

NOV 12 '36 M

Socialists Win 11 Assembly Seats In Wisconsin

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Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES
Post-Election Notes

ON PAGE 12

Socialist Call

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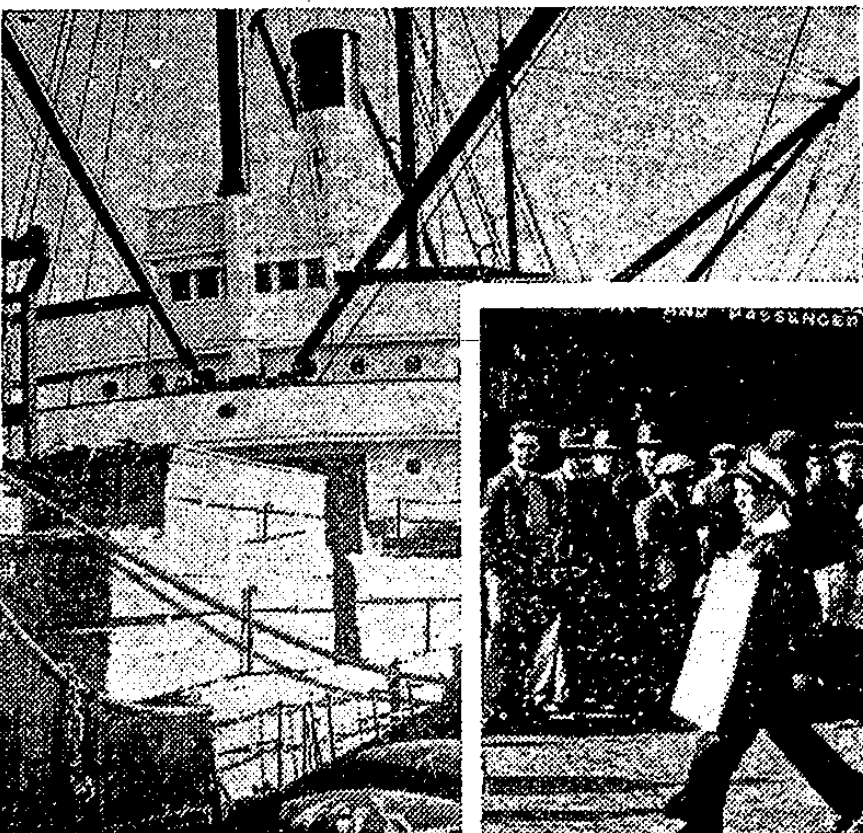
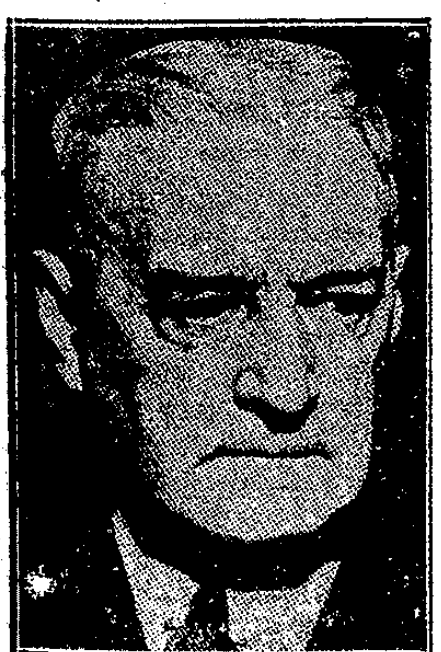
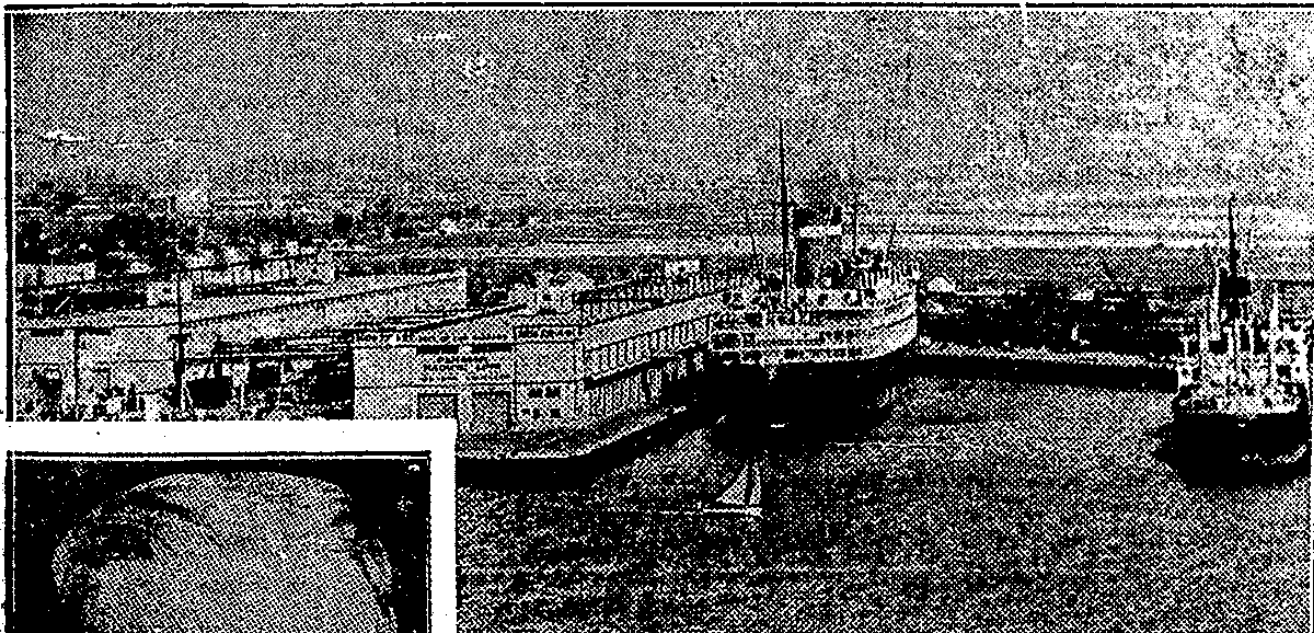
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NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1936

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MARITIME STRIKE SPREADS DESPITE U.S. SCAB-HERDING

STORY ON PAGE 2



From The Pacific To The Atlantic . . .

Above are scenes of the great maritime strike as it swept all ports, uniting the nation's seamen in a gigantic struggle for their just demands. Despite attempts by Admiral Harry G. Hamlet (left, insert), Roosevelt-appointed head of the Maritime Commission, to break the strike by turning his fact-finding body into a court of "arbitration," the maritime workers stayed solid and added to their strike ranks when Eastern seamen, under the leadership of Joseph Curran (right, insert), and the rank-and-file Strike Strategy Committee, turned their sympathy "sit-down" into a regular strike.

Upper left are shown some of the ships tied up in the Los Angeles harbor, unable to leave port. Not only couldn't the ships sail but, like the Lumbertown (lower left) with more than 2,500,000 feet of lumber aboard, they were left stranded when longshoremen refused to unload the cargoes. As soon as the ships reached port, the seamen walked off, like those in Philadelphia (upper right), soon to form picket lines before steamship companies (lower right). The seamen carry on in the nation-wide strike for better living and working conditions.

Federal Finks Fail To Break Sea Strike

The United States government went into the business of strike-breaking this week when it provided crews for ships belonging to the Roosevelt, the American-France and the American-Republic lines. Striking seamen are picketing the offices of the Maritime Commission, at 45 Broadway, in New York City, from which address the scab-herding is being effected.

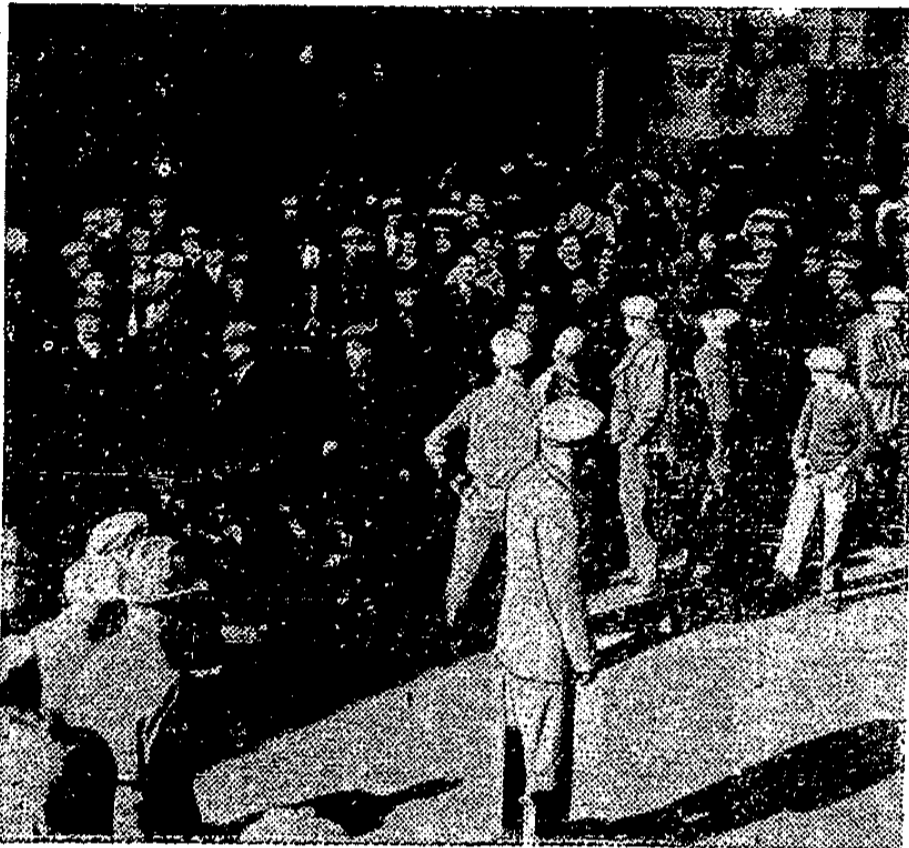
The lines which are receiving the favors of the government in the attempt to crush the strike that has spread from coast to coast are all leased from the United States Maritime Commission. The strike, on the east coast, in spite of the federal strike-breaking, is winning greater support daily as more ships are being tied up in New York harbor.

Local authorities are joining with federal officials in attacks on the striking seamen and their sympathizers. This week, David Clendenin, prominent Socialist and treasurer of the Workers Defense League, was arrested by the New York police a short time after driving several pickets to their posts and charged with violation of the Sullivan law. A club had been planted in his car while he was absent. He is being defended against the frame-up by Joseph G. Glass, attorney for the Workers Defense League.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED

The strike on the east coast had started as a move to aid the west coast seamen who were compelled to walk out on the expiration of their contract with the shipowners. At the present time, however, the strikers on the Atlantic Coast are fighting not only in solidarity with their fellow workers across the continent but are setting forth demands of their own. They insist that the contract under which they are supposed to be working

HUNDRED PER CENT



When New York seamen walked out on strike asking for decent working conditions and a legal wage contract, their fellow maritime-workers struck in sympathy and refused to load strike-bound ships. Above is a scene in New York as striking longshoremen refused to load the Virginia of the Panama-Pacific line.

was never approved by the membership and are fighting for a legal agreement.

Meanwhile on the west coast, efforts were being made to open negotiations as more than 150 vessels were tied up in port, with 37,000 maritime workers on strike. In addition to summoning the

federal administration to their aid, the shipowners are invoking the federal courts to block strike action by injunction. In Baltimore, an injunction has already been signed restraining the strikers from attempting to induce others to join the strike. In Los Angeles and Philadelphia, similar legal steps are being taken.

Despite such measures, the strikers are holding firm and their ranks are being swelled as more ships come into port.

DIES



Ignace Daszynski, world-noted Socialist and premier of the first Polish government after the war, died on Oct. 30 in Bystre, Poland. He was seventy.

Labor Rejects Steel 'Bribe'

PITTSBURGH — Alarmed by the tremendous progress made by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the steel barons attempted this week to turn back the tide by announcing a wage increase. The workers, however, refused to be duped, aware that only their own organized strength will assure wage gains.

During the four months in which the steel organization drive has been under way, 82,315 steel workers have joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliated with the CIO. At the same time, pressure from within the company unions, inspired by the sight of genuine unionism in the field has been a source of anxiety to the mill owners, who are desperately trying to avoid a mass movement of the company unions into the Amalgamated.

Company unions, long discontented with their impotence, are balking at some of the provisions of the "pay increase" plan. Four of these company unions, which include in their ranks more than 25,000 workers of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, have declared that, while willing to take any raises they can get, they are suspicious of a plan which bases wage increases on the cost of living.

Leaders of the CIO pointed out that the wage increase was an admission by the companies that the steel campaign conducted by the unions had brought about material results. They charged, too, that the increase was intended to freeze the level of wages to cost-of-living figures and to bind the workers "to a continuation of their existence at the same economic level."

The refusal of the steel owners to yield to the drive of the SWOC. Meeting here this week in a 2-day conference before the sessions of the Committee for Industrial Organization, further plans were considered for intensifying the campaign, in which more than 150 organizers have been put into the field.

Take Jail Verdict To Higher Courts

NEW YORK—Final steps have been taken by the Workers Defense League to appeal the case of three members of the Workers Alliance of America sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment as a result of a demonstration at a Home Relief Bureau office.

In voting to grant a certificate of reasonable doubt, Special Sessions Judge Brady declared that Magistrate Michael Ford, who convicted the defendants, had shown prejudice. He referred to a colloquy between the magistrate and Abraham Abramowitz, Workers Defense League attorney, and quoted the record as follows:

"The Court: I said I was prejudiced against reds. Are you a red?"

"Mr. Abramowitz: Yes, I am. And at this time I move for a mistrial on the ground of prejudice."

The magistrate, according to the record, had asked the defendants: "Do you believe in the overthrow of this form of government in the United States by violence or by the ballot box?"

RELIEF WORKERS

NEW YORK—Employees of the Emergency Relief Bureau, numbering 11,000, who are demanding civil service status, are voting on a strike call to win the demand.

Parley Try Fails To Heal AFL Split

PITTSBURGH—With the Tampa convention only a week off, the division in the American Federation of Labor is as sharp as ever. Though offers to negotiate have come from both sides, William Green, AFL president, this week denied that he had any power to act in peace negotiations "to change the policy outlined by the executive council." On that basis, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, refused to meet with the leader of the craftists.

How keen the rift has become on the eve of the convention from which ten of the most powerful unions are barred by their suspension was evidenced this week by the formal announcement of the admission of the United Electrical and Radio Workers and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers into the CIO. Neither organization is affiliated with the AFL. Until now, only AFL unions have been permitted to affiliate with the CIO.

John L. Lewis' reply to the action of the AFL executive council's appointment of a committee of three to negotiate with the CIO or its affiliates was approved by the session of CIO unions here, with President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union answering "present" on the vote.

PARLEY 'FUTILE' SAYS LEWIS

Declaring a conference with Green futile since the AFL chieftain had asserted his inability to act, Lewis wired: "We hold that the suspension

of the ten national and international unions by the executive council under your leadership was an intemperate and violent assault upon every principle of fair relationship and in precise violation of the laws of our federation. We hold that our program of organizing the workers of the mass production industries into the industrial type of organization for which they clamor cannot be compromised.

"When the American Federation of Labor decides to reverse and rectify its outrageous act of suspension and is ready to concede the right of complete industrial organizations to live and grow in the unorganized industries it will be time to discuss and arrange the details of a re-established relationship."

ILG, AMALGAMATED PLAN TAMPA ACTION

Meanwhile, in anticipation of problems arising from the suspension, the general executive boards of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union are discussing the advisability of sending delegates to Tampa. Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, will attend the convention since his organization, because not formally admitted to the CIO, was not suspended by the AFL last September.

America's Intellectual and Labor Leaders Honor Norman Thomas on 52nd Birthday

On November 20th, Norman Thomas will be 52 years old. For that occasion 350 prominent and representative Americans from all over the country have banded together in sponsoring a testimonial dinner to him to be given at the Hotel Edison in New York City.

"We feel that this is the time to break through the modesty which has characterized the public service Norman Thomas has rendered for so many years. On that day we wish to bring together all of those who want to show their personal regard for him and their appreciation of the unstinted contribution he has been making for 20 years to the cause of social justice," stated members of the Provisional Committee for the Testimonial Dinner.

"This gathering will transcend partisan considerations. We hope the occasion will bring to Norman Thomas the knowledge of the great value we place upon his service and upon the continuance of his honest and fearless leadership in the future."

The Provisional Committee is composed of Devere Allen, editor of the "No-Frontier News Service," Harriet Stanton Blatch, noted woman suffrage leader, Ethel Clyde, member of the Board of Directors of the League for Industrial Democracy, Morris Raphael Cohen, professor of philosophy

The price of the dinner is \$1.75 and reservations may be made now with Marjorie Kipp, secretary of the Norman Thomas Testimonial Dinner Committee, Room 1212, 270 Broadway, New York City.

at the College of the City of New York, Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, John Lovejoy Elliott, director of the Ethical Culture Society, Freda Kirchwey, editor of the "Nation," Isadore Laderman of the Pocketbook Makers Union, Robert Morss Lovett, professor of English at the University of Chicago, and of the League for Industrial Democracy, James Myers, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, Reinhold Niebuhr, professor at Union Theological Seminary, Bishop Robert L. Paddock, Kirby Page, author, and Oswald Garrison Villard, contributing editor to the "Nation."

Realizing that this is the most practical way of showing an appreciation of the work which Norman Thomas has done, several friends have already written the committee with the suggestion that a Norman Thomas Testimonial Educational Fund be built to be presented to him at the dinner. Plans are now under way. Reinhold Niebuhr has been

made treasurer of this fund and all contributions should be sent to him, Room 1212, 270 Broadway, New York City, the headquarters of the Testimonial Dinner.

The fund is to be made permanent as the Norman Thomas Educational Fund to be used by him in the struggle of mankind for security, happiness and peace.

Greetings for this occasion should be sent to the committee to be read at the dinner.

Socialists all over the middle Atlantic seaboard will journey to New York for the occasion. State and local organizations in that region are making up tables at the dinner.

Socialists and sympathizers who cannot get to the dinner are urged to send greetings and contributions.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

on your copy of the Socialist Call. If the number on the lower left of this notice, or any number less than this number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

VOTE TOPS PREDICTIONS

Labor in Action

WASHINGTON—A drive for the passage of a constitutional amendment giving congress power to legislate for the social welfare of labor was decided upon by the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in session here.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The United Electrical and Radio Workers was certified as the collective bargaining agency at the local plant of RCA-Victor Corporation in a decision reached by the National Labor Board. The union won a NLRB election hands-down, but employers protested the action claiming those voting did not represent a majority of workers in the plant.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—More than 7,000 plate glass workers are still out in Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants near here, completely tying up production of automobile glass for Ford, Chrysler, Nash and Studebaker. The men are demanding a closed shop and decent wages.

NEW YORK — Local 306 of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, the offices of which were raided by police last week and its records illegally seized, won a court order for the return of its records. With the return of its records, the union dropped a proposed damage suit against the police for \$500,000.

MINNEAPOLIS — When the Pillsbury Milling Company here increased the work day from six to eight hours, thus causing the lay off of 125 workers, more than 400 union workers protested the action by refusing to enter the plant.

SALT LAKE CITY—Three thousand members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers entered their second month of the strike against metal mine operators with prospects of victory bright. The union demands ask for a 50c daily wage raise and enforcement of an 8-hour work day.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Prominent union leaders in Alabama, including officials of the State Federation of Labor and of the Birmingham and Bessemer trades councils, have united in a committee for protection of constitutional rights. They have protested the recent attack on rubber union organizers at Gadsden.

WASHINGTON — Prominent newspapermen testified here in hearings before the National Labor Relations Board on Hearst's anti-labor policy toward the American Newspaper Guild. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, publication of which was suspended when the Guild declared a strike, is still closed tight.

READING, Pa.—Five thousand hosiery workers on strike at the Berkshire Knitting Mills here entered the sixth week heartened by the news that despite the presence of scabs, the mills could only equal 10 per cent of normal production. The strike was called against sub-standard wages and long hours.

Bigger Army Demanded By FDR Jingo

WASHINGTON—The Roosevelt war-machine is moving again.

Within a week after the Democratic landslide, Harry A. Woodring, notorious Roosevelt appointee to the Secretaryship of War, made public a report by General Malin Craig, chief of staff, calling for the militarization of 150,000 more young men.

General Craig's report recommends that an enlisted reserve army be organized, young people being recruited for five-year terms, two or three years of which are to be spent in the regular army and the remainder in the reserve. The reserve army is to be kept in readiness for instant use to reinforce the regulars.

The new move is in line with the Roosevelt policy of increasing military appropriations. During his first administration, the president raised such appropriations to the point where the annual military budget of the United States topped all other peace-time figures.

Secretary Woodring has been a staunch advocate of militarization of unemployed youth through the CCC camps. Roosevelt appointed him to fill the vacancy created by the death of Secretary Dern after Woodring had gone on record publicly as favoring the army and the CCC as "economic storm troops" in order "to cope with social and economic problems in an emergency." He described the military as "our secret insurance against chaos."

Woodring has been in office as secretary of war for little more than a month, but he and his subordinates are already planning an increase in the tempo with which America marches to war. The plan, besides providing for 150,000 reserve soldiers, would produce 120,000 officers.

WINNER



Andrew J. Biemiller, educational director of the Socialist Party of Milwaukee, who was elected to the Wisconsin assembly last week on the Progressive-Farmer-Labor-Federation ticket.

Pointless Pencils Trick Louisiana Write-In Voters

NEW ORLEANS—In this empire of the late Huey Long and Democratic machine stronghold, the ordinary principles of democratic government are conspicuous by their absence. Not only are minority labor parties not allowed to receive a place on the ballot, because of restrictive election laws, but—in many polling booths, you can't even write in your choices for public office.

When hundreds of Socialist voters went to their polling booths in New Orleans last Tuesday prepared to write in the names of Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson, they found a ready welcome awaiting them. The polling booth was there, the election officials were there, even the black marking pencils were there.

—But the pencils had no point! "The voters of Louisiana," one of the independent candidates remarked, "had better carry their own black lead pencils in the next election."

Hearst Happy, Wall Street Jubilant At FDR's Victory

NEW YORK—Wall Street and William Randolph Hearst are satisfied with the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Stocks, bonds and commodities soared on the market following the returns, and Hearst issued a statement praising the President.

The reactions of capitalist interests to the election results were not surprising to political observers. Last August the Wall Street reporter of the New York Times declared that "an increasing number of members of the financial community is showing indifference concerning the outcome of the election." Post-election behavior of the market revealed the Wall Street manipulators proceeding undisturbed in their speculations.

Hearst's opposition to Roosevelt, which had proved to be one of the president's strongest campaign arguments, melted away with the counting of the ballots. The "certain notorious publisher," as Roosevelt referred to Hearst during the campaign, has now swung back to the Rooseveltian bandwagon which he himself had set rolling in 1932. This week, the yellow journalist wrote:

"When I was a great admirer and supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, as I was in the campaigns for his nomination and first election

and in the first years which followed his election—in fact, until, in my opinion, he went too far in a dictatorial direction—I gave him a picture of Andrew Jackson and a letter of that great American.

"I thought then that Mr. Roosevelt resembled Jackson. Perhaps I was more nearly right than later. Perhaps Roosevelt, like Jackson, has given essential democracy a new lease of life and will establish it in power for a generation."

Hearst reaffirmed his loyalty to the Democratic Party with the statement: "I have always been a Democrat—a Jeffersonian Democrat."

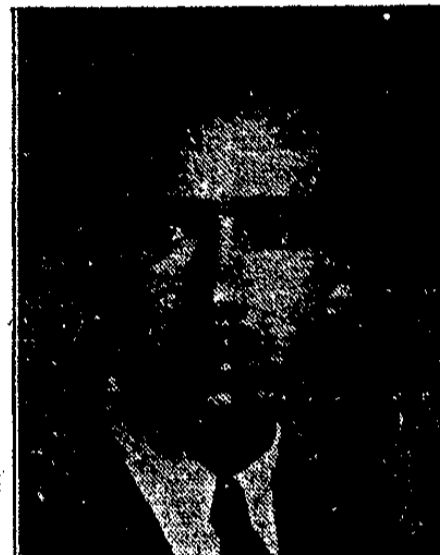
Roosevelt can now begin his second administration with the benediction of William Randolph Hearst, recognized as labor's Public Enemy Number One, as well as the good wishes of the contented and jubilant Wall Street crowd.

Wisconsin Voters Give Socialists 11 Assemblymen

CHICAGO—Fragmentary as election returns still are, it is estimated that the Socialist vote throughout the country will reach the figure of three to four hundred thousand.

The results are far beyond the figure anticipated during the campaign when it appeared that the Roosevelt machine was going to wipe out the radical vote in its landslide. Despite

SPIKES LIE



Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, who in a sharp letter to the "New Leader," Old Guard weekly, demanded public retraction of a story that he had resigned from the Socialist Party.

Old Guard Lie Hit By Senior

CHICAGO — Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, sent the following letter, registered, to the Editor of the "New Leader":

Nov. 7, 1936
James Oneal
Editor, The New Leader
7 E. 15th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:
I demand a public retraction from the "New Leader," prominently displayed, about my alleged resignation from the Socialist Party.

I do not intend to resign from the Socialist party.

My resignation as national executive secretary of the Socialist party is only because of ill health.

I shall continue to be a member of the Socialist party and be as active as my health will permit.

As a matter of fact, James Oneal, the editor of the "New Leader," as a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party until last May, knows that I announced my intention of resigning as national secretary at the meeting of the N. E. C. in January, 1936. I promised at that time to remain until after the campaign. The campaign is now over and I intend to take steps to regain my health.

Very truly yours,
CLARENCE SENIOR

BLOCK PAY-CUT
SCRANTON, Pa.—A five-week strike conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union against the Lackawanna Pants Co. has forced the rescinding of a 30 per cent wage cut and has cut working hours from 54 to 40 per week.

the extraordinary pressure exerted by Labor's Non-Partisan League, the solid core of Socialist advocates have stood firm in their determination to build a society freed from capitalism and its attendant horrors.

That the Socialist vote should reach such figures is doubly encouraging in view of the fact that in some states, special legislation had been enacted, containing insuperable obstacles, to keep the party off the ballot. In Florida, the effect of such laws has been to bar even the Republican Party, leaving only one party, the Democratic Party, on the ballot.

MILWAUKEE — Eleven of 49 Progressive members of the Wisconsin Assembly elected last week are Socialist Party members, according to reports from 94 out of the 100 assembly districts in this state. The Democrats have 28 and the Republicans 17. The Socialists have thus gained eight new seats.

Six of the eleven Socialist assemblymen were elected from Milwaukee, where the Socialists had previously had but three assemblymen—incumbents who retained their posts were Arthur Koegel, who defeated his Democratic opponent 4,549 to 3,582; Herman B. Wegner, whose vote of 4,632 was greater than the combined totals of both his Democratic and Republican opponents, and Edward H. Kiefer, who won from the Democratic challenger, 4264 to 3,592.

The new Socialist assemblymen are Andrew J. Biemiller, Socialist educational director and one of the leading forces in the organization of the Progressive Farmer-Labor Federation, who held a commanding lead over the Democratic incumbent; Ben Rubin, whose vote of 3,232 nearly equalled the combined vote of both the Democratic incumbent and Republican challenger, and Joseph F. Mueller, who won easily from his Democratic opponent.

The Socialist national ticket, despite the Roosevelt landslide, held up above expectations. Norman Thomas received 6,188 votes in the county of which 5,421 were cast in the city itself. He received more than 8,000 in the state.

Paul Gauer and Carl P. Dietz, veteran Socialists who ran on the Progressive Farmer-Labor ticket for Congress in Milwaukee, polled heavy votes in the face of the Democratic landslide. Gauer in practically complete returns from his district received 40,310 to 60,230 for Raymond J. Cannon, the Democrat, completely snowing under John C. Schafer, Republican.

Dietz received 47,555 votes in the fifth district to 58,134 received by the successful Democrat.


KENOSHA, Wis.—Ed Weston, popular Socialist leader, was nosed out by a small plurality in the race for assembly here. His running mate, Emil Costello, a CIO leader, defeated the Democratic incumbent by a decisive vote.

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'INSTITUTIONALIZING' SOCIALISM

The election campaign is over and before the tallying of the votes has even been completed, the editorial writers of the capitalist newspapers are commenting on the small radical vote cast. They take comfort in the thought that America is "safe" from social revolution.

Alongside these smug, self-satisfied observations, there is a set of facts collected by Professor George W. Hartmann, of Columbia University's Teachers College, originally printed in The Journal of Social Psychology. On the basis of studies made by him of the reactions of Americans toward the substance of socialism, he reports:

"It is noteworthy that 55.5 per cent, or a clear majority, of the responses support a program of socialization with its promise of enhanced status to the working-class population and a corresponding reduction in the power of the privileged groups through a 'redistribution of wealth.'"

The people who were subjected to Prof. Hartmann's test did not know, in answering his questionnaire, that they were supporting the program of the Socialist Party. As a matter of fact, the study reveals "that 65 per cent of these people would refuse licenses to teach in the public schools to persons who believe in Socialism, whereas these very individuals themselves believe in what would, by every historical and economic criterion, have to be called Socialistic proposals."

Prof. Hartmann concludes: "From this study it appears that Socialist conceptions have won wide acceptance among the rank-and-file voters, but the Socialist label itself has not yet become 'institutionalized.'"

Here, in a scientific analysis, is proof of the fact that Socialist campaigns are not wasted. They have laid the seed of thought from which will flower the better world of the co-operative commonwealth. Despite political landslides, the content of Socialist thought is seeping into the minds of the men and women of the nation.

What is lacking, however, is a realization on the part of the masses that what they really want is represented only in the program of the Socialist Party. The task today is to awaken these people who already want a Socialist world to a recognition that their hopes are embodied in the Socialist Party. In the language of the scientist, their conceptions must become institutionalized, or in other words, organized.

That is why, more than ever before, the time is ripe for the presentation of the Socialist Party to the broad masses as the vehicle through which their aspirations can be accomplished. That is why it is important for men and women, who know that the thoughts of the working people are identical with the program of the Socialist Party, to give others this knowledge.

Such is the job that has to be done now. If you are not a member of the Socialist Party, join it at once, and get into the work of reaching the millions who are ready for Socialism but do not know it. You are not meeting your responsibilities as a citizen of civilization if you are content merely to enjoy the satisfaction of knowing the truth yourself. You must bring it to others.

To neglect this duty is to betray the millions who want Socialism.

CAPITALIST SOLIDARITY

There is a brotherhood that stretches beyond the institutions of democracy and fascism and unites all men in the service of the gold-lust. It is the tie which binds the capitalists of democratic nations to the friends of capitalism the world over—even to the fascist tyrants.

This unity oozed over the tables at a banquet in New York's Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Fulvio Suvich, new Italian ambassador to the United States. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, greeted the guest of honor and bestowed his tribute on Mussolini the murderer.

"Mussolini has been well able to say that fascism is a true democracy," he declared, thereby revealing his own attitude toward the institutions of democracy.

Among other speakers was New York's mayor, Fiorello H. LaGuardia who assured the ambassador, according to the New York Times "that he would find in Washington an understanding intelligence in the person of Secretary Hull."

What a pretty picture this presents in a land where "democracy" has just been "vindicated" by a presidential election! The essence of tyranny is hailed by American capitalists and by some who have pretended to speak in the name of "progress" as against "reaction"!

In reality, the forces of capitalism in America, despite their democratic pretensions, will not hesitate, if their situation is critical enough, to apply the fascist fire-brand. As capitalism moves further and further into economic chaos, this menace becomes greater and greater.

Consequently, workers must not dare to place any faith in the defenders of capitalism or its brand of "democracy." Their only hope is to build their own ranks for the establishment of workers' democracy by means of which alone real freedom from tyranny can be won. That means building a powerful political as well as trade union movement of labor. At the present time, the Socialist Party stands forth as the only party with a clear appreciation of these factors.

AFTER THE ELECTION



"Where are we going, Mama?"
"Never you mind where we're going!"

From "The Best of Art Young" to be published Nov. 17.

Consolidating Labor's Forces

To The Editor:

Interesting developments are taking place in labor politics. Henry Zon, Washington correspondent of the Federated Press, sees John L. Lewis drifting away from Roosevelt. He writes:

"An indication that the parting of ways may not be far ahead was seen in the post-election statement of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and most vigorous labor official in the President's camp. The workers of the country must organize themselves to consolidate their political victory and translate it into material benefits and reforms," he said, stressing the unreliability of politicians not beholden to labor."

Poor labor, to think of Roosevelt as an unreliable politician not beholden to it, after all that labor has done to elect him in order to avoid Fascism. If Roosevelt is not beholden to labor, how about the labor leaders who caused labor to support him in the now apparently erroneous belief that he was the only reliable candidate in the field? Where do they come in, if not for condem-

nation, along with the politicians now condemned by Lewis?

As for the workers consolidating "their political victory," has there been a victory under the circumstances? And how does the necessity for "consolidating" forces already arise, when such a consolidation is held to have made Roosevelt's victory possible? What's behind all this, other than a fear of a Rooseveltian betrayal?

Sure, we labor unionists should consolidate our political forces. But not under leadership now obviously mistaken. We should consolidate in the Socialist Party. It made no mistake in not supporting Roosevelt.

BRUCE STALLINGS
New York City

We Regret The Omission

To The Editor:

It is unfortunate that in the list of names you mentioned in the last issue as contributing to the success of the Madison Square Garden rally, the name of David Harriton was omitted. Harriton executed the two large portraits

of Thomas and Nelson which were the object of admiration of the entire Garden crowd. He did these alone and with very little material.

HELEN TRAGER
New York City

Compliments To The Call

To The Editor:

My compliments to The CALL. Each number is better and better. It's the type of paper Socialists like to build.

PAUL K. WALK.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Socialist Resolutions

To The Editor:

As Organizer of the Broome County Socialist Local there are a number of resolutions I am making for the coming year of work. Some of these are the following: (1) To give as much more practical support to The CALL as is possible; (2) To continue the party canvassing of enrolled voters and sympathizers with the movement and the party; (3) To agitate for a Labor Party that rejects Fascism and Capitalism;

(4) To place candidates on the ballot in every place possible in all elections; (5) To try to reach the growing liberal tendency of organized groups that realize that "something must be done"; (6) To continue to expose the capitalist system, and Fascism, whenever and wherever possible, also the cajolery and lying and deceit of the major political parties.

MERLE A. WILSON
Binghamton, N. Y.

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CITY STATE

FOLLIES OF 1936

By George Taylor

WE'VE SUDDENLY gone dramatic critic on you, and we're going to review one of the funniest shows that's hit this country in years. We mean the 1936 campaign.

Just to give you an idea of how good a farce it was, we begin with that splendid character, Earl Browder.

His friend, Waldo Frank, the literary genius, who chased around the country and was chased around the country with Earl, one day upped and told the truth. Writing in the Daily Worker, September 29, he spilled this literature:

"The obscene theatrics of the Father Coughlins and the MacNamees, the fake forthrightness of Lowell Thomas, the essential chill and shallowness under the breeze of President Roosevelt, are heard in their true quality when one hears Browder."

Try that on your campaign organ.

But the low comedy was provided by Robert Minor, who started the campaign by touring the country and wound up in a daze running for governor of New York State on the slogan, Keep Landon Out of the White House. He spent most of his time telling audiences that the Communist Party supported Abraham Lincoln, and the Great Emancipator thereupon sent a letter to Karl Marx, the leader of the Communist International, thanking him for the courtesy.

The Daily Worker correspondent, assigned to report Mr. Minor's campaign, accomplished this gem—hold your breath, and here goes:

"Whatever you do, defeat Landon!"

"With these words, Robert Minor, Communist Party candidate for governor of New York, last night laid bare the shallow promises of both Republican and Democratic Parties."

This reporting conforms to the line so brilliantly that it merits a proletarian Pulitzer prize.

Yet in one respect the communists were honest. In nominating Earl Browder, Robert Minor hailed his standard-bearer as "the average man."

But to go from the ridiculous to the supine, we mention Louis Waldman. He's the chap in New York, in case you've forgotten, who joined the Home Rule League Against the Proposed Charter, organized by Tammany Hall. Louis' name appeared alongside of notorious reactionary George U. Harvey and such Tammany lights as Borough President Samuel Levy, in a New York Times advertisement which read: "Republicans, Democrats, Independents are united with Taxpayers in all five boroughs against the proposed charter and proportional representation." Over Louis Waldman's name—he was listed as a vice-chairman of the outfit—appeared the following:

"Proportional Representation is a monstrosity which few people understand."

But the day after election, Louis changed bandwagons and declaimed:

"Impetus to the building of the (American Labor) party has been given by the adoption in the city of the system of proportional representation for members in the new City Council under the new charter."

So there; after all, it's just a matter of re-orientation.

We were going to say something about Landon, but you've probably forgotten him by this time. Besides, we're dealing with farce, not tragedy.

The communists have hailed the election results as a great triumph. They kept Landon out of the White House and themselves off the ballot in New York State. They won a victory for democracy and lost their political rights.

The Jewish Daily Forward warned its readers that if Landon, backed by Hearst, won the election, Fascism would get them. At the same time it carried eight-column advertisements for Hearst's New York American.

Politics is politics and business is business.

The day after election Hearst decided that he was for democracy, too. After all, 50,000,000 Americans couldn't be wrong, and if Roosevelt is good enough for them, he's good enough for Hearst.

Politics is politics and business is business.

UNSUCCESSFUL COUP



When Leon Degrelle, Belgian Fascist leader of the Rexist, started a coup against the government, he found his well-made plans come to nought at the hands of the Brussels police. Above one of his followers is the victim of a strangle-hold on the part of the cop who went down with him—with three more cops coming to the fray.

Research Workers Provide Facts For Socialists

In a small office in New York City, lined with filing cabinets, a squad of Socialist research workers are busy digging out the facts that constitute the weapons with which Socialists fight the system of economic exploitation that lives on ignorance.

Knowing how easy it is for radicals to content themselves with general, blanket tirades against the cruelty of capitalism, a group of Socialists last year banded together with the determination that Socialist leaflets and Socialist speeches would be models of accuracy, loaded with information.

Today, overflowing files, detailed newspaper clippings catalogued according to subject are available to the seeker after fact. A large staff of specialists, assigned to particular subjects, are busy preparing detailed outlines for the use of Socialist lecturers. Special studies have been prepared as guides for party members who are eager to go out to the unknown and prove, on the basis of facts conceded even by capitalist sources, that a new social order must be built to replace the tottering structure of the profit system which is cracking over our heads in this age.

FOUNDED A YEAR AGO

It was about a year ago that Labor Research Front was founded. Its first real test came with the 1936 campaign when misinformation and distortion of fact was pouring out of the propaganda mills of the Democratic and Republican Parties. For a time, because of the lack of funds, the Front had seemed to be in danger of stagnation, but the coming of the campaign awakened large sections of Socialists and Socialist sympathizers to a realization of the importance of building research agencies.

Throughout the campaign, Labor Research Front has serviced the national political drive as well as provided information for local and state campaigns.

More than sixty volunteer research workers, both party members and non-party members, poured a mass of material into the office of Labor Research Front. It was promptly transformed into "Speakers' Notes" on particular questions; a great deal of it went into the "Labor Bulletin," a monthly publication which today is to be found on the shelves

LABOR RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS
 "Labor Bulletin" (monthly) for one year—\$50.
 12 sets of "Speakers' Notes"—\$50.
 "Labor Bulletin" for one year and all "Speakers' Notes" issued within one year—\$100.

of more than one hundred libraries throughout the country.

PLAN FOR FUTURE

The need for facts with which to buttress Socialist propaganda did not end on November 3 with the elections. The need will be even greater within the next four years. Socialists realize that they cannot play an important part in the development of American political and economic life unless they are able to analyze concretely the programs and activities of the capitalist parties and the trends within the capitalist system. Labor Research Front is one of the most important weapons for the accomplishment of these ends.

Its monthly publication, "Labor Bulletin," will continue to appear regularly, and its "Speakers' Notes" will be issued at frequent intervals—chock full of careful studies on important current problems.

At the present time, there is available the November issue of "Labor Bulletin" and "Speakers' Notes" on Social Security, an analysis of the Federal Social Security Act, the Republican security program and the New York unemployment insurance law.

With indefatigable James Lipsig as its executive secretary, the organization is building indispensable machinery for the spreading of the truth about present conditions. Even more research workers are needed than the sixty who are now sifting material. Funds are needed to put into print and in mimeographed form the results of their investigations. Labor Research Front invites contributions both of funds and services.

Its offices, located at 21 East 17th Street, are open to visitors who seek information.

GRADUATED AT LAST

By McAlister Coleman

HAVING had my psychiatry, I expect to be in circulation again next week, leaving Ye Olde Nuthatch with a degree of summa cum laude. They have checked me for most all the ills that flesh is heir to, with the exception of child-bearing and death and, on the whole, I have come out pretty well to the evident chagrin of the examiners, who apparently expected me to bat up something tough for the various clinics to tackle. Mentally and emotionally, I have quite a lot of routine "conflict," "irrationalities," and other two-dollar psychiatric words, but then so have you, my friend, so have we all. The only difference is that on the outside you don't have time to sit around and think about your mental and emotional processes. You just process and call it a day. But in here you contemplate them from six-thirty a. m. until nurse puts you to bed at nine, with all the intensity of a Buddhist contemplating his navel. Because you have to tell the good doctor all about them so that he can write them down in his little book.

Mac, The Masochist

So it totes up to the none too surprising fact that I am weak as a kitten in my drive for success. I am not aggressive enough and am constantly getting tangled up with what seem to the medics hopeless causes like Socialism and the support of the Columbia football team, and this gets me down and in order to compensate I go drinking and get mussy.

From this it is easy to get up a swell theory to the effect that I must have a strong masochistic streak. In short I'm a beggar for punishment. Though just now I'm sort of punch drunk from too much of it. When I get out, I must take up aggression in a big way. I hope my friends will realize that this is part of my therapy and won't take me too seriously if I offer to knock their blocks off on meeting them. For therapy's sake they must realize that they would really be helping a lot if they stuck their chins out and let me have my neurotic way with them.

Now that I know what's wrong with me, I'm going out to succeed. To be sure, I'm getting a rather late start at this, but I suppose life can begin at forty-eight just as well as at forty and I'm working up an aggressive chest heaving motion that is really quite fetching.

Another discovery about me is the fact that I need to get some sort of a job that will pay money. I have had hints to this effect from my most distinguished creditors for some time back. There has, however, been a general impression abroad that I somehow flourish on kind words and that money is merely incidental to my survival. As a consequence everyone—except Esther Hoffman, cashier of The CALL—forgets to pay me for what I do, saying, "Poor old Mac. He doesn't know the value of money."

Situation Wanted

Would anyone like to hire a somewhat shop-worn, over-middle-aged, house-broken word writer? I have a splendid record of having been connected with the staff of ever so many busted radical periodicals. I have written several books that have helped provide a comfortable living for the man who supply remainders to drug-stores and my only bad habit that the psychiatrists have left me is smoking before breakfast. I know quite a lot of long, hard words and can, if sufficiently recompensed, arrange them in order so that they make sentences and sometimes even paragraphs.

I have in my time, God forgive me, written advertisements for almost anything vendable, including a synthetic orange juice that was pure poison, and a motorcycle that wouldn't make a one per cent grade. Since I have been in the monkey-house, I have learned quite a lot of new games and can swing from a trapeze like the daring young man himself. I can also weave Navajo Indian baskets and I talk a pretty mean clay modelling. If any neurotic old gentleman with a load of oday and a yen to have his biography ghost-written will get in touch with me, I will guarantee a workmanlike job with a bill of goods of psychiatry on the side.

If during this coming week you see a grimy energetic guy barging down Seventeenth Street with his jaw set a la Pershing and his eyes flashing with vim, vigor and vitality, know that it is only your Uncle Mac putting the boo on his masochism.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

THE HISTORIANS of the future will record the fact that in the month of November in the year of 1936, there began in American life the Era of the Great Disillusionment.

On the third day of that month, more than 43,000,000 American people, each alone in a polling booth with only himself and his conscience, chose Franklin D. Roosevelt to guide their destinies for the next four years. They chose Roosevelt by a popular majority of more than ten million; they gave Roosevelt an electoral majority never before paralleled in American history. To aid him in his endeavors, they chose as his statesmen and counselors a powerful Democratic majority in both houses of Congress; in the various states, the sweep of the Democratic machine extended into state capital and county building, into city hall and ward headquarters.

Frightened by the thought of another Hoover regime, bribed by sweet words and a friendly smile, they paid little heed to the warnings of the Socialists who spoke of the international solidarity of the working class against capitalist greed. When these Socialists attacked Roosevelt as a representative of capitalism whose first loyalty would be to Wall Street, the American people smiled to themselves and instead turned on the radio even louder to hear the President speak of "our rendezvous with destiny."

On November third they elected Roosevelt President for the second time. On November fourth began the Era of the Great Disillusionment.

The elections in 1936 differed from previous elections in only one important respect. As in previous elections, capitalists in every important industry made sure of their hegemony, irrespective of which major party won, by contributing freely to the campaign funds of both parties and assigned important corporation spokesmen to the campaign ranks of both parties. Henry Ford for Landon was matched by Walter P. Chrysler and Alfred Sloan of General Motors for Roosevelt; A. P. Giannini, representing the interests of international finance, supported Roosevelt—but J. P. Morgan backed Landon. And so the division went through the list of every important industry—munitions, chain newspapers, steel, rubber, oil, etc.

But, unlike previous elections, 1936 saw the labor forces of the country lined up almost solidly behind the Democratic political machine. Whereas in previous years, important conservative labor leaders were split in their support of the Republicans and Democrats (even in 1924 when labor officially supported LaFollette, John L. Lewis, Matthew Woll and William Hutchison supported Coolidge), the 1936 elections saw the entire labor movement (with the exception of an insignificant minority led by Hutchison) line up solidly behind the Roosevelt drive. This line-up included men who in inner-labor disputes divided as reactionaries and progressives; it included among its ranks vicious "red-baiters" and avowed communists like Louis Weinstock of the New York painters' union.

[This list of Roosevelt supporters does not include those splendid hundreds of rank-and-file local union officials, elected to their posts and acclaimed by their members for their aggressive fight for militant unionism, who supported the Socialist ticket.]

The Storm Signals

But this very solidarity of labor support for Roosevelt spells disaster in the very near future for the President's personal popularity, as well as for divorce of labor from the entire capitalist machinery. For labor's backing was won only at the price of promising vague and indefinite returns; and with labor's hopes high, the inevitable refusal of the employers to grant increased wages and other demands will mean picket lines all over the nation.

Pollyanna talk of "sitting around a conference table" will be forgotten as employers band together to prevent labor inroads into their juicy dividends and profit melons. For, although the politicians would like to forget, the existence of a system based upon oppression and exploitation of the laboring masses can have only one result: a demand by labor for a decent standard of living and a simultaneous refusal by the organized employers as they protect their surplus millions.

How long it will be before strikes and lockouts spread all over the nation can only be guessed at; that period will arrive as labor discovers that campaign promises will be just that to these pro-union "friends of labor." When labor discovers that its bills are being sabotaged and secretly knifed in Congress; when labor discovers that even if these bills are finally passed, the government, executive committee of the ruling class, makes no effort to enforce them—then labor will rise with all its might. It will then have learned that only through its own industrial and political organization can it win victory.

Labor has been fooled; but to the extent of its high hopes will be its revenge.

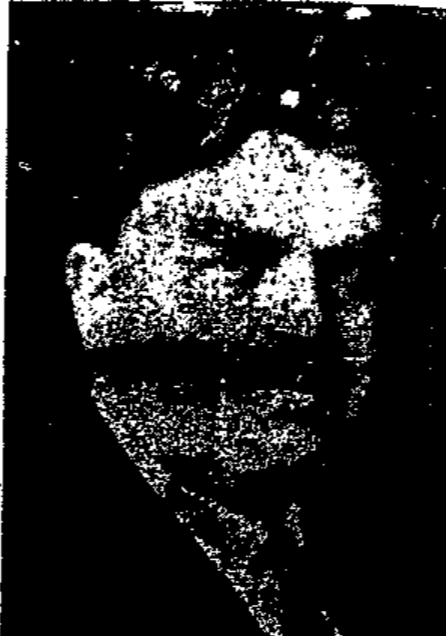
LEADERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION



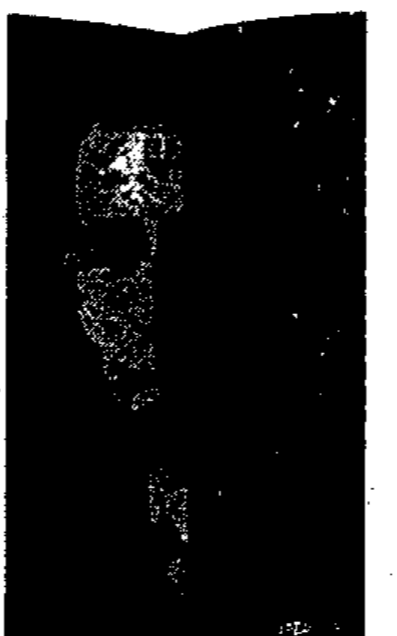
MAX ZARITSKY
President of the United Hatters,
Cap and Millinery Workers
Union



CHARLES F. HOWARD
President of the International
Typographical Union



JOHN L. LEWIS
President of the United Mine
Workers of America



JOHN BROPHY
Director of the Committee for
Industrial Organization



SIDNEY HILLMAN
President of the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers of
America



HARVEY C. FREMMING
President of the Oil Field, Gas
Well and Refinery Workers
Union



DAVID DUBINSKY
President of the International
Ladies' Garment Workers
Union

The AFL And Industrial Organization

The fifty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor opens in Tampa after one of the most turbulent years in the history of the labor movement in the United States. The forces of organized labor have been growing since the delegates left the convention hall in Atlantic City last October, but a large proportion of its membership, numbering more than a million, are today under the cloud of suspension and may have no representation when President William Green raps his gavel and calls the body to order on Nov. 16.

It is that situation which will be the major preoccupation of the convention. For the executive council, in its ruthless desire to protect its obsolescent system of craft unionism, has ordered the suspension of one-third of its membership whose organizations have been not only advocating industrial unionism but have been pushing such organization in the mass production industries—notably steel, auto and rubber.

NEGLECTED 1934 MANDATE

Even the question of independent political action, in spite of the recent development of Labor's Non-Partisan League as an adjunct of the Roosevelt campaign and its statement that it would remain on the political scene after the election, is expected to be shunted into the background by the all-absorbing problem of the split now facing labor, which had its origin in the neglect of the executive council to carry out the unanimous mandate of the 1934 convention ordering a campaign of organization in the mass production industries on the basis of industrial unionism. The executive council had done nothing along these lines.

With John L. Lewis leading the bloc of industrial union advocates, a bitter debate took place at Atlantic City, at the end of which the craftists showed their teeth and defeated industrial unionism.

That the future of the American labor movement was wrapped around the principle of industrial, and not craft, organization had been admitted some years ago even by President William Green who is today aligned with the craftists. He himself had written:

"When men are organized by industry they can concentrate their economic power more advantageously than when organized into craft unions. The results of such concentration of economic strength are the promotion of their common welfare and the advancement of their common interests."

Green himself reviewed the advantages of industrial unionism as follows:

"Summing up the situation, some of the advantages resulting from an industrial form of organization are:

"The reduction of opportunities or causes for jurisdictional disputes;

"The concentration of economic strength;

"The blending into harmonious cooperation of all men employed in industry; and

"The advancement and protection of



the interests of the unskilled laborer in the same proportion as that of the skilled worker."

ORGANIZE THE CIO

In spite of these advantages to be derived by labor under industrial unionism, the members of the executive council, concerned with holding their power over their own crafts, refused to go along with the needs of the movement. The industrial unionists, left with no other alternative, organized into the Committee for Industrial Organization in November, 1935, and set to work on the vital task of organizing the unorganized, bringing the non-union millions into the ranks of the AFL. On November 23, John L. Lewis, resigned his post as a vice-president of the AFL and as a member of the executive council.

On January 22, 1936, the executive council by a vote of 11 to 6 condemned the CIO and requested its dissolution. One month later, William Green warned the affiliated unions that they faced disciplinary action unless they dissolved the CIO. The unions stood firm. Then followed months of threatening and blustering until in September of this year the axe fell and the following unions were suspended: the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Mine Workers, the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, the United Textile Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the United Automobile

Workers, and the United Rubber Workers.

As a sign of their determination to organize the steel workers, the first step in their drive on the unorganized mass production industries, the CIO unions had told the AFL council that they were willing to cooperate with it if it would seek to effect industrial organization in those industries, offering to raise \$500,000 out of a \$1,500,000 fund to be collected by the AFL for the steel campaign. The executive council refused. In protest at the action of the executive council in repulsing the industrial unionists, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, announced his resignation from the council when the decision to suspend the CIO unions was reached, after having himself voted against the suspension.

FEDERAL UNIONS AWAIT DECISION

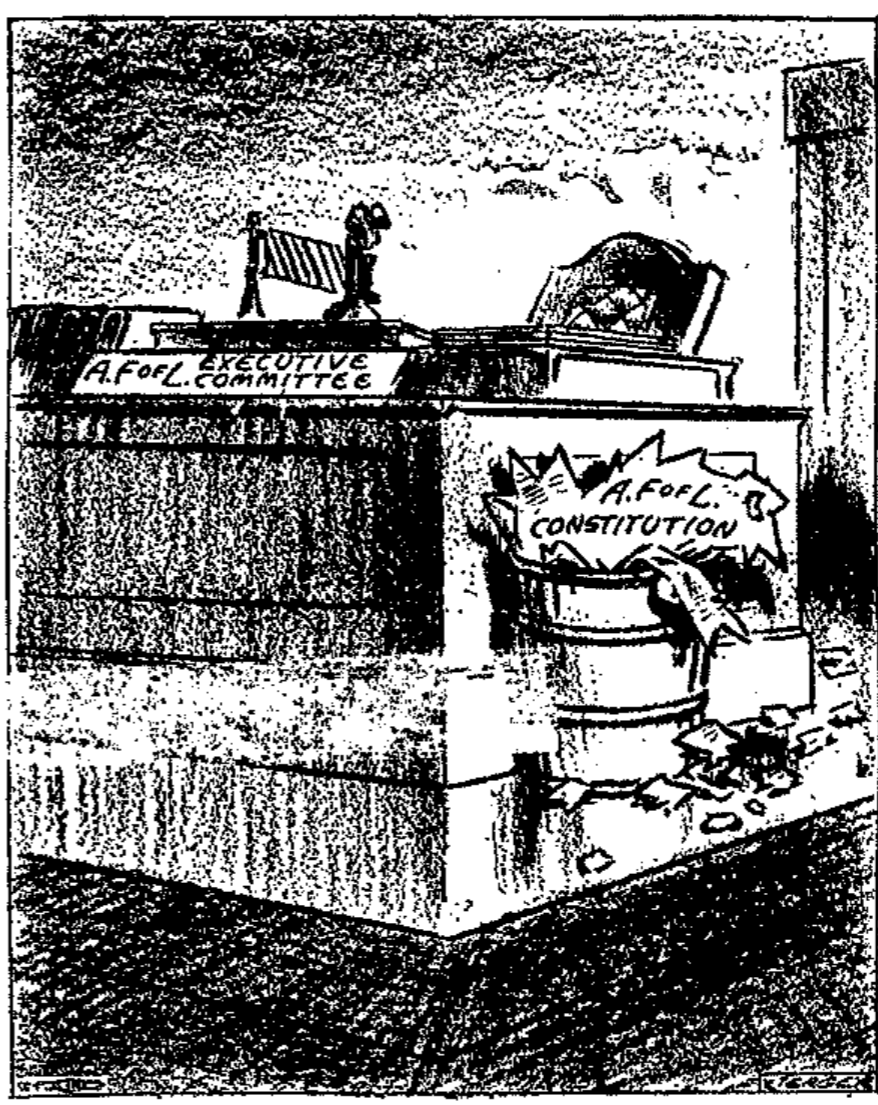
At the same time, hundreds of growing local unions, chartered as federal locals, were following the developments with keen interest, aware that their growth, if not their very life, depended on the outcome. Their prospects for organization hinged completely on whether they would have the opportunity to take into their ranks all the workers connected with their industries or would have to split them into various crafts, thus weakening their fight. The executive council had refused to grant international charters to the hundreds of local unions in the aluminum, radio, cement, oil, public utility and gas industries.

By
**MURRAY
BARON**

"IT IS THE PURPOSE of the Committee for Industrial Organization to encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the nation and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor."

With this as the purpose of the CIO, it is not surprising that in American labor journalism, it is received weekly hundreds of labor editors in news, editorials and cartoons depicting the progress of industrial unionism in the United States.

On this page are shown two of the cartoons recently issued by the UNS.



Outstanding among these was the radio industry which had grown to tremendous proportions in recent years. When the council denied an international charter to the National Radio and Allied Trades on an international basis, some 30,000 of its members were ordered to join the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They proceeded, instead, to form the United Electrical and Radio Workers, which has since affiliated with the CIO. This week, the militant, Independent Industrial Union of Machine and Shipbuilding Workers, which has won signal victories in its field, also linked its destiny with the CIO. The admission of non-AFL unions into the CIO is one of the most significant developments and indicates in what direction events are moving.

DESIRE STRONG ORGANIZATION

The CIO throughout has made it clear that its desire is only to build the labor movement along the only lines which permit strong organization. As Harvey C. Fremming, international president of the Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers has said:

"We realize that our opponent is the great employer, the giant corporation. We have no wish to waste energy in conflict of our opinion with our trade union brothers. But if we must first clear the road of stubborn oppositionist tactics within our movement so that we may fight the giant corporations effectively, then we shall have to do it and we shall have to make the best of the situation."

John Brophy, director of the CIO, has stated:

"The Committee for Industrial Organization is seeking to remove the roots of dualism in the movement by urging the organization of the unorganized. It is attempting to bring about the end of dualism, whether in company unions or independent organizations, by furthering a policy within the American Federation of Labor that will enable the workers to enter on the only basis millions of them will accept—Industrial Unionism."

With the approach of the Tampa convention, which will have the whole situation before it, negotiations have been attempted between the executive council and the CIO. The latter has made it plain that under no circumstances will it abandon the splendid steel organization campaign which it is conducting through its Steel Workers Organizing Committee—one of the most stirring spectacles in years of labor history. It is willing to have peace—but not at the price of destroying the hopes of millions of workers in the mass industries who have been waiting for just such a drive.

LEGAL EXPULSION IS IMPOSSIBLE

As this article is written, it is still undecided whether the ten suspended CIO unions will make any attempt to seek representation in the convention from which the executive council sought to bar them automatically by the suspension. The craftist forces had not dared to leave the whole issue in the hands of the delegates. An attempt to expel the CIO unions from the

American Federation of Labor by a decision of the convention would require a two-thirds vote which could never be obtained in the convention. Even though the constitution of the American Federation of Labor contains no clause giving the executive council the power to discipline unions in the manner which it has undertaken, by its decision the industrial unionists before the issue ever got to the floor.

The future of the American Federation of Labor is the problem which the delegates will have in their hands. Clear as the issue was in the 1935 convention, it is even plainer now. Leaders of the craft unions are fighting to maintain their grip on the AFL. They realize clearly that once the workers in the mass production industries are organized, their day is over.

The millions of workers in steel, rubber, auto, radio, will bring to the AFL new vitality, new strength that will alter the character of the labor movement. The craft unionists therefore cling to their conservatism, while the industrial unionists, sensing the pressure of American economic development, are trying to keep the labor movement in step with new conditions. The latter realize that the choice is not between standing still and marching forward; it is either falling backward or marching forward. Unless the basic industries are unionized, all others are threatened. Even William Green once recognized that "it is becoming more and more evident that if unskilled workers are forced to work long hours and for low wages, the interests and welfare of the skilled workers are constantly menaced."

ONLY BASIS FOR PEACE

Between the conservative craftists and the progressive industrial unionists, it is impossible to see any program of peace other than on the terms proposed by the latter. It would be insane, if not criminal, to abandon the inspiring drives that the CIO has launched in various fields. It is unthinkable, and the CIO has plainly said it is unthinkable, that there should be a surrender of these gains.

President Dubinsky, of the ILGWU, has made it clear that the CIO wishes to see harmony restored in the AFL but that "peace is possible only on condition that the organization campaign of the steel workers continues uninterrupted. To stop that campaign would be treason. The CIO will never agree to that."

On the other hand, craftist leaders like William Hutchison, of the carpenters, who recently resigned from the executive council, have insisted that they will not stay in the AFL if the industrial unionists remain in it.

Such is the background against which William Green will rise on Nov. 16 to call to order the fifty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor. The delegates will then have to determine whether they wish to turn their backs on the future or face it boldly, prepared to meet the onslaughts of American employers with labor's ranks unified and with the weapon of industrial unionism in its hands.

ART FOR LABOR

REBEL ARTS is today, the foremost cultural organization in the country expressing the ideals and aspirations of the working class.

Consider the contribution of Rebel Arts to a typical working class meeting—the huge wind-up rally of the Socialist election campaign at Madison Square Garden.

First, there was the attractive poster publicizing the meeting, drawn by Harry Herzog, outstanding Socialist artist and head of the Rebel Arts poster group. These posters were reproduced by the thousands and spread all over New York.

Then the decorations in Madison Square Garden, designed and executed by the arts project group. Outstanding among the decorations were the forty-foot-high drawings of Norman Thomas and George Nelson, done by David Harriton, and the enormous arm-and-torch which hung as a background for the stage.

Finally, there were the stirring revolutionary songs sung by the Rebel Arts chorus of fifty voices.

Color and Drama

Thus did three of the Rebel Arts groups combine to lend color and drama and inspiration to a huge mass meeting of Socialists.

There are other groups—the Rebel Arts Players which produce skits and plays at smaller meetings; the Dance Group, whose recitals are well-known to followers of modern dancing; the Camera Group which records important events in the class struggle.

Not only to the Socialist Party do these groups contribute their services, but to all labor organizations and for all worthy labor causes. A little more than a year ago, for example, the Rebel Arts Puppets toured the eastern seaboard, from New York to Georgia, for the benefit of the National Biscuit Company strikers.

Rebel Arts is most active in New York City, although there are groups in several other sections of the country. Rebel Arts groups can and should be organized in every center of Socialist activity. The national cultural committee of the Socialist Party is prepared to aid Rebel Arts in organizing such groups and helping to carry out their work.

Class Culture

Rebel Arts is not restricted to persons with any set political views. Its only requirement for membership is that applicants be sincerely interested in furthering working class culture.

At present each of the Rebel Arts groups is engaged in ambitious programs for the coming year. The Dance Group is preparing for a number of recitals. The Theatre Group plans to present a theatre night some time in December and is at present working on a number of one-act plays. The services of the Art Projects Group and the Poster Group are consistently called for by labor organizations.

In conjunction with the Three Arrows Press, Rebel Arts is preparing a splendid labor calendar for 1937 which will shortly be on sale throughout the country.

There is no limit to the possibilities of mass cultural activities. Workers' songs sung by workers' choruses. Workers' plays by workers' theatres. Stirring decorations with color, verve, and inspiration for labor meetings. Dances portraying workers' struggles in a graphic art medium.

These are some of the purposes for which Rebel Arts exists in New York, and for which similar groups should be organized throughout the country.

Join The Socialist Party

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

Name
Address
City

Socialism Faces The Future

By CLARENCE SENIOR
National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party

The election results were those predicted by the Socialists throughout the campaign. Therefore, Socialist campaign headquarters does not have the "morning after" headaches being experienced by the other two minority parties, the Republicans and the Coughlinites.

The Socialists ran an educational campaign on a more solid foundation than any Socialist campaign ever conducted. The Socialist candidates were the only ones who discussed such vital subjects as a constitutional amendment to make adequate social legislation possible. Millions of people heard and read the Socialist message that only independent political action by the workers and farmers looking toward a cooperative commonwealth will be able to save America from eventual chaos.

Those millions, temporarily carried away by the fear that another Hoover regime would be placed in power, voted for what they considered progressive policies.

LAUNCH NEW CAMPAIGN

An intensive campaign of education and organization is being launched by the Socialist Party to keep fresh in the minds of the people the lesson that only a change in the economic system will lay the foundation for peace and plenty.

Roosevelt's troubles will now begin. He and his party will be held responsible for the antiquated capitalist system which they have done nothing to replace by an up-to-date economic order. Roosevelt will not be able to deliver the goods to all of the groups to which Jim Farley sold him. He had the whole-hearted backing of dozens of the most powerful "economic royalists" in the country as well as the support of the unions. Soon Roosevelt will have to choose between these two groups. There is nothing in his past record to indicate that his choice will be with the working class. There were no promises made to the union leaders as to what he would do in return for the labor vote.

The ground is now cleared for unions calmly to evaluate the results of their unqualified support of Roosevelt. The Socialists hope that labor's Non-Partisan League will take immediate steps to form a Farmer-Labor Party on a nation-wide scale. The Socialist Party will be glad to cooperate in every way possible just as it cooperated with the La Follette campaign in 1924 and with the attempt to form a Labor Party which was made following that campaign.

Although realizing that it would mean a decrease in Socialist vote in one of our strongest states, the national executive committee of the Socialist Party wholeheartedly gave permission to the Wisconsin Socialists to participate in the formation of a Farmer Labor Progressive Federation in that state. The returns indicate that while the vote for Thomas fell, eleven Socialists have been elected to the state legislature.

THE COUGHLIN COLLAPSE

One of the most encouraging features of the campaign was the collapse of the Coughlin Party which did not even poll for its hand-picked candidate the Socialist vote of 1932.

From the first, the Socialist Party pointed out that the real Fascist menace in this country would come from such nationalistic appeals as that made by the

The N. Y. Socialist Vote

By ROBERT TYLER

From 300,000 to 400,000 voters resisted the Roosevelt landslide and cast their ballots for Norman Thomas and George Nelson, Socialist candidates for president and vice-president, in a clear demand for Socialism and independent labor action, scattered returns in the national election indicate.

In contrast with the 1932 election, when Thomas ran far ahead of the rest of the Socialist ticket with a "protest vote" of 850,000 against the old-party candidates, this year's vote for the Socialist presidential candidate showed straight Socialist strength, immune to the lure of New Deal "liberalism" and to hysterical cries that Landon had to be defeated "at all costs" if Fascism were to be kept from this country.

The campaign bore a close parallel to that of 1916 when Wilson attracted thousands of votes that had previously gone to Eugene V. Debs on the Democratic Party slogan: "He kept us out of war." Just as in 1916, the 1936 Socialist vote is a measure of those who insist that their only bulwark against war and Fascism is a powerful labor and Socialist movement.

LAIDLER'S VOTE OVER 80,000

While detailed results from all parts of the country are not yet available, a close examination of election returns in New York state reveals amazing Socialist strength in the face of an unprecedented drive from Democratic, American Labor, and Communist Parties.

On the basis of most recent returns, the New York state total for Thomas will reach 65,000 to 70,000, while the vote for Harry W. Laidler, candidate for governor, will be over 80,000. The total vote for all local Socialist candidates will of course be much larger.

Scattered returns from up-state New York show many counties in which the minimum Socialist vote has increased over that of 1932. In Cayuga County (Auburn), Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie), the home of President Roosevelt, and in Ontario County (Geneva) the vote for Thomas was a substantial increase over that of 1932. In Cayuga County Thomas received 184 votes, 101 more than in 1932, while Laidler received 915 votes, about double the gubernatorial vote in 1932.

Scattered returns from St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Columbia Counties have already accumulated enough votes to equal the 1932 votes, with the probability

Coughlin outfit. It also pointed out the danger of the autocratic set-up of Coughlin's organization. Socialists warn the workers and farmers of America that while the so-called "Union Party" may disappear as a political organization, Coughlin and his National Union for Social Justice will probably turn their attention to other methods of organization to bring about their Fascist aims. The Socialist Party pledges itself to fight Fascism from this and any other sources with all the means at its disposal.

Another encouraging feature of the election was the growth in numbers and in political maturity of the Socialist Party organization. Despite the defection of a few party members who answered the siren cry of Roosevelt and a few who could not withstand economic pressure by the WPA and some of the unions, the Socialist Party not only maintained its organization, but added membership during the campaign. It is preparing itself to play a more important role in American political life than it has ever played before.

HOW LABOR VOTED IN NEW YORK

County	Thomas (SP)	Browder (CP)	Roosevelt (ALP)	Laidler (SP)	Minor (CP)	Assembly (SP-1936)	Assembly (SP-1935)
New York	10,553	9,075	35,632	13,093	10,430	13,226	11,433
Bronx	7,017	9,233	64,497	8,657	10,463	14,188	19,193
Kings	12,244	11,499	118,279	14,694	15,035	23,963	23,073
Queen	8,584	1,982	16,133	10,187	2,188	8,368	6,259
Richmond	1,130	198	2,181	1,373	191	1,078	774
Totals	39,528	31,987	237,722	48,004	36,307	60,759	60,738

that the final returns will far exceed the earlier figure.

GAL IN UPSTATE

Ever in those upstate counties in which the Socialist presidential candidate suffered a loss as compared with 1932, it was much less serious than that encountered in New York City. Schenectady County, for instance, with 12,000 fewer voters, returned as many Socialist ballots as Richmond County in New York City.

In upstate New York the Socialist vote outstripped the vote for Roosevelt on the American Labor Party ticket by about 2 to 1, while the Communists were left far behind with a 12 to 1 margin. Even in the industrial center of Schenectady the ALP trailed the Socialist vote.

The strong Socialist vote in upstate New York was foreshadowed by the successful campaign rallies in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Capital City District, and Westchester, each attended by 500 to 1,500 persons. The vote was most impressive in those counties with strongly organized branches of the Socialist Party.

HOLD GROUND IN NEW YORK CITY

It was in New York City that the Socialist vote faced its severest test. Hardly one year after the defection of "old-guard" elements, the Socialist Party faced a campaign not only against the most powerful Democratic machine in the country, but also in the face of a vigorous campaign by the New York needle trades union for a Roosevelt-Lehman vote on the American Labor Party ticket and of a drive by the Communist Party to "defeat Landon at all costs."

Despite this powerful Roosevelt panic, 39,328 New York City voters stood their solid Socialist ground and voted for Thomas and Nelson. 48,004 votes were cast for Laidler.

The total vote for Socialist candidates for state assembly amounted to 60,759, 121 more than last year, before the defection of the "old-guard" elements.

Results of the election in New York City, as well as the upstate vote, indicate clearly that the vote for Thomas and Laidler suffered most heavily in districts thickly populated by needle-trades workers, who were subjected to intense pressure by the Communist-American Labor Party drive for Roosevelt.

Detailed study of the New York vote clearly shows that the general Socialist vote declined most sharply and the Socialist ticket was worst split in precisely those districts -- like the Bronx, East New York, and Manhattan's East Side -- where progressive needle-trades workers formerly composed the overwhelming bulk of Socialist voters.

AHEAD OF 1934 IN QUEENS, RICHMOND

In other districts, not only did the vote for Socialist assembly candidates increase, but in at least a dozen of them Laidler ran ahead of the 1934 vote for Waldman, and the national ticket fell slightly behind the rest of the ticket. This was particularly true in Queens and Richmond Counties, where the Socialist assembly vote increased in seven out of eight districts.

It was understood in advance that in New York City the American Labor Party, whose only candidates were Roosevelt and

Lehman, would not win votes from formerly Republican voters. It could add support to Roosevelt only by bringing previous non-voters to the polls and by cutting into the Socialist and Communist votes. This is, of course, a very strange function for any true labor party.

This drive on the Socialist vote in behalf of Roosevelt was successful almost exclusively among needle-trades workers stampeded by a fear of Fascism.

COMMUNISTS SUFFER

For their part in this stampede the communists suffered severely. While their assembly vote increased to 61,122, only 31,987 of their voters cast their ballots for Browder and only 37,754 for Minor, the gubernatorial candidate. As a result of their failure to achieve 50,000 votes for their candidate for governor, the Communist Party has lost its place on the ballot.

There were in this election much fewer split Socialist votes than there were split communist votes. 65 per cent of those who voted for Socialist assembly candidates voted for Thomas also, 79 per cent for Laidler. But only 52 per cent, or just about half, of those who voted for Communist assembly candidates voted for Browder; only 62 per cent for Minor.

It must be remembered that the vote for local communist candidates was probably helped considerably by the support lent by the Communist Party to the Roosevelt stampede. On the other hand, every Socialist vote was received after clear and repeated insistence throughout the Socialist campaign that only a straight Socialist vote would really measure the strength of Socialist sentiment.

While it rolled up 237,000 votes for President Roosevelt, the American Labor Party has yet to face any real test of its strength. A campaign in which it would have to fight against the Democratic machine, as well as against the Republicans, will be the first real test of the strength of the American Labor Party.

Meanwhile thousands in New York state, unpropelled by a strong and wealthy machine, have clearly and unmistakably declared that they refuse to vote for capitalist candidates, however liberal they may claim to be, but will support through thick and thin candidates of the working-class.

Herring to Speak At LID Convention

The New Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy is holding its second luncheon of the season at the Lobster, 145 West 145th Street on Saturday, November 14th, at 12:45 p. m.

LeRoy Bowman, president of the New York Chapter, will preside. Hubert Herring, executive director for the Committee for Cultural Relations with Latin America, will speak on "The Incredible Swede." Herring spent considerable time in Sweden this summer and discovered that the Swedes are actually proving that there is such a thing as "inevitable gradualism." Herring is the author of an article under this title in the October issue of Harper's Magazine.

Results Of The Campaign

By ROBERT MORSS LOVETT
President of the League for Industrial Democracy and Editor of the New Republic

The result of the election is, of course, a disappointment to the supporters of Norman Thomas. For the third time this energetic campaigner has sought to set before his countrymen the supreme issue, and persuade them to move definitely toward taking the control of the instruments of production out of private hands. That his vote is smaller in 1936 than in 1932 is to be explained in part by the split in the Socialist Party, by the incursion of Lemke backed by Father Coughlin, and by the extraordinary success of the administration in rallying labor to its support. Nevertheless, the fact is patent that the people are not ready for a radical change.

That Thomas was accorded so wide and attentive a hearing, that his campaign was given respectable publicity by the press, is an indication that his efforts were not wasted. A larger measure of education than ever before was directed to preparing the public mind for collectivism in some form; and the peculiarly valuable influence of this leader in drawing public attention to the flagrant injustice and cruelty which in many sections of the country are a disgrace to our democracy was preserved.

KEPT OFF BALLOT

In connection with the vote tabulated for the Socialist candidates, it must be remembered that the party was kept off the regular ballot in some states by legislation especially drafted to this end. Moreover, in general, the parties which cannot provide a full force of watchers at the polls suffer in the tally sheets.

Of the election as a whole, it may be said that the enormous discrepancy in the vote of the two leading parties is a sinister sign. The working of democratic institutions, according to John Stuart Mill, depends on two parties, one of innovation and one of conservatism. When one party is so nearly wiped out at the polls as to be negligible as an opposition, the system is thrown out of balance. Moreover, the fact that the great mass of voters rush from one side of the boat to the other tends toward overturn. We have not had a close election since 1916; since then, nothing but landslides, of increasing violence. Something of the same phenomenon may be seen in Great Britain.

PARALLELS 1820 SITUATION

The present situation offers a striking parallel to that in 1820. In that year James Monroe was almost unanimously reelected, the Federalists playing the forlorn part newly enacted by the Republicans today. It is true, the earlier period could pride itself on the name "An era of good feeling"; but the result was the breaking up of the party of the administration, and a campaign of exceptional bitterness in 1824, waged by four candidates, with the election finally thrown into the House of Representatives. It is altogether likely that this result will be repeated in 1940. It is, therefore, important that the Socialist Party, which has a program and a leader, should maintain its integrity against the day four years hence when it will have a chance to play a significant part in the affairs of the nation.

Use The CALL To Speed The Final Armistice

This week, the nation celebrated Armistice Day and the ending of the World War. But there will be no celebration of the ending of all wars until we have won our way to Socialism.

That's why Socialists continue to march on in their battle to abolish capitalism and establish the co-operative commonwealth. For Socialists, there is no armistice day, no truce, in the war against capitalism.

At all times, whether there is a formal political campaign on or not, Socialists are firing away with their batteries of literature and education. And they are using The CALL as one of the most accurate field pieces with which to smash the enemy.

In this fight there is no behind-the-lines. Every Socialist and Socialist sympathizer must be part of the advance guard.

It's up to you readers of The CALL to stick to your post. The enemy may say the fight's all over, the campaign is ended, etc., etc., but Socialists know that there mustn't even be a lull in the fighting.

Love Thy Neighbor

Take your copies of The CALL and see that your neighbors read them. Get them to subscribe and follow the next four years of Roosevelt with the new threats of capitalism against the peace and security of labor. And let them learn, too, from the columns of The CALL, how they can fight back.

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NEC Parley In New York November 20

At its quarterly meeting in New York starting Nov. 20, the national executive committee of the Socialist party will set definite dates for a special convention to be held in the spring.



Also on the agenda will be the perfection of a plan of extensive educational and organization work which has already begun.

The committee will meet in the Hotel Edison, 228 West 47th Street, west of Times Square, in New York City.

A special Gene Debs memorial stamp went on sale this week to help finance new activity.

Encouraged by its increased membership and influence, the Socialist Party of California is launching a west coast weekly Socialist paper called "Labor Action." A special offer is made to charter subscribers who send in their subs before Jan. 1. Until that date yearly subscriptions will be \$1; after that date it will be raised to \$1.50. . . . The office of "Labor Action" is at 1057 Steiner Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

PLAN DRIVE IN OHIO

In preparation for a Socialist organization drive, Ohio Socialists have called an organization drive to be held in the Slovenian Socialist headquarters, 6409 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Saturday and Sunday, November 14-15. Subjects to be discussed include: (1) Socialists and the Farmer-Labor party movement; (2) Or-

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ing the good things selfishly to themselves. Let your friends also enjoy the bristling articles of The CALL. They're entitled to the light of truth as well as you.

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Every worker should follow the development of foreign affairs, the struggles of world labor against capitalism, Fascism and war.

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U. S. Court Hears Socialist Appeal

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (LSP)

The Federal court of appeals at Omaha will soon review the case of Al Russell, active Minneapolis member of the Young People's Socialist League. Russell was arrested during the Strutwear strike early in 1936 and charged with violating a federal writ of replevin by which the company moved its goods under the protection of federal marshals.

The Russell Defense Committee, 631 Third Ave., South, Minneapolis, has been organized to raise funds and publicize the case.

organizational structure; making our organization more effective; (3) The special national convention and its work; (4) Socialist work in mass organizations. . . . The results of the deliberations will be forwarded to the national executive committee meeting in New York.

Southern Socialists are planning a Southeastern Organizational Office within the next few months. . . . The Red Falcons of America, Socialist children's organization, is sponsoring a regular monthly service for labor papers, to be known as the "Children's Corner." It will contain stories, games, puzzles, brief accounts of the lives of labor leaders, and so forth. . . .

Socialists in Detroit are having a Mid-Fall Frolic at their headquarters, 3946 Trumbull on Saturday, November 14. . . .

CALL ASSOCIATION

There will be a meeting of the Call Association on Thursday, November 19, at 3:00 p. m. at 21 East 17th Street, New York City. Because of the campaign, the time allowed for payment of dues has been extended to the date of the meeting, which will be the last opportunity for delinquent members to achieve good standing.

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Books

An Unfinished Book

By BRUNO FISCHER

If I had spent the last six years on a desert island, I would hail Joseph Freeman's autobiography, "An American Testament" (Farrar & Rinehart, \$3.00) as a masterpiece of its kind. I would comment with approval on the honesty and sincerity of this account of the intellectual voyage of a sensitive young man to communism.

But I haven't spent the last six years on a desert island, so to me the fact that the book comes to a close in the year 1927 is significant. Freeman has made a sudden break in the pattern; abruptly he closed the account of his intellectual voyage.

Why? It seems unlikely that he ended with the year 1927 because he had too much material for one book. He could have cut much that was unimportant. He explains in the introduction that "this book ends at the very time when I became psychologically ripe for beginning to understand Marxism." And the party of Marxism, he states, is the Communist Party.

But the Communist Party today is not the party of 1927. How does he, who came to accept Marxism, explain his devotion to the present position of the Communist International? All the experiences he recounts in

his book and nearly everything in which he believed at the end of the book have been repudiated by the communists.

He leaves the reader, then, with a false impression. Lack of space is no excuse for an abrupt termination of a pattern. The last paragraph in the book states that communists contend that war and unemployment cannot be abolished under capitalism. Today communists denounce such a position as sectarian; it is certainly anti-Peoples Front.

How, for example, could Freeman explain his conversion to belief in the class struggle in view of the present communist position as expressed by Earl Browder in Madison Square Garden when he took the Socialists to task for making the campaign

issue that of "Socialism against Capitalism." "This," said Browder, "would divide and not unite the American people." Or how could Freeman today, as editor of the New Masses, afford to discuss the period during which he was almost converted to "Trotskyism?"

Maybe some day Freeman will complete the account of his intellectual journey. I doubt if he will be able to while he remains close to the Communist Party. This assertion is not mere partisanship. Freeman might be able to explain how he has come to terms with present Communist Party position. But he hasn't, and I, for one, think it is because he cannot do so and at the same time maintain his artistic and intellectual integrity.

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N. Y. MEMBERSHIP RALLY

Norman Thomas will discuss the elections on Thursday, November 12, at a membership meeting of the New York Socialist Party in Beethoven Hall, 5th Street and 3rd Avenue, at 8:30 p. m. Admission will be by party card only.

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Maurice Schwartz is to be congratulated for his courage in reorganizing the Yiddish Art Theatre. During the past few years Drama in New York have been the patrons of serious Jewish drifting to Broadway and the artists to Hollywood and the W. P. A., with the result that with the exception of amateur groups such as the Artef, the Jewish stage has been completely left to the none too tender mercies of the purveyors of the tinselled garbage and saccharine melodrama so dear to the hearts of the patrons of the Bintel Brif.

It is however regrettable that Maurice Schwartz did not find a

CALL BOARD

The first play about the pioneers of 1935, the colonists in Matanuska Valley, Alaska, America's last frontier, will open at the 48th Street Theatre on November 20th . . . It's called 200 WERE CHOSEN and tells the story of those farmers who left their drought-stricken farms to settle in a strange, uncultivated land, and begin anew . . . Sidney Harmon, who produced such outstanding hits as "Precedent," and the Pulitzer Prize winning "Men in White," is producing 200 WERE CHOSEN in association with the Actors' Repertory Company . . . This is the same group which appeared in that stirring play about the Southern "L" towns, "Let Freedom Ring," and also associated with Yoke in the production of "Bury the Dead" . . . Meanwhile the Messrs. Shubert are busy with Franz Lehár's operetta FRIEDERIKE, based on the life of Goethe and which highlights the youth of this beloved poet and dramatist . . . Dennis King signified his eagerness to appear as Goethe and rehearsals will begin in two weeks with the opening set for the Xmas Holidays . . . The PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS on November 29, at the Washington Irving High School, will present Charles Naegle, pianist, in the first of their special series of six concerts . . . Other soloists will include Ignaz Friedman, Ezra Rachlin and Toscha Seidel . . . Valcska Gert, world-famous dance mime, unable to perform in Germany because of Hitler's restrictions on "non-aryans," will make her first American appearance on unday evening, November 22 . . . Miss Gert appeared in stage productions by Reinhardt and plays by Toller, Brecht and Wedekind . . . Her program will include new works based on her American impressions.

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VALJEAN



Harry Bauer, celebrated French actor, as Jean Valjean in "Les Misérables" at the Cinema de Paris.

more sturdy vehicle for the fine talents of his company. The story is a weak one, and is further marred by a slavish adulation of the people's front as the cure-all for everything from housemaid's knee to Fascism.

Briefly it is the story of the assimilated French Jew who permits his patriotism to blind him to the dangers of reaction. There is the conflict between the father and the radical sons, climaxed by the creation of the People's Front, which unites his Socialist and communist children and drives the elder Bergson into the camp of the right. But even there he is not welcome . . . the taunt "Dirty Jew" greets him and a Fascist rock finally opens his mind as well as his skull to the realization of the fact that the salvation of his race and of humanity lies in the People's Front. Upon his recovery he marches off with his sons to celebrate the victory of the left.

This is oversimplification in the most extreme sense. Felder's play does not get down to fundamentals and is further confused by the introduction of too many aspects of Jewish life not pertinent to the development of the main theme. As a result it lacks integration, it is obliged to resort to clichés in order to weave the tangled threads of the narrative together and therein lies the main weakness of the play.

Schwartz as the elder Bergson, Tennenholtz and Rosenberg as German refugees and Berta Gerstein give stellar performances despite the shortcomings of the script.
MORRIS COHEN.

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International Musical Comedy Success
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ON THE SCREEN

By ALLAN GEORGE

NIGHTINGALE. Directed by Nikolai Ekk; story by N. Ekk and P. Yanushkevitch; music by Yakov Stolliar; produced by Mezhrampomfilm; presented by Amkino; at the CAMEO.

A little more than ten years ago, the Soviet film made its debut here in America—ten years in which were seen such notable efforts as "Potemkin," "Ten Days That Shook the World," "China Express," and "Storm Over Asia." The introduction of sound soon ushered in the first Soviet talking picture, "The Road to Life" followed by "Youth of Maxim," "Chapayev," "Peasants," and many others. Now, on the tenth anniversary, the Cameo presents the first all-colored film to be produced in the Soviet Union. Three years in the making (Hollywood does it in six months!)

Nikolai Ekk, who gave us "The Road to Life," not only directed "Nightingale," and helped to write the story, but also takes a small part in the picture. The story is based on an actual incident which occurred in the Czarist Russia of 1910-12. A fire breaks out in an unventilated and ramshackle china factory and many workers perish in the blaze. Word spreads that the fire was instigated by the owner seeking to collect insurance and soon the women stage a revolt. Grunia Kornakova, called the Nightingale because of her beautiful voice, leads the women in their attack on the Cossacks from which they emerge victorious.

Mr. Ekk has used his color compositions to a considerable success. His close-ups and shots of the blazing factory are excellently executed but the film tends to become hazy and blurs considerably in many parts. Because of technical difficulties the usual superimposed English titles are missing but there are adequate inserts which tell of action to follow, but which really never occur on the screen.

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OBEY'S EVENINGS 8:40 TL. 3-1124

STAR ON BROADWAY



Carol Stone, youngest daughter of Fred Stone, popular stage veteran, has a leading role in "White Horse Inn," musical hit, at the Center.



This time New York theatre-goers will be treated to a performance of "Hamlet" by Leslie Howard at the Imperial.

At The Hippodrome

New York City opera lovers will have the exceptional opportunity to hear Verdi's classic masterpiece "Otello" at the Hippodrome Opera next Sunday evening, November 22nd, in a revival being presented under the artistic direction of Maestro Alfredo Salmaggl. The bill for Friday evening, Nov. 13th, is Verdi's "Aida;" Saturday evening (Nov. 14), "Rigoletto," and Bizet's "Carmen" will be sung by Maru Castagna Sunday evening (Nov. 15).

The matinee series is continued next Saturday afternoon (Nov. 21) with "Madame Butterfly."

HIPPODROME GRAND OPERA

Maestro Alfredo Salmaggl, Director
This Friday Eve., Nov. 13th at 8:15
AIDA with Kuczyńska, Castagna, Ferrara, Nava
SAT. EVE. **RIGOLETTO** with LEFA MAY
NOV. 14th
SUNDAY EVE. **CARMEN**
NOVEMBER 15th with Maru Castagna
Nov. 21 Matinee Nov. 22 Evening
MADAME Butterfly Evening
GIUCONDA LA OTELLO
TICKETS 50c-75c-99c MU. 2-0001

For Call Readers

In order to accommodate the readers of The CALL, the 68th Street Playhouse has granted special reduced rates, a 50 per cent reduction on the film, "Loves of Toni," a powerful picture of the French workingclass directed by Jean Renoir, Parisian Socialist. The final day of the show at the Playhouse is Monday, November 16th. The coupon, which contains the complete information, appears elsewhere on this page.

POSITIVELY LAST SHOWING!

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"DER KAMPF"
Beginning Monday, Nov. 16th
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!
The greatest Russian film ever shown
"CHAPAYEV"
and "THE ROAD TO LIFE"
Roosevelt Thea., 2d Av. & Houston St.
11c to 5 P. M.

Soviet Russia's First Color Film
"NIGHTINGALE"
"A milestone in Soviet film history."
Soviet Call
Directed by NIKOLAI EKK
(Creator of "Road to Life")
Cameo 42 St. East of 25c to 1 P.M.
11'way Weekdays
Midnight Show Every Saturday

HELD OVER! 2nd BIG WEEK!

At Last a Simple Film of Quarry Workers

"One of the most touching pictures of the year."—American
"Stark realism." — Daily News

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"A stark melodrama." — Herald Tribune

"Les AMOURS De TONI"

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(English Titles)

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Norman Thomas Says:

PROGRESSIVISM IS NOT ENOUGH

ELECTION post-mortems have value in helping us to judge the situation with which we have to deal and to shape our tactics. The slowness with which minor parties' statistics are compiled, and my own absence from New York and the latest Socialist information, are somewhat of a handicap, but in the main the situation is clear enough: The Roosevelt landslide, which I always expected, was a little bigger than I expected and the vote for the minority parties was even less. My own private guess was that Lemke, even after his fortunate deflation, would get a million votes or over, rather than under; that the communists would get between 200,000 and 300,000 and we between 250,000 and 500,00. But the Roosevelt sweep and the fear of Landon were too great.

Incidentally, I want to express appreciation of the good work upstate in New York, and the improved organization. It showed in the vote. Our city vote stood up well considering the immense pressure, financial and otherwise, that the unions put behind the ALP drive. I may want to comment later, in the light of fuller knowledge, on the situation in other states, but a study of comparative statistics seems to show that our Waldmanite friends had about as much to do in New York with the Roosevelt stampede as Chanticleer with the sunrise.

Progressivism And Socialism

The outstanding facts are the immense personal political strength of Roosevelt and the equally great devotion of the American public to the two-party system when it comes to voting. It is hard to see why any intelligent person who still believes in capitalism could fail to vote for Roosevelt against Landon. And that seemed to most of the voters the only choice. I never expected labor to vote for anyone but Roosevelt except in so far as labor was Socialist or near-Socialist. With the rest my quarrel was that they asked so little.

It would have been good horse sense for some voters, who were assured anyway of Roosevelt's re-election, to vote the Socialist ticket as a kind of warning. But that kind of reasoning never seems safe to the average American voter. Hence, as I expected, our vote shows a sort of irreducible minimum of those who know that much more is necessary than Roosevelt liber lism. I had thought that there might be a couple of hundred thousand more such people in America. But on reflection I realize that even in Europe, since the war, the number of Socialists to whom Socialism in action means much more than what we Americans would call progressivism, has not been very great. It is precisely that which has been one of the troubles in Europe.

A vague progressivism cannot do the job. And it may be better that in America progressives should not call themselves Socialists and so confuse thinking. Anyway, under the circumstances in America, unless we wanted to commit a collective act of suicide, we Socialists had to make the kind of campaign we made, and what is more, we have to keep alive a definite Socialist Party whatever relations we work out in helping to build a nationwide

farmer-labor party. That party can never take the place of definite Socialist organization.

A National Farmer-Labor Party

There are obvious advantages in a nationwide farmer-labor party. There are already several centers where such a party exists locally and is likely to have some life. The very size of the Roosevelt majority makes one or more cleavages in it inevitable, and it is entirely possible that some of the cleavages may contribute to the growth of a real farmer-labor party.

Nevertheless, rather regretfully, I cannot at all share the conviction of the communists and some others that a desirable farmer-labor party on a nationwide scale is practically inevitable. On the contrary, the personal strength of Roosevelt and the acceptance of the two-party system likely mean that until the next crisis knocks at our door, Roosevelt, with a man like Governor Earle of Pennsylvania as a probable successor, can maintain the Democratic Party as spokesman of those whom Lincoln called "the common people." The price of this may mean concessions to a man like Joe Robinson in the South, but our political system makes that possible without the effects that ought logically to accompany it.

Conceivably Mr. Roosevelt may not mind regional farmer-labor parties and talk of a national party. He can use them in his own game. But Socialists will want to watch out not to be sold down the river by too great trust in everything that calls itself a farmer-labor party. Wherever-laws of the various states and the realities of politics make it possible, Socialists should keep their own place on the ticket even if they endorse the same ticket as a farmer-labor party. Everywhere Socialists should keep and strengthen their own organization, and the approach to a farmer-labor party should be on a national plan. This ought to be a main topic of Socialist discussion, of action by the NEC at its next meeting, and of action by the special Socialist convention which must be called for next spring at the latest.

Campaign Silence

The newspapers are now saying that Roosevelt will have to do something about the constitutional issue. If he had led some intelligent discussion of it during this campaign he might have lost some votes, but he would have had a mandate which would have saved him and us a great deal of political log-rolling and much speculation about what the people want and will stand for. Neither on this nor on any issue can Roosevelt be said to have a clear mandate. The nature of his personal triumph is more appropriate to a Fascist country which accepts the notion of "the leader" than a democratic country which supposedly believes that the people should settle great issues.

Racial Prejudice At The Polls

Nothing is gained by silence or evidences of racial and religious prejudices in politics. Yet so far as I noticed, no New York paper published that part of my elec-

MADRID'S LOYAL DEFENDERS



Volunteer militia, recruited from the shops and homes of Madrid, thrilled the entire world with their heroic defense of their liberty against the well-armed, army-trained Fascist and Moor invaders. They are ready to fight against all odds, confident of ultimate victory.

Madrid Defense Thrills World As Labor Fights For Freedom

MADRID—This city holds the attention of the world as men lay down their lives in defense of more than streets and houses. They fight for an ideal of freedom and security, more real to them than brick and pavement, more real even than the thundering of the heavy artillery and the exploding bombshells.

The government has shifted to Valencia, determined to keep alive throughout the length and breadth of Spain the will of the masses that will inevitably crush the powers of tyranny. The day of that triumph may be distant, but it is nevertheless inevitable.

In the furious fighting now taking place, the appearance in action of a loyalist foreign legion, called the International Volunteers, with its inspiring message of world solidarity in labor's struggle against Fascism, has given new courage to the militiamen and women who must match with a heroism of steel the deadly weapons of warfare provided

tion night statement in which I called attention to the cut in the vote for Governor Lehman and the reasons for it. If Lehman had lost several thousand votes in comparison with Roosevelt because his Republican opponent was a desirable candidate, or because he had done such a bad job of white-washing Geoghan, that would have been one thing. But that was not the case. Apparently he was knifed with the assent of Tammany and of some Roman Catholic priests in some parts of New York, and the positive reason for the knifing was in considerable part a definite anti-Semitism. Concerning this I heard many stories in my rounds on Election Day. It is bad business.

If I do not comment this week on the CIO struggle or the seaman's strike it is not for lack of interest in these immensely important matters but because I have not been in a position to add anything to whatever I have already said. Certainly there was no basis for a proper peace at Tampa unless the AFL executive council revoked the suspension of the CIO unions.

Neither can I add to whatever I have already said concerning the great issues of war and peace of which Armistice Day makes us

General Franco's Moors by Fascist Germany and Italy.

The civilian population has been given detailed instructions on how to behave if they are compelled to meet the Fascists in the streets of Madrid, every inch of which will be bitterly contested.

Regulations to govern the conduct of the populace have been issued by the military authorities to cover the eventuality of the rebels forcing their way into the streets. "Every inhabitant of Madrid is to obtain cotton and bottles of gasoline. The cotton is to be saturated, set on fire and flung from rooftops, terraces or windows onto any tanks and armored cars that may penetrate the streets of Madrid."

General Franco's major problem before he can hope to find himself in the capital is to get his troops across the Manzanares River. Meanwhile he is un-

ing on the non-combatant population of the city brutal air raids which have brought death to scores of women and children.

Americans Send Aid

NEW YORK — The Spanish ship, *Sil*, loaded with food, clothing and medicinal supplies for the fighting workers of Spain, was scheduled to leave port here, its cargo a symbol of American solidarity in the fight against Fascism. A large quantity of milk is included because of the request of Spanish health authorities, who cabled that the children of the militiamen are in need of it.

The cargo was gathered under the auspices of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

This week also saw labor leaders conferring to devise means of raising further sums of money, to aid the loyalists in their fight

ROTC Courses Teach Cadets Strike Smashing Technique

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California doesn't make any bones about the purpose of the ROTC. In an examination here in the course "Military Science 104a," a problem was presented which mentioned a

hypothetical waterfront strike in San Francisco which results in a general strike in the Bay area.

The National Guard and the ROTC have supposedly been mobilized and equipped with tear gas to combat the situation. The students are then asked to estimate the action to be taken against sympathetic gangs" intending to invade the campus and destroy university property.

The examination is in line with statements by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring which declared that the government's "national defense" program is "our ace in the hole in peace, as well as in war." The ROTC is part

peculiarly aware. According to one newspaper dispatch the Administration turned down definitely and finally certain British proposals to maintain the status quo with regard to fortifications in the Pacific. Nothing was said about it during the campaign. Another ominous sign for believers in democracy as well as for believers in peace.

of the far-flung jingo program of the Federal government.

LABOR UNIONS PROTEST EXAM

Labor organizations in this area have protested to the university board of regents and to Gov. Frank F. Merriam, declaring that the examination was designed to foster an anti-labor attitude among ROTC students.

FERRERO LOSES APPEAL

NEW YORK — Efforts to prevent the deportation of Vincent Ferrero, anti-Fascist, to Italy, by appealing to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit have been fruitless. This week, the court denied the appeal.

RAILROAD YIELDING

BATON ROUGE, La. — The Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad which is being struck by the Railroad Brotherhood has agreed after seven weeks of strike to negotiate with the workers.