McFarland continues to say that "So far as I know you have not uttered your voice either on the issue itself or on the principles involved. Surely we have the right to know your attitude to our state constitution, and whether or not the city government is responsible to you."

Governor Moore is himself a resident of Jersey City, and Dr. McFarland said that even though he should feel "conscientiously obliged to approve the political technique of your city, courage-

ous utterance would be more self respecting than silence on a question of such magnitude." But the general public has no doubts about the honorable governor's conscientious obligations, for Mr. Moore maintains complete silence!

ASSAIL SPEECH MUZZLING
The nation's educators this week heard denunciations of the limitations of speech, as practiced by America's greatest Fascist menace. Declarations against the Hague methods and silencing minority opinion were expressed at the convention of the National Education Association held in New York recently.

James Marshall, president of the New York City Board of Education, speaking before the National Council for Social Studies, stated that political slogans, words and symbols can have "concealed meanings, distorted uses, and a moldy smell." He said that to "the little child, red may mean the color of his mother's dress, his father's car, an apple, his sister's lipstick, the blood from a cut on his finger, war paint or Mayor Hague's bogeyman."

HAGUE ON RUN
Jack Palangio, militant organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Socialist Party committee member, and the party's Senatorial candidate who at the Thomas meeting last week characterized Senator Milton, who is likely Hague senatorial candidate for the fall elections, as "Frankie Hague's No. 1 stooge," said in a press statement that this meeting was the first shot in a big campaign to destroy the Hague machine in the state of New Jersey. Palangio stated that "Hague is on the run . . . this meeting will give courage to the people of Jersey City. Similar meetings, held all over the state, in defiance of Hague's men, will weaken Hague in the state and pave the way for his removal in Jersey City and the state."

LONGO TRIAL DENIED
The application of John Longo, 24-year-old anti-Hague Democrat, for a new trial has been denied by Judge Robert Kinkead in Common Pleas Court. Longo, who for two years campaigned against Hague's administration, is serving a nine month sentence in the county penitentiary on charges of alleged violation of the election laws. Norman Thomas in his address here to a cheering crowd of thousands last week, pointed to the Longo case as an example of Fascist tyranny and suppression, and said that "they'd have to build a jail over most of Jersey City if they caught all the election crooks."

ASKS INJUNCTION
Morris Ernst, counsel for the CIO—Civil Liberties Union in their injunction suit against Hague and other Jersey City of-

Chicago National Tea Workers Win Strike After 14 Month Fight

CHICAGO, Ill.—One hundred and forty-nine workers who lost their jobs fourteen months ago because of a strike against the National Tea Co. scored a sweeping victory here June 28 when the Washington office of the National Labor Relations Board upheld its regional office's decision ordering reinstatement of strikers to their jobs.

Besides gaining reinstatement to their former jobs, the victimized employees received compensation for lost pay totaling \$51,000, and on top of that the company was ordered to abolish its company union, the Nateco Employees' Co-operative Association, and to henceforth conduct collective bargaining relations with the CIO United Grocery Workers' Union.

Furthermore, the NLRB officials, in final oral arguments in Federal Judge Clark's Court, stated that Hague's actions constitute a "ring around the rosy with the bill of rights."

"The essential greatness of the bill of rights," he said, "is the protection to points of views that we don't like." He brought to the court's attention to Hague's ignorance of the radical movement, by his lumping together as similar the I. W. W., Communists, Anarchists and Socialists.

Ernst said that no one is more despised by the Communists than the Socialist party's national chairman, Norman Thomas. Ernst charged that Hague was "screwy on law" and said that actions of Hague and his stooges represent the dictatorial and oppressive methods employed by Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini.

The CIO counsel pleaded for a verdict against the Jersey City dictatorship, and said that Hague "must be taught to say to people who want to speak 'come on in I'll protect you.' This is the only way we can get rid of tyrants." It is expected that the case will go to the United States Supreme Court in the Fall.

LAFOLLETTE
Latest reports from Washington indicate that the Senate Civil Liberties Committee is now planning for a Hague inquiry. Senator LaFollette's investigators said that they had a "thick file of requests" for an investigation of New Jersey's little Hitler. The Committee recently received an additional \$80,000 from the Senate, and is now winding up its labor relations inquiry. Among the requests for the inquiry are those of Democrat O'Connell and Bernard, Norman Thomas who was abducted in Jersey City and Gerry Allard, SOCIALIST CALL editor. The labor inquiry is expected to be completed within a month, after which Hague's violations of the rights of free speech and assembly, under the guise of "reds and communism," is to be thoroughly investigated.

dered the company to honor the seniority rights of reinstated workers from the time of their original employment; dismissal of employees, many of them scabs, who took the strikers' jobs, posting of notices in the warehouse announcing the Board's decision for a period of 80 days and gave the company six weeks to comply with the order.

VICTORY COMPLETE
The workers' victory was complete, the company having signed an agreement that it would not appeal the case to higher courts. It was a long, uphill battle, fought by the CIO union and its counsels, Francis Heisler and Stanley F. Evans, who worked diligently to effect the spirit and meaning of the Wagner Labor Dispute Act.

The attorneys were pitted against the National Tea Company's array of legal talent—the Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis law firm, attorneys for the powerful Chicago Tribune, among others.

Heisler will be remembered by CALL readers as an attorney for the Workers' Defense League and an active crusader for workers' rights and civil liberties.

BACKGROUND
The union's case against the National Tea Co. grew out of a struggle of members of the CIO union who had been discharged because of union activities. More union members were later discharged and the union was compelled to wage a strike against the company's abuses and severe exploitation. The strike began in April and ended in August; 149 employees were victimized. Besides the company, a fake union, police interference, etc., the AFL took a hand in the situation by forming a third union.

One significant aspect of the successful struggle was the fact that NLRB ruled that strikers were for all legal purposes employees of the company. The Board made this ruling in line with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the NLRB Mackay Radio Co. case of San Francisco.

Ask F.B.I. Probe

NEWARK, N. J.—The Federal grand jury, after hearing Thomas tell the story of how Mayor Hague's police smashed a Socialist meeting April 30, last week decided to petition Attorney General Cummings and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate Thomas' kidnapping.

Thomas filed a complaint May 8 with U. S. Commissioner John F. Holland charging Police Chief John J. Underwood and Police Inspector Henry Gauthier, both of Jersey City, with violation of the Lindbergh kidnapping law.

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Action For Spain

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article detailing the history of the embargo against Loyalist Spain and the part the Roosevelt administration has played in this shameful attack against a legitimate government. The role of British imperialism in this whole shady business is clear. But what is clearer, and more dastardly, if possible, is the fact that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have coolly and deliberately betrayed Republican Spain while mouthing cheap phrases of "quarantining aggressor nations."

We can only guess what are the larger stakes that brought about this policy. In any event no means should be neglected to arouse American opinion to an understanding of what is happening.

Wide picketing of British consulates in this country would be most effective. In addition it would hearten the anti-embargo forces in England by demonstrating that they have the substantial support of the American people against the policy of the British government.

We had hoped that such actions would be undertaken by the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy which in the past has been so effective in mobilizing support for lifting the embargo. It is the logical organization to arrange such demonstrations since it could involve the broadest support. However, we understand that when the matter was taken up in the executive board of that committee objections were raised on behalf of several organizations which would not agree to moves directed against the British government. This is the line of the Communist Party, whose treachery is unending.

While we will continue to support the Medical Bureau loyally in its efforts to send material aid to Spain, we must record our disappointment at its failure to act favorably on this or vigorously to continue its efforts to lift the embargo.

The Spanish people in America see differently on this issue. The Confederated Spanish Societies have been picketing the British consulate in New York City for weeks. Last month New York Socialists in co-operation with the Spanish Societies picketed the British Empire building. Wherever there is a consulate there ought to be a demonstration. We call upon our locals and state organizations in all such cities to organize such picket lines and to present to the officials resolutions embodying our protests against the continued efforts of the conservative government to throttle the defense of the Spanish people. As many organizations and persons as possible should be approached to assist in this work.

July 19 will mark the second year of the Spanish war. Let that be the day when Great Britain will be placed in its proper role, the silent partner of Mussolini and Hitler and Franco. Let that day, too, be utilized to draw the attention of the American masses to a similar indictment of the Roosevelt government.

A Card
For
F. D. R.



Mr. President:
We are convinced that the collective security you espouse will mean new World War. We protest against it. The next war, as was the last, will be to protect the dollar abroad. The cause of the American dollar is not a just cause. It will not be our war. Mr. President. We cannot fight in it.
Sincerely yours,
Washington Youth Committee
Against War
1707 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Education
Association Convention
Fairgrounds
New York City

This gigantic postcard, three by five feet, was sent to President Roosevelt on the eve of his address last week before the National Education Association, by the Washington Youth Committee Against War. It weighed three pounds. Its stamp is an anti-war poster.

The postcard was sent as a result of a story in the Washington press, affirming that the President was planning to "go far beyond his Chicago speech" and to make easier the winning of Congressional permission for sanctions against Japan. The President didn't make his prowar speech, and now the Washington Youth Committee is wondering just how much credit it can claim for being on the toes.

SQUIBS

BY GENE LOMAN

When I was a lop-eared, one-gallused kid in high school I used to spend about half my time at the athletic field back of the Marion (Ill.) Township High school watching the various village heroes go through their paces. At that time Marion had some crack jumpers, one of them later going to the Olympics.

Though not on the school team at the time, a young man whom we understood to be a Baptist minister from down south of town away, used to come to the field and practice the hop-skip-and-jump. His name was Homer Martin.

From what we hear from the mob, he still has the habit. But the hop-skip-and-jump is a fading pastime, most track meets now omitting it altogether.

And Homer Martin's latest leap is far from a prize-winner. Indeed, it is a regrettable take-off, regrettable in many ways. Maybe it isn't surprising that so much internal strife should wrack the UAWA, considering its mushroom growth and the fact that its leaders were suddenly thrust into positions of national prominence without the settling influence of years of day-to-day wrestling with trade union problems.

C. P. GRIST

The Martin suspensions, however, are regrettable because they play into the hands of the Communists, giving them a chance to yap about "unconstitutional, dictatorial, splitting" and to organize another of their "rank and file rebellions."

From fawning over Martin, the CP eventually got around to deciding they must "get" him because of his stand on war and collective security. Their constant maneuvering bore only Dead Sea fruit in the auto union. Now they have something they can get their teeth into. Their breaking of the unity caucus, their united front with Frankenstein, their actions at the state CIO convention reached the inevitable end—split—and now, instead of demanding peace, the Communist ("Peace in the Labor Movement") Party has started a witch hunt against forces in the auto union they can't control.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

The Daily Worker flooded its pages with "policy" stories about the "rank and file rebellion against Martin."

It would be amusing to contemplate the Worker reaction had Martin acted in the same way against Lovestoneites in the union. We can just picture the Daily's writeup of imaginary expulsions against Lovestoneites and Trotskyites.

DETROIT—In a blistering denunciation of 'Wreckers and splitters', President Homer Martin of the UAWA today suspended five Trotskyite and Lovestoneite members of the auto union and launched a drive to rid his union of these enemies of the working class.

"In a brave and powerful declaration the youthful head of one of America's newest and largest unions backed up the Communist Party's charges against these saboteurs and, in conformity with the Constitution, reorganized the UAWA executive board along the lines of clean, militant unionism. However, Martin failed to mention Norman Thomas, who has at all times given aid and comfort to these hated enemies of the nation's auto workers."

UNITY AND SUCCESS

Unlike the Communists, Socialists have not forgotten the 20-point harmony program approved at the May meeting of the Board in favor of a schlem "of the party, by the party, and for the party." Socialists fight for unity not split, peace not war, organization not disruption. "I'm for the Party 100 per cent," a CP steward at Murray

Michigan Socialist Convention States Union Policy

DETROIT.—The state convention of the Socialist Party of Michigan this weekend voted to run candidates in the November elections in all cases where there are no independent labor candidates, hailed the work of Socialist auto workers in cooperating with those elements who are trying to prevent a split in the United Automobile Workers Union, and adopted organizational plans designed to meet the needs of the growing party in the state.

A desire to cooperate with Labor's Non-Partisan League for the purpose of promoting independent labor political action was expressed by the convention. The State Executive Committee was directed to map out the details for the Socialist campaign for the state and local communities in 1938.

Meeting in the midst of an increasingly bitter internal UAW crisis, resulting from the expulsion of George Ades from the union, the convention adopted the following resolution without a dissenting vote:

FLAY COMMUNISTS

"The state convention of the Socialist Party of Michigan is proud of the work of Socialists in the UAWA in the past year. We feel that under great difficulties this work has been done for the interests of the labor and Socialist movement. The development of reactionary politics, plus Communist opportunism in the UAW, have endangered that union and we are proud of the intelligence and the loyalty of Socialists in their efforts to aid those who are fighting to maintain the auto union as a militant, democratic organization. We especially endorse the splendid work against a split and for unity in which Socialist auto workers have participated.

"In the very difficult and crucial days ahead in the UAW, we hope that the full force of Socialists throughout the nation will be brought to bear to prevent a split and to advance the movement for peace.

"We are confident that Socialist auto workers will continue their determined resistance inside the UAW to bureaucratic and reactionary forces within the union.

PAN SPLITTERS

"We are confident that Socialist auto workers will resist the split moves being promoted both by the reactionaries in the UAW and by the Communist Party and Frankenstein.

"We are sure Socialist will continue to fight against such policies as per capita tax strikes and agitation for a rump convention. We fear that agitation for a special convention will lead to a rump convention, because the present UAW administration is not likely to grant a special convention.

"We hope that leaders of the CIO unions will aid in constructive settlement of the present difficulties.

"We are confident that Socialist auto workers will continue to oppose bureaucratic suspension of the five executive officers and the more recent expulsion of George Ades, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, as moves which are designed for fractional advantage. It is time that the UAW ceased factional fighting and got down to the tasks of unionism.

"Socialists, out of long experience in the labor movement,

No. 2 was tactless enough to remark not long ago.

"I'm for the party 100 per cent," replied his assistant, a rank and filer.

And there, in as neat a nutshell as you could wish, lies the difference between the CP and the SP, although the rank and file speaker was not a Socialist. It is the difference between unity and success and split and failure.

know that an aroused and serious-minded membership is the hope of the UAW."

FISCHER REPORTS

A comprehensive report was presented, at the opening of the convention, by Ben Fischer, state secretary. He described the growth of the party in Michigan in the industrial centers in the last year. The most marked growth has taken place among militant auto workers, especially in Lansing, Flint, Pontiac, Bay City and Detroit. An analysis of the labor and political situation, as well as the organizational problems before the state party formed the basis for the work of the convention committees.

The organization and finance committee presented plans for extensive party work in specific fields and in line with specific projects. The convention strengthened the state machinery by providing for more frequent meetings of the state executive committee and for a state action committee setup to make it possible to more closely supervise the party's activities.

REUTHER PRESIDES

Members elected to the state executive committee were Roy Reuther, Hy Fish and Kermit Johnson of Flint, Leslie Kay of Pontiac, Nahum Burnette of Charlotte, Lawrence Van Camp of Royal Oak and the following from Detroit: Frank Marquart, Tucker P. Smith, Emanuel Seidler, Leonard Woodcock, Meyer Schneider, Jean Seidel and Geo. Edwards. In addition, the state secretary, who is scheduled to be elected at the first meeting of the committee this week, is a member of the committee and the YPSL circles in Michigan will select their representative.

The alternates are William Ray and Bruce Sloan of Flint, and Al King, Robert Kanter, Maurice Goldsmith, Lawrence Piercey and Belle Goodman of Detroit.

The officers of the convention were Roy Reuther, chairman; Francis King, vice-chairman and Harry Fleischman, secretary.

Virtually every delegate was a member of trade unions, and more than half of the delegates were active workers in the auto union.

Former UAWA Secretary Fired

DETROIT — The already chaotic situation in the United Automobile Workers of America was seriously complicated last weekend when the general executive board majority of 13 voted to expel George Ades from the union. This action was taken on the basis of charges presented apart from, and in addition to, the original charges against the five suspended officers.

This latest action was based on Ades' role in organizing a campaign to send per capita tax of the local unions to Ades instead of the international office.

The expulsion of Ades by the board is a serious blow to the efforts that are being made to establish peace in the auto union. The effect of this action, and the prospects for a solution, will be discussed in full in next week's Call.

FOR THE ASKING

Petitions which are also collection sheets for use in the fight against Hague are being distributed by the Workers Defense League and may be secured from it at 112 East 19th St., New York City.

AT THE —
FRONT
with Norman Thomas



The Auto Situation

I have refrained hitherto from comment on the serious situation in the United Automobile Workers, not because I was ignoring it and its significance to the Socialist Party and to every phase of the working class movement, but because I wanted full information and awaited the opinion of the auto league and our labor committee.

As I now see the situation it is something like this:

1. There was a Frankenstein-Communist Party putsch against Martin and the harmony program unanimously adopted only three weeks before new trouble began. Such a putsch is wholly indefensible.

2. Martin proceeded in a high-handed fashion to suspend from office five men against whom, by the end of June, he had not yet filed formal charges.

3. The deepening civil war menaces the union and even the CIO.

4. Socialists, like most UAW members, above all want to save the union.

5. But Socialists object to a putsch and are aware that in some degree the CP alliance with Frankenstein against Martin is prompted not only by the general CP rule-or-ruin line, but in particular, by its opposition to the union's anti-war program, which is ours. A victory for the putsch would be a tragedy for the American workers.

6. The union can be saved on the basis of the harmony program and a fair adjudication of charges before some sort of impartial board properly designated to act if necessary as a trial board. How to work out some such program is the task to which men closer to the situation than

I am giving themselves. I await eagerly any developments within the union and concrete recommendations from both the auto league and our own labor committee.

A Letter to F. D. R.

What President Roosevelt said about civil liberties helped our struggle. It did not prevent New Orleans from going Jersey City one better against the CIO. Hence the importance of the following open letter to the President which I read at the great—and orderly—mass meeting in Washington Park, Newark, N. J., on June 25th:

June 25, 1938

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Like a great many Americans I read with gratification and approval the words in your fireside chat which you spoke in uncompromising defense of freedom of speech and assemblage. I have no doubt that the general opinion is correct which sees in this statement your answer to the fascist theories which Frank Hague has expressed in words and in deeds.

I have also read with interest and approval your declaration of your right as leader of the Democratic Party to support liberals in the Democratic primaries.

Surely it is equally important that you as leader of your party should not countenance a little Hitler as the vice-chairman.

On the basis, therefore, of your own statements I respectfully press the following questions:

1. When will you as President of the United States stop sup-

Sailor



Harry Lundberg of the Sailors Union of the Pacific who is leading a successful fight against the bureaucracy of the Communist Party on the West Coast. The sailors, like workers in many other unions, resent the dictatorial arrogance of the "commissars."

porting Hague by giving him the federal patronage which is so large a part of his strength?

2. When will you as President of the United States instruct your Attorney General to make a real and not a farcial investigation of Hague's rule, especially in Hudson county?

3. When will you as leader of the Democratic Party act to rid the party of its fascist vice-chairman and of his imitators in other cities like Kansas City and New Orleans?

Surely you are aware that no general principles, however cogently stated, will suffice in the struggle against the Hague version of the American fascism. You must be at least as specific as some of the better Roman Catholic papers in dealing with a problem which most certainly is not a "local police matter."

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas.

For Loyalist Spain:—

A Letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Dear Mr. President:

If you were walking down the street and you saw two big fellows jump on a chap half their size, I wonder what you'd do. I'm not thinking that it's your job to take sides whenever there's a brawl, but I'm just wondering about some things. Just suppose the two big fellows were kicking and scratching at the little fellow and you saw a fourth man come along and stop to watch the fight.

"This is a helluva thing," says the fourth man. "Loafers, bums, tramps—that's what they are. Look at those big bullies! I'm certainly not going to get messed up in this business."

And right after saying that, he takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves, walks in behind the little fellow who's putting up one swell scrap, grabs him by the throat and pinions his arms behind him, while the big fellows go right on punching away.

What would you say, Mr. President, about that?

Well, I guess, I know what you'd say—because you, Mr. President, are the fourth man.

When Germany and Italy jumped on little Spain, you said that the American Government ought to stay out of the fight. But right after saying that, you jumped in, grabbed Spain by the throat, locked its arms in your grip—and let Germany and Italy go straight through with their dirty work.

Your embargo on Spain does just that. You won't let Spain get its hands free so that it can defend itself, against the international thugs. And at the same time you go on furnishing those thugs with the brass knuckles, the gats and the blackjacks.

It must be comfortable sleeping in the White House, Mr. President, on your nice big white bed. Police are at the gates to keep intruders away from your home and there is no danger that any of the street noises will drift across the beautiful green lawns to disturb your slumbers. But maybe an idea can slip by the cops on Pennsylvania Avenue—they probably wouldn't recognize an idea if they saw one. This is the idea:

Women and children, as well

policy of action against aggressor nations. The embargo cannot be lifted through legislative action along the lines of the O'Connell Resolution even though the Administration were to make such legislation a keynote of policy; the Nye Resolution has a fair chance of passage even in the face of President opposition because it is based on a realistic appraisal of the position of the American people today.

A REALISTIC PROGRAM

On the embargo issue the Roosevelt Administration will not be moved. It is committed to a policy of cooperation with the Chamberlain Government from which it will not diverge at this late date. The sole hope for effective action lies in recourse to Congressional legislation which must be forced through, as was the Neutrality Act against active Administration opposition.

This is a realistic program. The great mass movement of protest against the embargo in the closing days of the 75th Congress surprised even those familiar with the situation. This protest must be organized and enlarged. It should be directed against key legislative figures. Its only hope of success lies in a clarification of the role of the President on the embargo.

To soft-pedal on the President's responsibility for American foreign policy on Spain is to mark time in the fight to lift

as men, are being killed by the munitions that you permit American business-men to sell to Franco via Hitler and Mussolini. But you won't let those men, women and children—whose homes are disturbed nightly by all the horrors that you are guarded from—purchase the airplanes which could drive away those horrors from their homes. As long as you let the fascists get their planes here, you are a partner in their crimes, particularly if you deny the victims the right to defend their lives.

Mr. President, some of those big bombs that drop on Spanish kids have your initials on them. Perhaps you don't know what those bombs do and I ought to send you some pictures of little children without legs and with big holes in their foreheads. But if I did, send them it is quite likely you'd be so sick that for a month you wouldn't be able to attend to affairs of state and take fishing trips, to make speeches and pose your big grin for the newspaper photographers.

Maybe I haven't talked your language in this letter and you won't understand a word of what I've written. Let me try to say it in your way:

The fate of democracy hangs in the balance. International fascism is on the march and whoever assists that march is an enemy of civilization. To deny the Spanish workers access to the essentials of war and to afford such access to the fascist invaders is to assist the enemies of civilization.

I am saying in your language, Mr. President, that you are assisting the enemies of civilization. Because you want to cooperate with Chamberlain's England—which in turn wants to cooperate with Mussolini's Italy, which wants in turn to cooperate with Hitler's Germany—you are cooperating with the enemies of civilization. That chain of cooperation means cooperation in placing chains on mankind.

Mr. President, you must lift the embargo on Spain. That is the only way you can begin to lift the stigma on America's foreign policy.

—AARON LEVENSTEIN.

How Roosevelt's Administration Helps Strangle Loyalist Spain

(Continued from Page 2)

self mandates a "cash-and-carry" policy on the shipment of war materials to Spain, it is difficult to perceive what risks could result other than those inherent in a divergence from British policy.

HULL

For the first time the Secretary of State admitted that the existence of the "Non-Intervention" pact played a large part in framing the American embargo act. In concluding, the Secretary called for revision of our neutrality legislation "in its larger aspects . . . rather than to rewrite it piecemeal. . ." The committee promptly tabled the resolution in deference to this plea.

There is purpose behind the Spanish policy of the Administration. By nullifying every legislative effort designed to lift the embargo against Spain the President hopes to use the powerful forces lined up against the embargo to force through repeal of the Neutrality Act. Through his spokesmen he has sought to establish the formula that the embargo is an integral part of the Neutrality Act and that any failure of the embargo must be laid to a mistaken neutrality policy.

Observing this maneuver, Senator Nye said in a recent radio broadcast: "It may well be that the repeal of the whole Neutrality law will be the goal of those who refuse now to eliminate the only part of it which has invited criticism." This is an accurate estimate of the Administration's hopes today. Such a dangerous game whose stakes are the fate

of a great people cannot but dismay even last-ditch New Dealers.

SOPHISTRY

The Administration is entirely satisfied with the embargo against Spain; it is intensely dissatisfied with the Neutrality Act. That is the lesson of the Hull letter and of Administration actions. The Congress which convenes in January will have the historic task of deciding whether an Administration which has called for a "quarantine of the aggressors" and which in fact has quarantined the victim of aggression is to be entrusted with the direction of American foreign policy without the doubtful checks of the present Neutrality Act.

Since the repeal of the Neutrality Act will carry the embargo with it into limbo, a Jenouement with Chamberlain dares not face, it is obvious that the President will make no serious move to effect repeal until the Spanish struggle is liquidated. This sacrifice Roosevelt is prepared to make to facilitate Chamberlain's policy of European pacification.

A glance at this record will serve to dispell any lingering hopes that anti-embargo action is to be expected from the Roosevelt Administration. They have out their foot down, and unappily it rests upon the body of the Spanish people. With the best vocal will in the world for Democracy and similar pleasant abstractions, President Roosevelt is doing his utmost to assure another people in the triumphal train of fascism. The Spanish alignment is plain—the

puppet Franco is succored by Hitler and Mussolini while Chamberlain silently partners this trio. The firm having got into serious difficulties, Roosevelt is providing the additional capital necessary to carry through this historic job.

NYE AND BORAH

Paradoxically, the hope for legislative repeal of the embargo rests with the isolationist bloc in Congress. Such influential Senators as Nye and Borah, who succeeded despite Administration opposition in forcing through the Neutrality Act, are today among the leaders in the fight against the embargo. The Nye Resolution is a realistic approach to the problem of finding a legislative formula by which the embargo may be lifted. Through its "cash and carry" clause it provides adequate safeguards for American peace.

It makes no distinction among the contending nations and thus gained the immediate support of that great body of American public opinion which would end the injustice practiced against the Spanish people if the element of risk were eliminated. Viewing the embargo from purely American grounds it appeals to the American masses who traditionally eschew foreign entanglements but are none-the-less desirous of preserving the American tradition of fair play.

The O'Connell Resolution, among others introduced, depends for its passage upon a tremendous and not-to-be-expected shift in public opinion which would bring the American people into line with a po-

the embargo. So long as the President's direction of foreign policy is not challenged, no considerable body of legislators will abandon his leadership in this complex field about which very few of them know anything. Clarification of the President's role in the Spanish debacle will inevitably educate the legislators from whom alone action may be expected.

That the embargo is collective action with the reactionary Chamberlain Government must be stressed ceaselessly. Time and again the American people has vetoed such collective action. Picket lines before British consulates throughout the United States would effectively challenge the right of a Roosevelt-Chamberlain entente with its objective the enslavement of the Spanish people.

"No More War" Off The Air

LONDON (NNS) — Premier Neville Chamberlain frequently explains his friendliness to the Fascist Powers as a desire for peace. At the same time the British Government at times shows a curious hostility to real peace activities. Thus, for example, the two Leslies were forbidden to sing their well-known song, "No More War," over the radio by the official British Broadcasting Company. The reason given by the B.B.C. was that the song was not suitable for broadcasting.

HOLD

**McAllister
Coleman**

THAT

**Lillian
Symes**

LINE!

I was slightly startled to see an announcement in the Call to the effect that I was making my debut as a Socialist writer. As it arrived at this remote island schoolhouse where I am hiding from my creditors for the remainder of the summer, on my fiftieth birthday, I felt sort of Rip Van Winkle-ish. For I first started writing for the Call back in 1917 when I covered special assignments for Charlie Ervin, back in 1917, during the famous Hillquit campaign for the New York Mayoralty, and off and on, I've been writing pieces for Socialist sheets ever since.

Birth and rebirth and, after half a century, the latter has its appeal. I renew my Socialist youth like the skin-sloughing pythom, spit again upon the Model T typewriter and rise to state that we are all going places with such opportunities and responsibilities as the Party has rarely known in the thirty-eight crowded years of its existence.

Jersey City is the most recent evidence of the pressing need for a militant Socialism that will send its men into the heat of any struggle for fundamental human rights. Without the Socialists that whole fantastic business might well have degenerated into the name-calling and personality swapping that characterized the hearings on the injunction against Hague. And by the way, this business of hiring "respectable" lawyers, such as Dean Frazer who conducted part of the Hague examination, who know nothing about the technique of free speech cases, the fundamentals of the labor movement, or the complexities of latter-day radicalism, ought long ago to have been thrown into the sink. We've had our doleful experiences with "respectables" who for reasons best known to themselves break out every now and then with a liberal rash and then go back to the lucrative and eminently respectable business of exclusive divorce cases, the defense of wealthy murderers and the kidnaping of the rich children of clients with domestic difficulties.

The idea, in this instance was "to give Hague his head." The difficulty was that when they gave it to him, he used it. Norman Thomas, Morris Milgrim and the Workers' Defense by sticking to the central issue at stake, the question of the right of the sweated-workers of Jersey City to organize in unions of their own choosing and to listen to the organizers, did all that was humanly possible to keep the eyes of the nation on the ball. Whenever the injunction proceedings, the Socialists have shown the world the sinister economic forces which have behind the posturings of such brokers for a cockroach capitalism as is Hague.

But although because of a peculiar combination of circumstances Jersey City happens just now to be in the lime-light, you boys and girls know well enough that there's nothing unique about that God-forsaken town. The local boss in your own locality will repeat the Hague act at a minute's notice from his bosses and get away with it—unless there is a militant Socialist movement on the job. Hagues are spawning from coast to coast these days. Even on this little island far removed from the storms and stresses of the industrial centers, the class struggle is as plain as the boulders on the high cliffs above the sea. Yachtsmen from Boston and New York come in here to corrupt the natives with

their hate songs against labor and radicalism. We had a strike last summer on the little boats that ply between the island and Cape Cod. It tore the peaceful place to shreds for a few crowded days. But in the end the good sense of the natives, many of whose youngsters were working at cruelly long hours and ridiculously low wages, swung to the side of the crews and the company caved in.

Yet this summer they are at it again, these puffy little Sears, Roebuck "commandores" who peddle their filthy propaganda against unionism and Socialism every time they pay their bills at the neighborhoods store.

This started out to be a cultural piece full of scholarly talk about the good books with which I have presumably been curled. But Jersey City is still too recent to be put aside. I urge you to dig down deep as you can and send along such jack as you can unearth to the Workers' Defense League, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City. The fight against Hague, will be won, not by occasional forays from New York or the arguments of precedent-minded lawyers. It will be won in Jersey City by the building up within Hague's bailiwick of a determined and socially conscious opposition to Hagueism and the rotten system for which it fronts. To this task the Work-

**New Office
Union Signs**

First Contract

SAN FRANCISCO — Marking the first contract negotiated in the name of San Francisco Office Employees' Union No. 21320 (formerly Local No. 34 UOPWA), Business Agent Ernest Norback reported this week the signing of an agreement covering the office workers of the Mutual Drug Co.

The contract provides for union recognition, preferential hiring, seniority rights, time and one-half for overtime, two weeks' vacation with pay, steward system, and substantial salary increases.

International Longshoremen and Warehouse officials, whose attempts to dominate the office workers drove them out of the CIO, had a motion passed at their last meeting whereby they would not respect office workers' picket lines, told employees at Safeway (one of the large organized houses) that they would rather see them in a company union than in the AFL, sent letters to Coffin Redington workers urging them to join the ILWU so as "not to injure the interests of Mr. Coffin," and arranged with Butler Bros. management to try to recruit members on company premises during working hours.

All of these unscrupulous antics have proved unavailing. The overwhelming majority of office workers have already signed up with the new AFL union and more are coming in daily.

The Workers' Defense League is dedicated. Every cent you give to this work fights for you against the very genuine menace to all you hold dear.

—McALLISTER COLEMAN.

**New Orleans Cops
Jail 400 Unionists**

(Continued from Page 1)
Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to probe the police lawlessness now rampant in New Orleans.

BREAK UP MEETING

The taxi drivers were holding a meeting in the National Maritime Union hall to discuss strike strategy when more than three score policemen invaded the hall and arrested 71 men who were present at the meeting. Many escaped in the general rush. These men were booked for "disturbing the peace" and were paroled in the custody of Attorney Braniff.

The following morning all charges were dropped against the men by the Judge. As an aftermath to this illegal raid, Attorney Braniff issued a statement to the press saying that he had told his clients to lock the doors of their meeting halls and if the police tried to raid them illegally, the men should defend their right to peaceable assembly by any means at their command.

THREATS

In reply to this advice on the part of the CIO counsel, Superintendent of Police George Reyer announced that he would personally lead police in raiding the CIO hall if any future meetings are conducted. He said: "I wish to say (and would like to advise anyone who has any idea of attending such a meeting) that when we come for the purpose of making a raid if a single threat is made to harm a police officer at the time of this raid, there is no telling how this thing will turn out."

The following day Reyer raided the NMU hall and arrested 82 men without a warrant. They were charged with "loitering." The CIO Coordinating Committee had issued a leaflet denouncing police terrorism and

calling upon the people of New Orleans to support the CIO in their effort to raise the wage standards to taxi drivers and drayage workers who made from seven to ten dollars per week for working up to eighty-four hours weekly.

They charged that big shot politicians were financially interested in the firms involved in the dispute which accounted for the largescale use of police as strikebreakers. Reyer seized thousands of these leaflets and announced that anyone would be arrested who distributed leaflets not approved by the Mayor.

TERROR RAMPANT

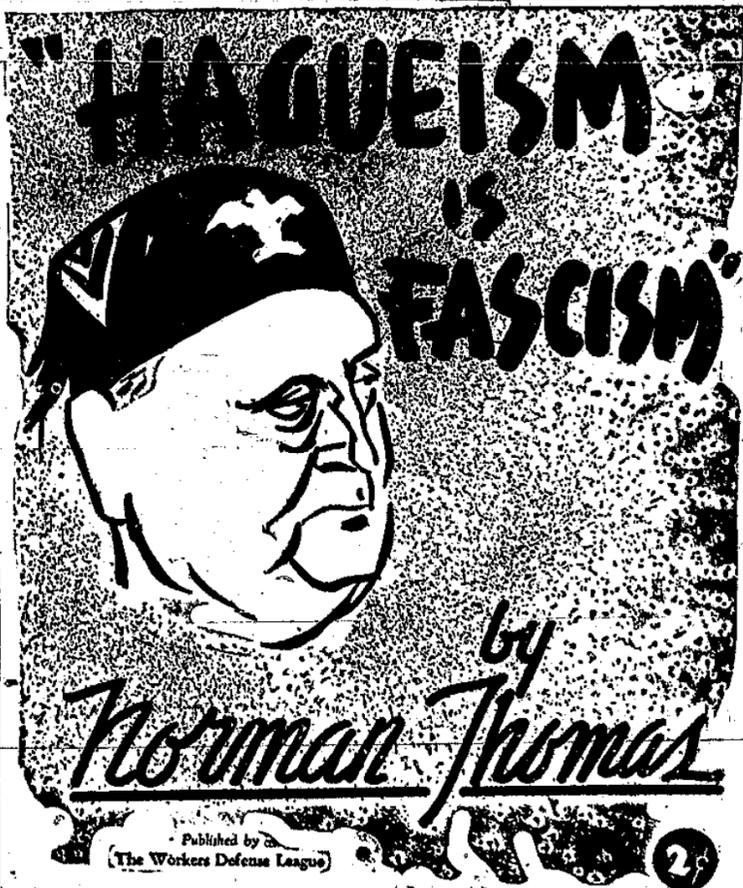
When his attention was called by the Workers' Defense League to the Supreme Court decision declaring ordinances requiring permits for literature distribution unconstitutional, Reyer said that this only applied to religious literature.

The Workers' Defense League immediately prepared to file injunction proceedings in Federal Court restraining officials in New Orleans from interfering with the distribution of literature.

Due to the intimidation of the cops, many CIO leaders have gone into hiding and scores of striking taxi drivers are afraid to appear on the street knowing that if they do so they will be picked up and hustled off to jail. The Workers' Defense League is actively aiding in supplying bond and counsel for the strikers and their sympathizers. In addition, a comprehensive document is being prepared listing the specific violations of the law by the lawless police of New Orleans.

The tension continues to exist and it is freely predicted that unless the police are restored to regular law enforcement activities, considerable blood will flow.

A New Pamphlet



The immediate response to the pamphlet, "Last Night in Jersey City," by Norman Thomas, published a few weeks ago by the Workers Defense League, has prompted that organization to publish in pamphlet form a second speech by Thomas, Brendan Sexton, executive secretary of the League, has announced. The new pamphlet, "Hagueism is Fascism," is printed in the same convenient pocket size as the last and bears on its cover a drawing by Bernie Seaman, staff artist for "Justice," organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. In "Hagueism is Fascism" Thomas points out the similarity between Hitler's methods, and Hague's present course of action.

It also contains a wealth of material valuable as speakers' notes on the Jersey City situation.

The Workers' Defense League, designated by Thomas to represent him in his campaign against Der Fuehrer of New Jersey, has been in the vanguard of the fight against Hague since its beginning last November.

"Hagueism is Fascism" sells at the low price of 2c a copy, while bundle orders can be obtained at the following scale:
 Bundle of 50.....90c
 Bundle of 100.....\$1.60
 Bundle of 500.....\$6.00

All orders should be addressed to the Workers' Defense League, 112 East 19th St., New York City.

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Asks AFL-CIO Aid



President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen urges the two labor organizations to lend their support to the fight the railroad brotherhoods are putting up against a proposed 15% wage cut.

Alert Socialist Alderman Saves City \$750,000

By A Staff Correspondent

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Determined action by Alderman Carl P. Dietz, 10th ward Socialist, saved the city over \$750,000 in the purchase of a 132 acre site from the Illinois Steel Co.

Non-partisan aldermen, who control the common council 22 to 5, went on record at their caucus to approve the purchase of the steel company's lake shore site for \$3,500,000. This price the company called the "irreducible minimum."

Ald. Harry Devine, non-partisan president of the Common Council, had appointed a negotiation committee with no minority (Socialist) representatives. It was generally conceded that any committee recommendation would pass.

When the purchase-price recommendation came before the common council Ald. Dietz backed by Ald. August Strehlow, 20th ward Socialist, argued against confirmation of the price. They presented such effective arguments that they divided non-partisans in the face of a taxpayers revolt.

Finally the common council voted down the \$3,500,000 price and accepted Dietz's suggestion of \$2,700,000 by a vote of 14 to 13. This week final negotiations are being made for the purchase of the land for \$2,744,000 which price has been accepted by Vice Pres. T. W. Robinson for the Illinois Steel Company.

Dietz and Strehlow are the "men of the hour." They have paid—by a single action—their combined salaries for over 185 years.

SELL A SUB TO YOUR SHOPMATE.

Otto Bauer

Otto Bauer is dead.

This was the sad news that came over the wires of the world press from Paris, July 4. The veteran leader of Austrian Socialism and the Socialist International succumbed in exile, a victim of the fascist uprising in Austria in 1934.

Bauer was a leader of the Austrian revolution of 1919. He became foreign minister of the first Socialist cabinet and in this capacity was a member of the Austrian peace conference delegation.

From 1929 to 1934 he was a member of the National Council where he embittered the fascist forces of Dollfuss' government with his facile pen and ready tongue.

Exiled by the fascist government, Bauer took refuge in Bruenn, Switzerland, where he and his comrades continued the fight to establish Socialism in Austria.

Bauer's prolific pen produced a number of books among which "Road to Socialism" and "Bolshevism and Socialism" are the most widely known.

W. D. L. Progress

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Morris Milgram, executive secretary of the Workers Defense League of New Jersey, who brought charges of laxity against the Newark police officials for permitting the disgraceful riot and egging of Thomas several weeks ago, reported on the encouraging progress being made by the Workers Defense League.

The W. D. L. of New Jersey was the first organization to launch a vigorous campaign against the brutalities of Hagueism, and is now working in close cooperation with the Socialist Party of New Jersey in this fight.

Milgram reported that he found sentiment very strong against Hague all over South Jersey where he is now on tour.

Union Journal Applauds Anti War Movement

Realizing that war is already a reality today, the "Lithographers' Journal," organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, in its June issue devoted much space to the report of its delegates on the Keep America Out of War Committee.

Analyzing the Memorial Day Congress, the delegates pointed out that "this is the first time in the history of the peace movement of this country that organized labor is represented in the anti-war movement." The youth groups, pacifist elements consisted of people "who knew what they were about" and who were determined to do all in their power to keep America at "peace."

As part of its anti-war education the "Lithographers' Journal" reprinted an article written by Lewis Corey, entitled "Homes Not Armament" which first appeared in that splendid antiwar periodical "War—What For." In its next issue the "Journal" plans to print the stirring militant antiwar speech made by Homer Martin at the congress which pledges the auto workers to "sit down" in the face of imperialist war.

Editorially the "Journal" points out that "saving democracy" abroad is the business of financiers, munitions makers and militarists. Making it work at home is the duty of wage earners and folks generally.

"Whether they know it or not—whether they like it or not—the American people are to be war-conditioned—a war conditioning which will fit admirably into the pattern of the armament builders and war strategists. Unless there are enough people who will be stirred to action," the "Journal" said.

7 OAKS Eatontown, N. J. (Red Bank Sta.) Swimming Pool—Tennis Court Capacity 25 Weekly—\$16.00—Daily \$2.75 Telephone: Bryant 9-7620 Eatontown 515

Flayed Legion



Prof. William Gallerman of Northwestern University who prepared a 280-page survey, published by Columbia University, which classed the American Legion as a reactionary group used as a tool to support privileged classes. He branded the Legion as a fascist organization.

An unexpected rebuke came from Earl Browder, Stalin-like leader of the American Communist Party, who flayed Gallerman's thesis before the McNaboe legislative investigating committee in New York. "The Legion has been consistently liberal and democratic," Browder crooned.

PUT THE DRIVE FOR 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS OVER THE TOP.

SELL SUBS TO THE CALL

RUSSIAN RESTAURANT 'Kavkaz' OPEN-AIR GARDEN MOST EXCELLENT SHASHLIKS MODERATE PRICES 332 East 14th St. NEW YORK, N. Y.

CALL DRIVE FOR 10,000 NEW READERS GAINS MOMENTUM; CIRCULATION UP 1,092

Call Building

By HAROLD MAGIN Business Manager, Socialist Call

Build the CALL! SUBSCRIPTION BOX SCORE

Table with 3 columns: Subscription Type, Received during 4th Week of Drive, Total Received Thus Far. Rows include Recovery Subs, Recession Subs, Depression Subs, New Bundle Orders, and a Total row.

During the past week we have been sending urgent appeals to our subscribers for donations.

We are "passing the hat", as it were, through the medium of a coin-card which is enclosed with a letter and poster outlining the financial crisis we are facing and our need for immediate funds if the CALL is to survive.

We were unable to go to press last week due to lack of money to pay the printer. We managed to go to press this week only through the receipts we anticipate on our coin-card appeal.

Do not fail us at a time when the future of the CALL is at stake! Fill, or as nearly fill as possible to coin-card you receive

—if you have a dollar bill or personal check to include with the card, all better!

But regardless of how much you donate, act now—your generous response is what we are relying on. The CALL needs and must have your support if it is to continue publication.

This is a very serious emergency and we are depending on you to help us weather the storm—please do not fail us! The BUILD THE CALL DRIVE is picking up momentum and has every indication of being a huge success.

During the past 2 weeks 583 subscriptions were received, of this total 3 were "Recovery" subs, 139 "Recession" subs, and

441 "Depression".

New Bundle Order circulation increased 235.

The New York State conference of the Socialist Party secured the largest number of group subs when they procured 22 books of "Depression" subscriptions, or a total of 264 individual subs, and 34 prepaid "Recession" sub cards.

We are indeed grateful to the New York comrades for their co-operation in helping us attain our goal of 10,000 new CALL readers.

Due to lack of space I am unable to numerate the subscriptions we have received during the past two weeks, however special congratulations are extended to Ed Wolf of Franklin, Ky., Harry Driscoll, Kenosha, Wis., F. F. Fichandler, New York City, Jerome Tucker, Baltimore, Md., Ben Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., Anton Garden, Chicago, Ill., F. M. Wilson, Columbus, Ohio, C. H. Owen, Crown Point, Ind., and Harold Davis of Chicago, Ill. for the fine work they are carrying on in behalf of the CALL!

If you have not already done so, send for your "Depression" sub books and "Recession" sub blanks at once.

Begin contacting your friends and fellow workers for subs to the CALL without further delay.

Again, may I suggest that you adopt the following 5-point program in BUILDING THE CALL:

1. By each party members being a subscriber to The CALL (an action taken at the recent National Convention, it was de-

creed mandatory for every employed party member to be a subscriber to the CALL.)

2. By each party member securing at least one non-party subscription during the BUILD THE CALL DRIVE.

3. By an enthusiastic drive of all Call Directors, Call Boosters and party sympathizers, workers, farmers, union officers and shop stewards in an effort to secure from them subscriptions to The CALL.

4. By increasing bundle order copies by having The CALL widely distributed to news stands, at party meetings and functions, labor and union gatherings, mass meetings, public picnics, etc.

5. By adopting the slogan "BUILD THE CALL!"

It is imperative that you join with us in attaining 10,000 new CALL readers!

Please do not fail us—we are depending, need and must have your united support in helping us BUILD THE CALL.

Many Thanks!

Special thanks are extended to the following who donated \$25 to The CALL:

- List of names and donation amounts: M. Fleischman \$5.00, N. Miller 3.00, F. Schnied 3.00, F. L. Kaplan 3.00, A. Friend 3.00, Martin Coats 1.00, Alex Schwartz 2.00, Seymour Rabinowitz 2.00, G. Giff 1.00, Graubar 4.00, I. Goby 1.00.

This generous donation, which went far in making this week's issue of the CALL possible, was raised by comrades Fannie Schnied and Nathan Miller at the Workmen's Circle Camp at South Haven, Mich.

Depression

THE SOCIALIST CALL 549 RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

Kindly send me....."Depression" subscription books.

The subscription rate is 10 weeks at 25c, and each book contains 12 subscriptions.

I will return \$3.00 for each book WHEN SOLD.

Name

Address

WORLD NOTES

More on the French Split—Extracts of Speeches by Blum, Herard, Zyromski and Pivert—New Revolutionary Party Formed

By JOHN MILL

The convention of the French Socialists approved the political orientation of the party, its general policy—the internal as well as the foreign—by a majority that exceeded all expectations. The People's Front, the nonintervention in Spain, the support of the Daladier government, the financial measures which hit the laboring masses so hard, the collective security as "an instrument of peace"—everything was O. K. notwithstanding a great deal of sharp criticism. More than that: the convention made a new step to the right by giving the party a "carte blanche" for the policy of "national unity" whenever the political situation would warrant its necessity.

HERARD

The spokesman for the "Revolutionary Left" was Lucien Herard. For Socialists, he said, there does not exist an obligation to defend a capitalist state, even if it is a democratic one. Such a duty is imperative only in the case when the defense of the country coincides with a revolutionary defense; that is, when the proletariat is the master of the political and economic destinies of the nation. Whenever there is a danger of foreign aggression and invasion, the working class must conquer political power and emancipate itself economically. This is one of the means of struggle against fascism. Any form of "sacred unity" must be repudiated. A general strike in time of war is "revolutionary infantism." The proletariat will take over the power not by parliamentary means but by conquest—even a violent one if necessary.

ZYROMSKI

For Zyromski the external policy is predominant. The main problem is how to fight and stop fascism. The government of Peoples Front has not accomplished very much in this respect. Everywhere fascism is advancing and occupies very important strategic positions. Europe is not entirely fascist but it will be soon if the Socialist don't change their attitude. Fascism is a shield that assures the protection of the capitalist regime. It is necessary to organize direct action of the working class. In face of the block of fascist states a stronger force must be established to fight them.

On our own ground, Zyromski said, we can fight fascism by fighting economically and socially, but we cannot subdue tanks, cannons, machine guns of international fascism by proclaiming a general strike in our own country. No "revolutionary infantism," no "pacifist illusionism." Class struggle within the country? Sure! But this is not enough on the international field. One should not overlook the reality and not forget that in different parts of the world bloody conflicts already have broken out. The war is a reality! It is a fact that war rages in many corners of the world. The armaments create the psychology of war, unfortunately. But because totalitarian states serve fascism, the Socialists have "no right to disarm the democratic states."

Republican France must crystallize the democratic forces of the world and must take the leadership in this move. It is imperative to strengthen the Soviet—French pact, which is an essential condition of consolidating the forces of democratic states. It is peremptory—let it cost what it may—to save the strategic bases of Spain and Czechoslovakia . . . If you don't do it, Europe will be fascist tomorrow. As to Spain our help must be effective, not only in manufactured goods and food but above all in ammunition. You wish them victory, give them means

for victory. We are internationalists and we shall not let any nation die. This lies in the interest of the working class. It is necessary to bring confidence to the states of the "Small Entente."

The Scandinavian countries must be imbued with the idea of collective security. Roosevelt's suggestion of "quarantining" the fascist states must be met with more support and sympathy. Our peace is an international peace. Peace in slavery is unthinkable.

LEON BLUM

Blum's speech was a defense of the past, an analysis of the present, a plan for the future. He tried to justify the People's front policy and claimed it was highly beneficial to the interests of the working class. In a short period of time the workers gained advantages of social, political and economic nature not known before.

The nonintervention policy in Spain was also a correct policy. A military intervention was unthinkable and a majority in the parliament would never be found for it. The aim was to avoid war, a world conflagration. The task was—not to allow others to intervene. This policy is right even now, but the democracies must not be duped by the fascist countries which continue to break their pledges. There are people who say that the mistakes of policy have caused great dissatisfaction among the masses. But, if this is the case, why do enormous numbers flock into the party, why does the growth of the party make such astonishing progress?

Also correct is the decision to support the government of Daladier. It is not in the interests of the working class now to cause a ministerial crisis. It is easy to cause the fall of Daladier's government, but what then? It would mean to push Daladier to sever his orientation towards the left and seek a rapprochement with the reactionary anti-labor and anti-Socialist right. National unity? According to Blum the national concentration planned by the Second People's Front government under his direction had nothing in common with "Union Sacre" in time of the world war. What he proposed was not a national unity because the war exists but to hinder the war to come.

In the spirit of these discourses three resolutions were introduced which received the following number of votes (mandates):
Blum—4,872 . . . Zyromski—1,795 . . . Herard (revolutionary left), 1,430 . . . Abstained—259 . . . Absent—11.

As the report of the executive was previously adopted by 6,168 votes to 1,820 plus 308 abstained and 11 absent, the victory of the right wing of the party seems to be complete.

MARCEAU PIVERT

Two whole sessions of the convention were devoted to the affair "Pivert." Extreme sharpness marked the debates. Not only delegates of the "Revolutionary Left" but many of their adversaries criticized the Party Executive and the "conflict committee" for the expulsion of Pivert and of his friends and for the reorganization of the Seine Federation.

They pleaded in the sense that the convention grant "amnesty" to the disciplined offenders and reinstate them in the party, provided the offenders declare loyalty to the party and obedience to its decisions. But the followers of Pivert insisted on unconditional readmittance and in addition to that put up an ultimatum of political nature dealing with the question of "national unity." Just because of this ulti-

Scene of Mine Disaster Where Five Died



A general view showing ambulances and crowds was trapped 3,000 feet underground. The five at the Praco coal mine, 20 miles northwest of Birmingham, where rescue workers labored all night in an effort to reach one of the victims who were caught in the fall of a 350-foot wall of rock. Three were rescued.

mum it was easy for Blum and others to sway the major part of the delegates against Pivert. He always has been on friendly terms with Pivert, Blum said. But he cannot sacrifice party discipline to friendship. Without discipline there is no unity. Often he himself was in the minority, nevertheless he remained in the party. He is there now and always will be in it. We are ready to show, he said, that freedom of opinion is guaranteed in the party, and with the moment discipline will be reestablished, any comrade, no matter who he is, can join it.

By 4,824 votes against 3,002 and 353 abstaining the decisions of the National Executive and of the "conflict committee" were upheld. If the expelled declare their loyalty to the party before July 1st, their rights as party members will be restored.

SPLIT IS DEFINITE

However, there is very little hope that such a step will be made by them. In fact, soon after the results of the voting were announced, the delegates of the revolutionary left issued a long manifesto proclaiming the creation of a "Socialist Farmer and Labor Party," which will have its first convention July 16-17 in Paris. Thus the split in the French Socialist movement is an accomplished fact.

Unfortunately, the secession of Pivert's revolutionary left makes the French Socialist Party almost monolithically "right."

The Socialist and labor organizations of all European countries took an active interest in this important convention. The debates were watched with utmost attention and the decisions were received with great apprehension by some and lively approval by others. Besides the Executive of the Socialist and Labor International, the Socialist parties of almost every country of Europe were represented by fraternal delegates.

Farmers' Autos

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although 60 per cent of the farmers have automobiles most of the autos are of ancient vintage. A recent survey by the Census Bureau shows that one out of every six farm cars was made in 1928 or before, while over five out of every ten farmer-owned autos was a 1933 model or earlier.

Crumbled Ivory Tower

That they may know with lighter hearts
The scents and sounds that make life sweet,
I'll raise myself above the arts
I love, and join the crowded street . . .
Where odors tell a sweated story,
Humans—minus power and glory,
Toil today, for what tomorrow?
Victims of an age-old sorrow.

When the call is heard afar,
And each heart must beat in tune,
Let none gaze on shining stars,
Or dream beneath the moon . . .

—JEANETTE REISEN.

The Issue In Wisconsin . . .

Workers-Farmers Party vs. A One Man Party

By EUGENE G. JOHNSON

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Gov. Phillip LaFollette, who has steadily lost ground since the formation of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, faces a primary fight if he seeks a fourth term.

Phil has not taken his father's place as the state's favorite son. In 1924, when Davis and Coolidge, both ultra-conservatives, were presidential nominees of the old parties, Wisconsin shattered two-party precedents by giving 13 electoral votes to the late Robert M. LaFollette. Phil could not duplicate this feat now or in 1940.

Today, many Progressive leaders, active in the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, are angry with Phil because he wants to be a "lone wolf" leading the pack. Many of his former followers now openly support a fundamental Socialist principle—a political organization controlled by a rank and file of farmers and workers.

CRITICISMS

Sam Sigman, former district attorney of Outagamie county, was one of 70 Progressive leaders called into conference on June 23rd in the governor's office. Sigman, a member of the FLPF state committee, started a discussion of the National Progressives of America by criticizing the manner in which the NPA was launched. Sigman called the new party a "one man" party.

However, most of the other FLPF Progressives present did not have Sigman's courage before the state's chief executive.

The conference was called by Gov. LaFollette—in part at least—because he is worried over the situation in the state. He has reason to be.

Phil does not face an immediate upset as the state's leading political figure but there is a growing sentiment among farmers and workers to desert those who believe they "were born to lead."

Two years ago Phil had no FLPF opposition. This year he has opposition. At a recent

state convention, the FLP Federation amended its constitution to make it mandatory for the state committee to fill any vacancies that might arise on the state ticket. Theodore Dammann, present secretary of state and FLPF gubernatorial nominee, has openly stated that he will not oppose LaFollette if the governor runs for reelection. Phil will announce his plans July 9th at a meeting of the legal state committee of the Progressive party.

SOCIALIST POLICY

To make certain that Phil has opposition, the state convention of the Socialist Party instructed its state committee to run Socialist candidates for any vacancies not filled by the FLPF committee. This is the answer to Phil for several times rebuking the FLP Federation and its program.

The FLPF nominee will probably be soundly defeated in the primary—but the organization itself will gain much from a primary campaign. In trying times such as these, the people demand a courageous organization. This is an ideal time for the FLP Federation to prove that it is such an organization.

Actually however at the present time no one knows who is running where, how or why. Phil will announce himself on the 9th of July, Dammann will speak immediately thereafter. If Phil runs—Dammann won't. Then meeting on the 10th, the state FLPF committee will have to decide who to run against whom.

Congressional nominees announced so far are Thomas R. Amlie, incumbent, 1st district; Al Benson, former Socialist sheriff, 4th district; and Paul Gauer, former Socialist alderman, fifth district.

SOCIALIST ORGANIZER BEATEN

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO. — George Duemler, St. Louis attorney and a representative of the United Shoe Workers Union, was severely beaten here last week by three unknown assailants.

Duemler suffered a severe laceration about the scalp and bruises after the three thugs had pummeled and beat him over the head with a club. The attorney had stepped out of an hotel when he was attacked.

The well known Socialist attorney was assigned to this city by the shoe workers union in connection with a fight which the union is making for a wage increase at the Selby Shoe Co. plant. More than 2,000 workers are involved.