

**Tin Soldiers  
for  
Tin Gods**  
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# Socialist Call

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, U.S.A.

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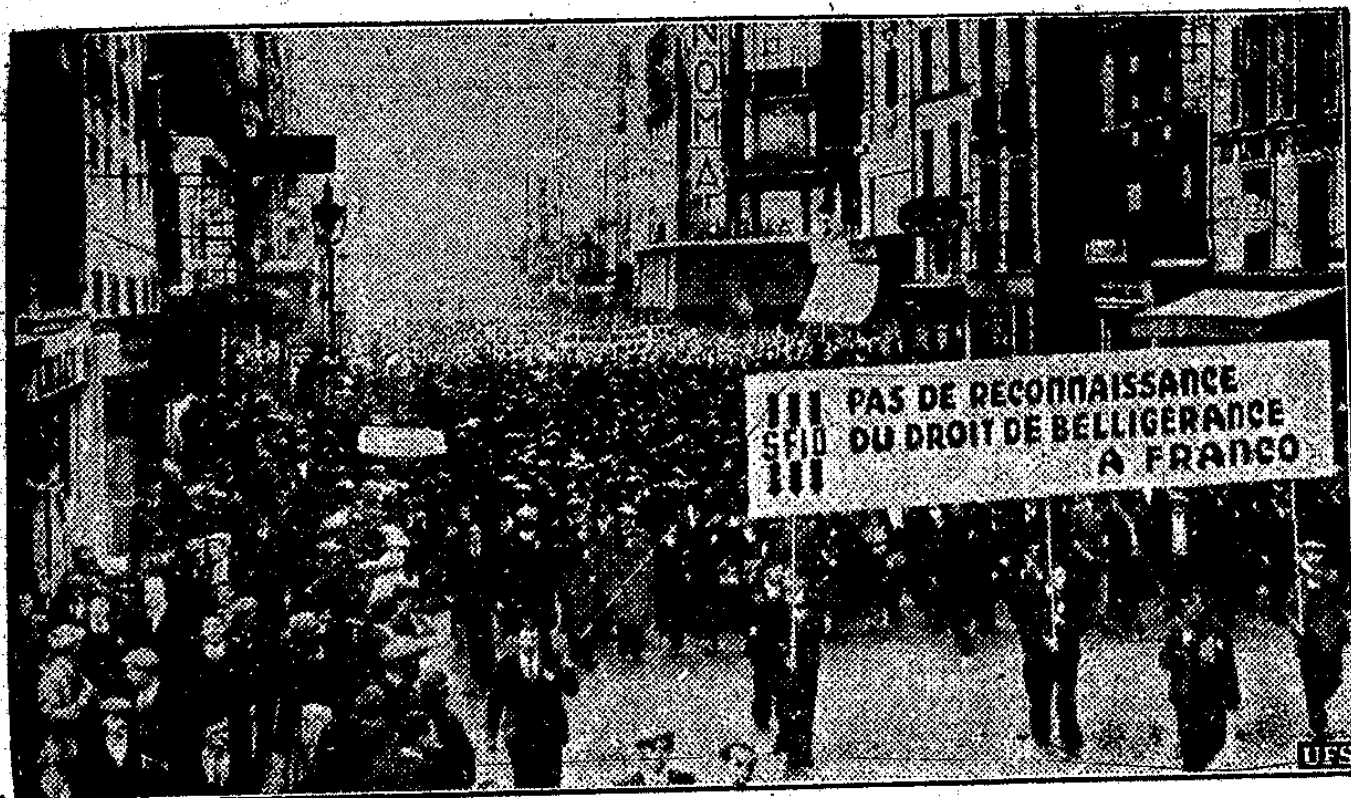
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PRICE FIVE CENTS

# FDR KILLS NEW DEAL AS CONGRESS OPENS

## French Socialists Parade for Spain



The French Socialist Party in a gigantic demonstration through the streets of Paris demanding that the government send arms to Spain. The banner reads: "Deny Franco the right of belligerence."

## Sam Baron Is Released In Spain, Unity Urged

Sam Baron, Spanish correspondent of the SOCIALIST CALL and well-known New York trade unionist, who was arrested last week in Barcelona, has been liberated. The action of the government in freeing Baron followed the

receipt of a flood of telegrams of inquiry and protest at the Spanish Embassy in Washington and the formation in New York of a Provisional Committee for the Defense of Workers Rights in Spain.

News of Baron's release was received in New York at Socialist headquarters in a telegram from Ambassador Fernando de los Rios in reply to appeals directed to him by Norman Thomas, national chairman of the Socialist Party, and Murray Baron, chairman of the New York Socialist Party, who is a brother of the CALL correspondent.

The ambassador's telegram read: "I take great pleasure in informing you Spanish government cables me that Sam Baron is at liberty."

Backed Caballero Baron, who recently returned to Spain, is a supporter of the Socialist leader, Francisco Largo Caballero, under whose premiership Loyalist forces succeeded in blocking the attempt of General Franco to take Madrid. Baron has been a critic of the activities of the Communist Party in Spain, and it is believed that these facts occasioned the arrest. Cables from Baron state that he is now in France on his way

back to the United States. Discussing the situation in Spain, he told correspondents in Paris that he believed the loyalist forces would win in the end but expressed fears that "Communist tactics in suppressing working class groups may endanger the possibilities of an early victory."

In making public the news of Baron's release, Jack Altman, executive secretary of the New York Socialist Party, announced that efforts to aid other anti-Fascist workers under attack will be continued.

"Earlier in the week," Altman said, "the New York Socialist Party called a conference of organizations actively engaged in raising funds for Loyalist Spain in order to protest the action against Baron. Trade union organizations and progressive groups have formed a permanent committee as a result of the arrest, to be known as the Provisional Labor Committee for the Defense of Workers Rights in Spain. Though Baron is now released, the Committee will continue to function in behalf of other working-class prisoners in that country."

Send Protest A resolution adopted by the

committee in the matter of Baron's arrest read in part.

"We appeal to the Government of the Spanish Republic to take immediate steps to secure his release and the release of all other anti-fascist working class prisoners. While we are determined to do nothing which will give comfort to the enemies of the Spanish workers at this time of crisis, we cannot long remain silent in the face of the arrest of one of our own fellow workers.

"In the fervent hope that no events in Spain will compel such protests as this, we pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts to bring aid to the Spanish people in their heroic struggle against Fascism and reaction."

Among those participating in the conference were representatives of the Socialist Party, the Shirtmakers Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local No. 3 of the Barbers Union, the Joint Council of Knit Goods Workers, Locals 117 and 155 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, the Independent Communist Labor League, the Inter-

By John Newton Thurber

The opening of the special session of Congress marks the end of the New Deal.

It marks the beginning of what Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau euphemistically called "The Second New Deal" but which the NEW YORK POST correctly recognizes as the restoration of 'Hooverism.'

The powerful and continuous pressure of Big Business has driven Mr. Roosevelt from his liberal policies of spending to save capitalism. Congress, in a most reactionary mood, is opened with a message calling for the type of tax reform for which the late Andrew W. Mellon was noted.

## Laidler Strong In Council Race

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, state chairman of the New York Socialist Party, is among the leading candidates for City Council from Brooklyn. With first choices counted, Dr. Laidler stands thirteenth in a field of ninety-nine. Nine councilmen are to be elected from Brooklyn.

As only approximately two thousand votes separate Dr. Laidler from the eighth candidate, his chance of picking up sufficient votes in the elimination of a lower-standing candidate to be elected is considered excellent.

Two of the three candidates of the American Labor Party in Brooklyn are virtually certain of election, with a strong possibility that all three will get in. In all probability the new council of twenty-seven will see at least five ALP members, and possibly seven, all of whom were supported as subsequent choices after its own candidates by the Socialist Party.

## Unity Group Gains Backing

KENOCHA, Wisconsin. — The Committee of a Million for Unity, title of the petition campaign launched by two Wisconsin Labor papers "Kenosha Labor" and "Sheyboygan Times" to keep AFL and CIO conferees at work until a settlement is worked out, won new support this week all the way from Montana to Arkansas.

The Committee was endorsed and support voted by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council and its paper the Montana Labor News, and the petition taken up by District No. 1 of the United Automobile Workers (Wisconsin-Illinois) at Rockford meeting and by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union (CIO) in Arkansas and by many labor assemblies and unions throughout Wisconsin, the place of origin of the movement.

national Workers of the World, the Young Circle League of America, and others.

In four important pronouncements during the week, Roosevelt told the workers of the nation that the New Deal is over. And throughout the legislative program the signs are evident.

Most drastic feature of the decision is that it comes at a time when the nation is sliding swiftly into the trough of the deepening economic crisis. Each week since the middle of August, business indices have declined. And the stock market is showing a similar drop through the same period.

Roosevelt called the Congress at the end of his junket to the west coast, in a feeling of high elation. Depression had been vanquished from the land, he believed. Recovery was at hand. It was time to turn responsibility back to private business.

The economic crisis broke in this elation. Congress was called to action, four pieces of must legislation, facing it. It has assembled in an atmosphere of growing tension. The reins of control which were to be turned back to private enterprise because recovery was at hand now are to be turned back to business to re-achieve recovery.

Morgenthau Speaks Most outspoken pronouncement came from Morgenthau. Of all the cabinet officers, Morgenthau can be taken as being most close to Roosevelt. Washington observers rate him as closest to the presidential ear. He has been a faithful servant for the president, a most faithful "yes-man." In fact it is reported that Roosevelt calls him "The Morgue" with at least passing allusion to the dearth of original ideas he possesses.

Morgenthau was sent to the American Academy of Political Science in New York. Here before an audience of bankers and sedate business men he spoke the new line, a line of peace and understanding. He spoke for the balanced budget. He spoke for taxation revision favorable to his hearers. He spoke for economies of government expenditure. He defined the Second New Deal.

His pronouncements were favorably received. The wire of greeting from Harrison, reactionary Mississippi senator, indicates the

(Continued on Page Eight)

# Nazi Axe Awaits Hans Goepel as U.S. Sets to Deport Him

Hans Goepel, young German Socialist who attempted suicide November 8th because of fear of deportation, is now being held in the Marine Hospital on Ellis Island, not as a patient, but as a prisoner. Goepel was removed from St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, on Wednesday, November 10th, and taken, under arrest, to Ellis Island. On Friday the Marine Hospital doctors pronounced him physically fit and ready to be discharged, but he still lies in a hospital ward, a prisoner of the Immigration Department.

A fugitive from Nazi terror, Goepel fled Germany in 1935, deserting the German Navy and stowing away on an American-bound ship. For eighteen months he lived in safety here, until he was betrayed to the Immigration authorities by a Nazi sympathizer who employed him in his restaurant in Amityville, Long Island, and in whom Goepel, unaware of his political views, had confided his story.

In April, 1937, the Socialist Party and the Workers Defense League, working with the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, secured his release from Ellis Island on bail, pending a ruling from the Department of Labor on his case. Previous to the intervention of these groups, Goepel had spent six weeks of confinement on Ellis Island. In the hearing before the Commissioner of Immigration, Rudolph Reimer, Goepel testified that he was a member of the Socialist Party and that deportation to Germany would mean concentration camp or death.

On September 1st the Department of Labor granted him a two-months stay of deportation, followed by deportation to the country of his choice—a rather gratuitous addition since he has no passport. This stay expired early in November. The Workers Defense League was then notified that Goepel was now in the country illegally, and that steps should be taken for his departure.

Goepel when he learned of this tried to take his own life. He was immediately rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was visited by friends and by representatives of the Workers Defense League. Being assured by the hospital that his condition was improving, David Clendenin and Harriet Young of the W. D. L. visited St. Joseph's November 10th, hoping to bring him back with them.

It was only after arriving at the hospital that they learned that a social worker attached to the staff had, without notifying any of his friends, turned Hans Goepel over to the Department of Labor authorities of Ellis Island who were at that very moment on their way to remove him to the Marine Hospital there. The immediate concern being at that moment his physical safety, Miss Young and Mr. Clendenin ascertained that he would be transferred in an ambulance, with a doctor in attendance. A few moments later, having been denied permission to see him on the grounds of his medical condition, they saw him led out of the hospital, handcuffed to a plain-clothes man and shoved into a Department of Immigration car.

On inquiry of the driver, a Federal employee, they were informed that he was under arrest and that they could not speak to him. He was taken on the long drive from Far Rockaway to Ellis Island, his hands tied, with no one in attendance except the driver, and with no concern or facilities for his safety or comfort. It was later learned that the driver, whose name they were unable to discover, removed him from the car somewhere in Brooklyn, and com-

pleted the journey in the subway.

On Friday, November 12, Commissioner Rudolph Reimer notified Norman Thomas, chairman of the W. D. L., that he had been given discretionary power in Goepel's case, that he was prepared to see Thomas about it and to accede to any requests Thomas might make which did not violate the rules of Ellis Island. Norman Thomas being temporarily out of town, a committee representing him called on the Commissioner that afternoon. The group included Ernest Fleischman for the Workers Defense League, Irving Novick for the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and a consulting physician. The committee was detained in Commissioner Reimer's office until the last boat left for shore, was not allowed to visit Goepel, or to come to the telephone when the Workers Defense League tried to reach them. Commissioner Reimer evaded their questions as to the legal status of Goepel on Ellis Island, and refused to speak to Norman Thomas or his representative when they tried to telephone him.

On the basis of Mr. Reimer's conduct on this occasion Norman Thomas made the following statement: "American officials seem more inclined to imitate the methods of Hitler than to demonstrate the superiority of democracy."

Pressure is now being brought to bear on Miss Perkins to use her authority, vested in the Secretary of Labor by law, to secure the immediate release of Goepel from Ellis Island and to grant him an indefinite stay of deportation. Norman Thomas sent her a telegram which read, in part:

"I protest treatment accorded me and my representatives by Commissioner Reimer . . . I demand that you use your authority to secure Goepel's immediate release from Ellis Island."

Goepel is being held as a federal prisoner, though no warrant against him has ever been issued by the Department of Labor and though he is even now on bail.

The Celler Bill, now pending in Congress, establishes the right of political asylum for victims of fascist terror. It is now in the hands of the Dickstein Committee. Pressure must be brought on the Committee to bring this bill on to the floor of the House. It will cover the Goepel case, as well as many others. Political asylum, long an American tradition, would become a reality should this bill be passed.

Write or wire the Secretary of Labor urging stay of deportation for Hans Goepel.

## Anti-Injunction Committee Formed

NEW YORK—A Citizens Committee to hold open hearings on the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes has been formed under the sponsorship of the Workers Defense League. The Committee consists of: Norman Thomas, Chairman, S. John Block, Prof. Paul Brissenden, Osmond K. Frankel, Charles H. Houston, Rev. John Paul Jones, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Bishop J. McConnell, Margaret Marshall, Louis Nelson, Joseph Schlossberg, and Prof. Theresa Wolfson.

Some years ago pressure from labor and progressive groups forced the passage of the State Anti-Injunction Act, defining in detail and strictly limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. It was thought that this would remove forever the grave abuse to which labor had been subjected under injunction law.

## Fascist



Getulio Vargas, dictator of Brazil, who has brought official Fascism to the Americas. For some time Brazil, along with many other South American countries, has been under a semi-Fascist regime.

## CALL Material Reprinted

Recognition of the merit of CALL material has been given recently by several worthy contemporaries.

The Bridgeport Herald, militant Sunday paper with a large New England circulation, recently reprinted one of McAllister Coleman's columns portraying that great statesman, Bruce Barton, his protagonist in the recent election campaign.

Macmillans', noted publisher, used two CALL articles in a recent window display montage in their New York store portraying leading articles on the world scene. Our articles on Roosevelt's "War-Peace" speech in Chicago, and on the coming of the new economic crisis, were displayed.

Column Review, monthly pocket size magazine from Philadelphia, is reprinting Liston Oak's "A Spanish Incident," as one of the best of recent articles in the column field. This publication selects from papers from coast to coast. It is the second recognition the CALL has received here.

## La Stampa Libera Fete

La Stampa Libera, the only anti-Fascist Italian daily in this country, will celebrate its 12th anniversary on November 21 at the New York Hippodrome. The feature of the program will be the presentation of Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Speakers will include Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Arturo Giovannitti, working class poet, and Girolamo Valenti, editor of La Stampa Libera.

This, however, has not been the case. Reactionary Judges have discovered a new method for avoiding the law.

The method is as simple as it is effective. The Judge makes a finding of fact that no labor dispute exists and that an injunction is issuable. The injunction then proceeds to proscribe every recognized function and every possible tactics of a union during a strike.

## Workers Trotskyites Stalinists

Do You Want to Know What Lenin Said About Political Frame-ups? Read Current Number INTERNATIONAL REVIEW 15c a Copy — 8 Issues \$1 P.O. Box 44, Sta. O New York City

# Socialist Party Hails Soviet Union Progress On 20th Anniversary

"The Socialist Party of the U.S.A. sends fraternal greetings on the twentieth anniversary of the Soviet Republic. It rejoices in the enormous progress of the workers in Russia in the ending of capitalist institutions and the great measure of success which has attended planned production for the use of all the people, this in the face of great obstacles and the latent or open hostility of much of the capitalist world. We look forward with eagerness to the establishment of a truly socialist society which demands a genuine democracy, new standards of regard for individual liberty, and the end of a bureaucratic dictatorship of one party."

National Action Committee, Socialist Party, U.S.A.

# Shoe Union Gains Hailed by Hapgood

By ARTHUR G. McDOWELL  
National Labor Secretary, Socialist Party

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The spectacle of a highly placed union official pleading with his union's convention to restrict the power of paid officials like himself is rather unusual, but it occurred here at the first national convention of the United Shoe Workers Union, CIO affiliate, which in less than a year has grown from an initial strength of 16,000 to over 52,000 workers covered by union contracts.

The strangeness of the event is not so great if it is added that the officer who fought and won a constitutional provision preventing himself or any paid official of the union from voting on matters of policy at conventions, was Powers Hapgood, National Director of the Shoe Workers Organized Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Socialist Party of the United States.

The main issue before the convention was the adoption of plans of campaign and the voting of increased revenue to the national office of the union for the completion of the organization of the much exploited and divided shoe workers still unorganized in such important sections as Missouri and southern Illinois.

The achievement of this new union is remarkable, particularly in the face of the present unexpected return of depression which reduced the shoe industry to a production level of 30 per cent of capacity at a usually high point of the season. From its starting point of 16,000 members last March, the union has progressed to the point where it now has 52,000 members covered by union contract in 199 plants consisting a full fourth of the entire industry.

The open shop stronghold of Maine has been partially reduced by the campaign of this spring. The strategic section of the American industry is now located in the St. Louis area, mostly outside of the city of St. Louis in the small towns and cities of Missouri and Illinois.

Patronize Our Advertisers

# Dallas Official Incites Violence

Special to the CALL

DALLAS, Texas. — Albert Sidney Johnson, chairman of the State Public Safety Commission which controls the State Rangers, told the Dallas Dispatch that two members of the tar and feather party which kidnapped Herbert Harris, Socialist lecturer, here on the night of August 9, have made written confessions. Others in the party, he admitted, are known, but he stated, no charges have been filed against the kidnapers and probably will not be.

"They would be in danger from other workers if it were known that they had confessed," he said.

Johnson is quoted as saying that he had conferred with executives at the Ford plant and had urged them to keep down violence in the future.

On the Monday following this story the Dispatch commented editorially upon this attitude as serving as an incitation to sadistic violence.

Johnson has issued no denial that he was correctly quoted.

Since the attack on Harris and George Lambert, seven men have been attacked by Ford's strong-arm squad. Nine had been beaten before. Two Ford workers paid fines of \$10.00 each for one of the early attacks. Four Ford men stand charged with aggravated assault in other cases but no trials have been had.

Harris was seized as he finished showing the labor film "Millions of Us" which his attackers denounced as a CIO film.

## NOW OUT SOCIALIST REVIEW

Edited by HERBERT ZAM

CONTAINS

- Mexico's Road to Social Revolution by Clarence Senior
- Socialist Youth Marches Forward by Al Hamilton
- War or Peace for Labor by Frank N. Trager
- The Roosevelt Honey-moon Is Over by David P. Berenberg

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NOTES OF THE MONTH

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# Auto Workers Unify Ranks in Union Drive Against Ford Motors

DETROIT.—Delegates to the United Auto Workers General Motors conference here last week-end struck a severe blow at the factionalism that has weakened the union for the last six months when they rejected the contract offered by the company and mapped an offensive that will transform the International into the militant, progressive instrument that won the great GM strike.

There was widespread reaction of the rank and file against accepting the agreement offered by GM after five months of negotiating. The demand for a militant program called the bitter factional fight to a sharp halt. The delegates to this conference unanimously rejected the phoney contract. Enthusiastically they planned a program that will change the past policy of quiet negotiations and no pressure in the plants into one of rank and file action and an aggressive publicity campaign.

The same militant spirit was reflected in a national Ford conference, held at the same time. Delegates to this conference came here demoralized, feeling that Ford had beaten the union. But across the street, GM delegates, realizing that for their own protection it was necessary to organize Ford, were incorporating a militant Ford organizing campaign into their own program of action.

### Enthusiasm Reigns

The Ford delegates left with vigor. The leading forces in the UAW had sounded a call which hit home—"The drive against Ford will start Monday." The rank and file of the entire union realize that the fight against General Motors and the fight against Ford is part of one struggle and that one without the other cannot succeed. This was the sentiment their delegates brought to the two conferences and they laid their plans accordingly.

The entire program previously described and advocated in the columns of the CALL was accepted at these conferences. The two conferences planned their work along realistic militant lines.

GM handed the UAW a proposed contract which could not be accepted by any self-respecting unionist. Whatever question there had been on whether to fight GM was dispelled when that contract saw the light of day. Its terms did not include any of the important demands of the union—sole collective bargaining rights, recognition of the shop steward system, genuine seniority provisions, wage increases, and an effective grievance procedure.

### Phoney Contract

More than that, it would have all but outlawed the union and would have put the signature of the union to provisions which would offer actual protection to company unionism. No concessions for the workers; everything to suit GM's tastes. This contract could not be called in any true sense a contract; actually it constituted the demands of GM on the union.

The union rejected the whole contract unanimously and made plans to continue negotiations. But this time negotiations will not be primarily in the shops; the auto workers are going to show where they stand in no uncertain terms during the coming few weeks.

Weekly bulletins on the negotiations will be issued. Within sixty days another GM conference will be held and there will be a full report of the status of negotiations. Meanwhile GM will not

get away with its abuses against the union as it has in the past few months. "Unauthorized strikes" are not expected; but but some vigorous AUTHORIZED action will be seen in GM centers.

The UAW plans to demonstrate its strength to the GM centers with a gigantic labor Holiday, the details of which will not be announced in advance.

### Drive Under Way

Following conferences with John L. Lewis in Washington, Richard T. Frankenstein made plain to the Ford conference that the Ford drive is going to get under way in earnest. A flock of new organizers is being put on; money is being raised. A publicity campaign is being launched; a welfare plan to care for fired union workers is being set up; and most important of all, the political machinery built up during the VOTE LABOR campaign is being used to recruit Ford workers into the union in a house-to-house drive.

These developments in relation to Ford and GM have put new life and vigor into the UAW already. New hope is seen in the workers' ranks. The bitter widespread factionalism in the union is expected to be minimized.

However, militant elements in the union do not forget that vigilance is not only the price of liberty also the price of a fighting trade union policy. The admirable decisions of the past week-end are not being overestimated. The question now is putting these decisions into effect. If they are not put into effect by deeds from day to day then the words become empty words and the resolutions become scraps of paper.

### Unity Achieved

One of the most significant tests of what the new policy of the administration really means will be seen in Flint. The Chevrolet division in Flint sent two delegations to the conference, elected in two different elections, sponsored by the two different groups in the union. An equal number from each delegation was seated

by agreement. This was a show of UNITY.

It was generally understood however that an offensive against GM in the country required a militant policy in Flint backed up by a united union. It was also assumed that there would be no peace inside the union in Flint until the four-man board ruling Flint in behalf of the General Executive Board of the International is removed and proper election of local officials arranged.

Therefore, one of the first vital tests will be the answer to the demand that the four-man board be removed from Flint and elections be immediately ordered. A source of continuous conflict would be removed if the Flint local were given its full and rightful status, with its autonomy and democracy.

The fight for progressive union principles will go on and as part of this fight, the struggle against the openly reactionary union forces will be continued until they are decisively defeated.

## California Confab Plans Activity

The Socialist Party of California, recently held a state-wide conference in San Francisco. Two days, November 13-14, were given over to discussion of both organizational and theoretical problems confronting the California party. Coordination of trade union work, a special CALL drive, reorganization work in the locals, setting up machinery for educational work, establishment of a speakers' bureau, raising an organizer's fund, plans for the 1938 political campaign and many other matters were dealt with which promise a period of intensified activity between now and the regular State Convention in February.

As a result of recent sub drives, the California circulation of the CALL has been almost doubled within the last month. Plans for extending this drive, the basis of which is the Stockton Plan, were completed at the conference.

## Purged



Konstantin K. Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador to Germany, is among the latest group of "Old Bolsheviks" to come under Stalin's purge of revolutionaries in Russia.

## Party Greet Polish Bund

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party USA, through its National Secretary, Roy E. Burt, and its National Chairman and member of Executive of Labor and Socialist International, Norman Thomas, forwarded fraternal greetings to Warsaw to the Polish Bund on its Jubilee celebration of the 50th anniversary of its founding.

The Socialist Party at the same time announced that John Mill, one of the thirteen founders of the Polish Bund fifty years ago has been seated on the National Action Committee of seven of the Socialist Party.

He was designated as his proxy by NEC member John Fisher of Gillespie, Illinois, coal miner and state chairman of the Illinois Socialist Party, who is a constitutionally elected member of the Action Committee but has been accorded the courtesy of designation of a permanent alternate due to difficulty of attending the weekly meetings of the National Action Committee for a working miner.

## Postponed

For various reasons the party, celebrating the founding of the Socialist Co-operative House, originally scheduled for Saturday, November 27th has been postponed to Xmas Eve. Watch the CALL for further notices.

## Auto Workers Wives Fight High Prices

By TECKLA ROY

President, Women's Auxiliary 10, Flint, United Auto Workers of America

The Women's Auxiliary of Flint fought side by side with the men during the great General Motors strike. Their standard of living was increased when General Motors signed a contract with the United Auto Workers Union.

As the months passed they found that the buying power of their husbands' wages grew steadily less. An auto worker's wife found that meat for Sunday dinner cost twice as much as formerly for half the amount.

The members of the Women's Auxiliary felt that they had not defied the tear gas and guns of General Motors to gain more money only to have the increase vanish when they went shopping. As a result the Women's Auxiliary of Flint decided to wage a militant campaign against the high cost of living.

The first step in this battle was waged against the meat interests. Leaflets were distributed throughout the city—forty thousand of them.

The reaction to the leaflets was immediate. An example of what was accomplished by mass action is illustrated by the following incident.

### Lower Prices

At the Krager store where the women picketed, the price of link sausages was 33 cents per pound on Saturday morning, November 6. In the afternoon when one of the steady customers came in to buy sausages, the following conversation took place:

Customer.—I want two pounds of link sausages.

Clerk.—I'm sorry, we have only ½ pound left. It really wasn't our fault. When those women outside started passing out leaflets we had to cut the price to 25 cents a pound and so we sold out.

Many other butcher shops were forced to cut meat prices in the same way.

The Women's Auxiliary made it clear that it was not fighting the farmer and small meat merchant. The farmer gets only 40 cents of every dollar the public pays for meat. It is the meat packers and the wholesalers who get most of the remaining sixty cents. They are the ones against whom the drive is being waged.

### No Meat Week

The next step is the "No Meat Week," which has been called for this entire week—November 13-19. All union members and their families will use substitutes during the week. The men in the shops are keeping close to see that campaign is not sabotaged. Tags have been distributed to the men in the shops by the Women's Auxiliary which read: "I eat no meat this week."

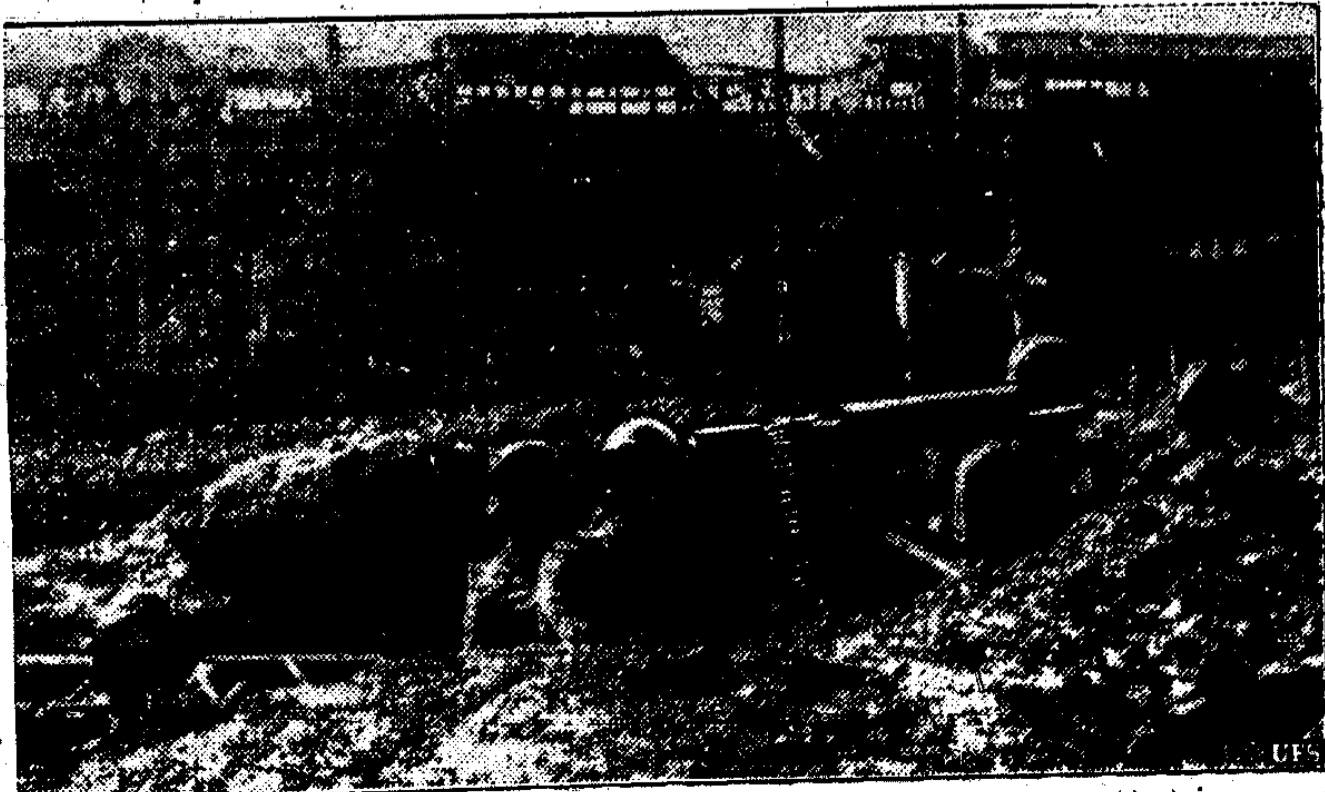
By Thanksgiving we hope to have forced the price of meat down to a decent level.

**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.

**139 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!**

## Chinese Defenders Dig In



The Nine-Power Conference at Brussels lightly slaps the wrists of Japan for invading China (Italy voting against), while the Chinese masses heroically defend their homeland in shell-holes converted into machine-gun nests, such as the above.

# THE SOCIALIST CALL

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Editor: August Tyler Business Manager: John Newton Thurber

## EDITORIAL BOARD

Jack Altman, Sam Baron, Robert Delson, Herbert Zam



Saturday, Nov. 20, 1937 No. 139

## BALANCING WHOSE BUDGET?

A balanced budget is the objective of the administration in the special session of Congress.

How is this budget to be balanced?

Up to almost yesterday the government claimed that restored national prosperity made it possible to curtail government spending drastically. Now they claim less need for direct relief to the jobless, for public works, for aid to home owners and farmers.

Even during the last months when Washington was slicing the jobless and public works appropriations, the administration's claim that cuts in relief would not seriously injure anybody appeared altogether without basis to us. For the government to continue its claims now, however, is not just exaggeration; it is undiluted hypocrisy.

America is now in a slump. The fact that it came suddenly and quietly does not obliterate its presence. It is here.

Speak to workers in the garment industry and hear what they have to say about this year's employment. They speak of it as the "worst" year yet, including the dark years of 1930-32. Speak to the auto workers. They will tell you that what they expected to be a seasonal pick-up is turning out to be a seasonal lay-off. The official reports of government bureaus tell of the breakdown in textile, shoes and steel.

Now—whatever the reason may be for this crisis, whether it be just the automatic workings of the capitalist system again, whether it be an artificial crisis manufactured by big business to bully the special congress, or whether it be a combination of both, the fact of the crisis remains.

**To talk of a balanced budget now is criminal, because the government budget can only be balanced by balancing the human budget.**

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau at a dinner of the American Academy of Political science reported, this week, on how the government would balance its budget. "It could be made up, he asserted, by economies in four fields: public highways, public works, unemployment relief, agricultural outlays."

Each of these economies is realizable only by seriously injuring the living conditions of the American masses.

It is especially interesting to note in this connection that while the government talks of cutting into the income of the masses in order to balance the budget it also contemplates a revision of taxes on corporations and surplus dividends such as will ease the burden on the upper classes.

**In opposition to the administration program the American masses must advance the slogan: Balance the Human Budget!**

This requires greater government spending than ever. The money for such spending must be raised by taxation of those who can and who should pay: the rich.

The job of letting the administration know just how the masses feel about balancing the budget at the expense of the poor is the task of the organizations of labor and jobless. Protests, demonstrations, actions must be organized to let Washington know that a crisis is here, that is no time to cut government relief, that this is the saddest time to show "kindness" to the rich.

# AT THE FRONT



With *Woman Thru*



This slump may or may not be the beginning of another catastrophic depression, but already it is causing plenty of suffering and anxiety. In Providence, Rhode Island, I heard

the gloomiest sort of tales about the textile business in New England; mills working three days a week, laying off employees, etc.

The weighted index of business activity as recorded in the New York Times continues its steady decline. Steel production has fallen below 40 per cent of capacity. Mayor LaGuardia is entirely right in warning the country that there had been no improvement in the unemployment situation in the city and that large relief funds will be required primarily from the federal government.

## CONGRESS MEETS

Against this background Congress is called in special session by a President who did not contemplate the slump even as recently as the time when he issued the call. But his message showed that the slump is much on his mind. He holds out an olive branch to business, especially to small business. He talks about some change in the tax laws to revive business confidence and to stimulate private capital in the war against depression and unemployment.

But he makes no specific suggestions and goes on, as might be expected, to urge the bills for farm relief, wages and hours, executive reorganization, etc., for which he called Congress in session. He still hopes that the budget may be balanced.

Few hopes seem to me less reasonable. The budget can only be balanced by drastic increases in taxation or drastic reduction in expenditures, or a mixture of both. This is likely to prove politically impossible. The effort to reduce expenditures will probably be primarily at the expense of the unemployed who are least able to bear further economic suffering.

The situation is one of great confusion, but that confusion is not primarily, as his conservative critics have suggested, in the President's mind or in the New Deal as such. It is in capitalism of which the New Deal is an expression.

## FASCIST BRAZIL

It is noteworthy, though not surprising, that the President's message said nothing at all about the grave international situation and our relations to it. Doubtless he will have more to say later on. Clearly his program which never was consistent is not going well.

His great and good friend, Vargas of Brazil, against whose virtual Fascism I among many others warned the President when he took his famous trip to South America, has openly assumed dictatorial powers. Actually the change is not very great. As a well informed South American recently told me, Latin American countries have dictatorships of one sort or another anyhow, so why worry so much about Fascism.

Possibly for this reason, Fascism, which Vargas says he has not established, at least gives some color of political philosophy and principle to raw dictatorship. Heretofore ideologically the Latin Americans have professed a faith in democracy, and that faith always was a factor in stimulating our souls and in urging the people onward. Fascism will supply no such faith.

But aside from this considera-

tion, the news from Brazil means merely that the President is openly acknowledging and trying to perpetuate under legal forms a dictatorship which he has long been perpetuating. He is as much or as little of a democrat as he was when he and Roosevelt greeted each other so effusively in Rio de Janeiro, and the democracy of the Western hemisphere so dear to President Roosevelt's heart is a pretty spotty affair.

Once more the mountain of international conferences has labored and brought forth a mouse. For what has happened in Brussels Roosevelt will be blamed in Europe, and to a certain extent it is his fault. His ethical condemnation of aggression in his Chicago speech did him credit, but it was unfair both to the American people and to the peoples of the world for him to imply that America was ready to take some undefined action to foreign peace aggressors when he himself had no definite program in mind and when he had not used the imperfect neutrality law that we now have as effectively as he might in dealing with the Spanish or the Chinese situation.

## COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Meanwhile everything that is happening and that is not happening in Washington as well as in the European capitals illustrates the romantic and dangerous folly of those who believe that the United States should take a lead in establishing collective security of the nominally democratic capitalist nations, including the USSR, as against the avowed Fascist nations.

Such collective security today, whatever might have been true in other times, or may sometime be true, means almost certainly war. That war will destroy democracy at home without establishing it abroad.

Behind all the noise and tumult Great Britain today is just drawing closer both to Germany and to Italy. Her rulers are more and more friendly to Franco if for no other reason because in Franco's territories are raw materials which England wants. It is entirely possible that the day will come when Great Britain will try to get materials which England wants.

It is entirely possible that the day will come when Great Britain will fight against Italy, but it will not be for democracy but for the British Empire. It is entirely possible that some day the United States will fight Japan. It will be a cruel and stupid war. It will not be for democracy. It will not be really to make China safe for those Chinese whom we insult by the terms of our exclusion law.

It will be by reason of those rivalries for trade and prestige from which wars between nations usually spring. It is highly significant today that the President who deprecates aggression has taken no real leadership to end American supplies of scrap iron and cotton to Japan. If he did he would meet opposition from those who have commodities to sell.

There are a large number of people who contemplate war with an equanimity with which they do not contemplate a program of genuine neutrality on the part of our government plus a popular boycott of Japanese goods by American consumers. This boy-

cott, if properly managed and accompanied by sincere assurances of our desire for a reorganized society in the benefits of which Japanese workers would share, would not lead to war.

## BARON FREED

It is good that our friend—and comrade, the CALL correspondent in Spain, Sam Baron, is out of jail. It may not be so good that he is out of Spain, having had many restrictions put upon him in Spain even after his release. All of us, I think, want to acknowledge our appreciation of the prompt and vigorous efforts of Ambassador de los Rios to bring about Baron's release when the matter was brought to his attention.

Baron's arrest does call attention to the dangerous state of civil liberty in Loyalist Spain. Never should our sympathies be more wholeheartedly on the side of Loyalist Spain as against Franco and the fascists than today.

But because so much of the world's hope lies in the gallant struggle of Loyalist Spain it is the more important to insist that the answer to Fascism cannot be the totalitarian state which on the initiative of the Communist Party denies civil liberty and tries to liquidate the left wing political critics of the government on the ground that they are members of the famous "Fifth Column."

That is dangerously like the Communist method in Russia which has marred the twentieth anniversary of the revolution by an apparently unending purge. The victory we want for Loyalist Spain must be for truly democratic country.

## LABOR UNITY

In a world which does not supply many causes for optimism it is encouraging to observe that peace conferences between the CIO and the AFL still continue. No vested interest of persons or of small groups; no personal feuds or desires for revenge for the past, must be allowed by the rank and file of the workers to stand in the way of peace. Peace in the American labor movement is necessary in the struggle for the workers against fascism. It is worth any price except the price of the sacrifice of aggressive industrial unionism.

In an entirely different field it is cause for satisfaction that socialized medicine through voluntary insurance, cooperation, and with increasing interest of the government is making headway. It is good that at least 430 outstanding physicians have signed a manifesto in favor of a very considerable beginning in socialized medicine.

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## Campus Militarism—4

# TIN SOLDIERS FOR TIN GODS

By Robin Meyers

"Fascist movements on the American campus are characterized by their support of compulsory ROTC."

Ostensibly, the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of the ROTC is the production of Reserve Officers. Fallacies in this as a complete explanation are many. Reserve Officers are made, never by the one or two year compulsory course, but by a four-year course, at least half of which is voluntary. More officers result at less individual cost under voluntary than under compulsory drill methods.

Moreover, the ROTC can in no sense pretend to be adequate preparation for modern warfare, and the War Department does not claim this. Wearing uniforms and going through thrilling-to-see marches has nothing to do with poison gas and aerial bombardments. "Formal disciplinary drills should be limited to barest requirement and concentrated effort should be directed toward indoctrinating embryo Reserve Officers in modern conceptions of warfare," says the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1935.

## The Concept of War

It is for this that the War Department, the professional patriots and the big business men need the ROTC. Knowing that youth fights war and seeks its basic causes to destroy them, knowing that armies are made up of young men cheered on by young women, war forces must in simple self-preservation conscript the mind of youth under their banner, lest youth destroy them.

There is an obvious as well as a basic reason for trustee favoritism toward ROTC, too. Funds at the disposal of colleges are always insufficient, and ROTC cuts the cost of physical education in half. To needy students it supplies clothing and a small salary.

However, military drill is not meant for physical training, but for military discipline, and the Army is quite conscious of this fact. Drill is monotonous and restrictive. It does not provide for essential corrective work and often is physically harmful. Further, Army officers who instruct ROTC classes are not trained physical instructors, or competent to replace them.

Why else do trustees maintain ROTC units? They see the essential tie-up of governmental militarism with their own financial interests. More than that, it is they who inspire, rather than accept, the philosophy of the War Department. They know that they must create a jingoist rather than a pacific mind in their young people.

And the trustees see in the ROTC a safe outlet for student thought, energy and idealism. Peace movements on campus have been their nightmare. Mass defense of student rights and academic freedom they have crushed but dare not forget. Student interest in national and international affairs is dangerous whenever theory threatens to merge into action. ROTC will "ferret out radical activities in schools and colleges" the ROTC Association promises. That students fight students is their only hope. The ROTC member is the trustee stooge, the student scab.

Beyond this, the ROTC is a weapon for their business interests off the campus. The student union goes to the aid of the labor union, to the aid of peace. Very well, the ROTC can gain experience working with vigilantes and thugs.

## The Military Spirit

ROTC, as distinguished from military training, was instituted by the War Department when plans for compulsory universal military training were defeated in Congress. It was a second-best, accepted reluctantly and after months of bitter struggle in

Washington and throughout the country; and the effort to make it measure up to their original expectations has never been abandoned. In 1918 the prospectus for the role of the college ROTC was outlined in *National Service*, edited and managed entirely by army officers.

"First of all, the college ROTC should be, more and more, schools of military spirit where young men may go to acquire a perfect sense of subordination and discipline. . . . From the moment they don their uniforms they must understand that they are making a complete sacrifice of their personal wills and that they owe absolute obedience without discussion or qualifi-



cation, to all who are qualified to command them in any degree whatsoever."

Just a year before, the same magazine had discussed "Our Land-Grant Colleges as a Military Asset," lamenting that

"Virtually the entire male output of these schools, representing every geographical district in the country and embracing the best blood and the best brains of their respective communities trained for the most part in natural science and its application to the industries, and more or less adequately, in the elements of military science, has been allowed to drop back into the vast body of our population without the slightest effort being made by the War Department, the colleges themselves, or any other agency to hold them together or connect them with the military needs of the nation. Could folly be greater than this?"

At that time army men envisioned trained chemists as potential makers of poison gas, engineers as valuable tacticians, physicians as army surgeons—the swallowing up of the educated citizens of the country in the death-dealing industry of the nation's war machine. Men were wasted material unless they were absolute creatures of the state, usable at will for the most terrible of its activities.

## ROTC Against Democracy

Temporary war insanity might have been the basis for this, had it not continued. But just as in post-war Europe fascist movements developed with the aid of ex-soldier groups, so an American counterpart grew in the broadened scope and increasingly undemocratic philosophy and activities of the ROTC.

On every front, ROTC resists the progressive trends of democracy. Without mincing words, its manual condemns our form of government:

"Democracy: A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or

other form of 'direct expression.' Results in democracy. Attitude toward property is communistic—negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy."

In practice, it means denial of the right of education to conscientious objectors. It means such pressure on Congressmen for increased appropriations that the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Appropriations protested in 1927—"I do object to the systematic pressure that is brought upon this committee and upon Members of Congress year after year for this purpose. I think it sets a very bad precedent, and one that is liable to grow into a very vicious system if it is permitted to continue." It means pressure on faculty members such as that which caused a change in vote at Ohio State in 1929 from opposition to compulsory military training, 83-79, to approval, five days later, 144-9.

And it means pressure on unpliant members of Boards of Education—in 1936, Governor Charles H. Martin of Oregon, retired major general, removed from the state Board of Higher Education, the lone member who supported voluntary military training!

"Internationalism," says the manual, which had already labeled pacifism 'baneful,' is "an impractical and destructive radicalism." The opposition of ROTC to peace and to peace forces has been consistent. High school cadets burned effigies of pacifists. College storm troopers threw fire-crackers at peace-strikers (Johns Hopkins and Amherst.) The 1934 strike against war caused the calling of an emergency ROTC conference at Washington! And where there was opposition to peace demonstrations on the college campus, it was crystallized around the ROTC. The use of force to stamp out anti-war demonstrations was urged by Major Herbert Holton of the ROTC at City College, New York.

"The national army's training begins in the nation's schools," Captain John H. Burns stated in *The Infantry Journal* for December, 1928. "It is spiritual in character." And turning to the ROTC manual for the kind of training, we read, "This inherent desire to fight and kill must be carefully watched for and encouraged by the instructor."

## Opposes Social Change

Opposition to social change is the final blotch on the ROTC scutcheon. The *Student Advocate* of November, 1936, reproduces a copy of an examination given to the ROTC at the University of California, on how to break a strike. In Lansing, Michigan, last spring, ROTC men were leaders in anti-labor activity. Their training is geared toward vigilante work, and their availability is coextensive with their existence.

Actual fascist movements on the American campus are characterized by their support of compulsory ROTC. The Student Americans boast an ROTC colonel for their leader; and the Johns Hopkins Americanistic League was largely an ROTC affair. This is but natural. Military absolutism is fascistic; aggressive nationalism is fascistic and the glorification of violence is the essence of fascism. The background of support from finance capital labels the embryonic menace conclusively.

Mussolini has his blackshirt minions. Hitler's storm troopers have become synonyms for horror. The leadership complex has not yet developed a "tin god" complex in this country. But the tin soldiers to follow, to fight for, to deity such a god, are ready.

# The Call Views the Theatre

## Presenting the Workers' Angle on Current Stage and Screen Offerings

### The Mercury Theatre's JULIUS CAESER

These few lines are openly and unashamedly a tribute and an appreciation of Orson Welles, George Coulouris, Martin Gabel, and the entire production of the Mercury Theatre's "Julius Caesar."

During the past fourteen or fifteen years this reviewer has witnessed close to five hundred plays, good, bad, near perfect, indifferent and plain lousy. Never has he been so carried away, except perhaps for a short space during the Theatre Guild's offering of Ernest Toller's "Masses and Man," as he has been carried away by this presentation of "Julius Caesar" . . . a presentation which for the first time in his experience with Shakespearean tragedy got into the essential guts of Shakespeare.

It is an awesome thing that is presented on the bare stage of the Mercury Theatre. It is in a deep sense a spiritual and almost a religious experience to sit for almost two hours, watching and listening, taut as a drawn bow-string, while this modern version of Shakespeare's concern with the elemental problems of intellectual and political freedom versus slavery, idealism versus demagoguery, rapidly unfolds before one's senses.

Orson Welles production of "Julius Caesar" has for this reviewer been an experience in sheer genius . . . an experience only equalled a rare few times in his short lifetime . . . Kathe Kollwitz's drawings, the destroyed Diego Rivera frescos in the Rockefeller Building, Michaelangelo's study of a pair of hands in the Detroit Museum, moments in Paul Muni's "Emile Zola," Toscanini's rendition of Beethoven's Ninth . . . they have been no more than these—and this "Julius Caesar" wherein Shakespeare is freed from the fetters of academic tradition, wherein the modern dress blows away the dust that has been permitted to gather upon something so intense and alive and valid that this reviewer is truly sorry that so many thinking men and women will of necessity miss seeing it.

It is a production that has given back to Shakespeare what he fundamentally possesses, timelessness and datelessness. At the Mercury the analogy is perhaps closer with Mussolini and present-day Italy—it could as easily have been with Hitler and Germany, with Franco and with Stalin. Shakespeare has written for and can teach 1937 as well as Elizabethan England.

I could go on, but rhapsody ill suits what I witnessed the other night. I can only shudder at the prophetic words that Cassius speaks:

*How many ages hence  
Shall this our lofty scene be acted over  
In states unborn and accents yet unknown.*

and know that here is something that has crystallized reality, something that is great theatre but infinitely greater in context, something vigorous and basic that is so completely a part of my own existence, physical and intellectual, as a Socialist and as a human being—that I can only urge the all too few readers of this page to witness it for themselves. I am grateful for it . . . and silent and humble before it.

Michael C. Arcone

### Orson Welles



### 'Golden Boy' Is Good Theatre

The Group Theatre presents "Golden Boy" by Clifford Odets at the Belasco Theatre.

By Jay Bigelow

In "Golden Boy" the Group Theatre has a vehicle which promises to carry them well through the winter season, if the audience response of the first week was any indication.

Odets has written a piece which ranks high in entertainment value, packed with dramatic punches from start to finish. His recent sojourning in Hollywood is quite evident in this play and it stands ready for scenario adaptation in short order.

#### Hollywood Influence

Further Hollywood influence, and perhaps the atmosphere of the Anti-Nazi League (the guise which the class struggle "Against War and Fascism" takes in the movie capital) seems to have thoroughly disinfected the play of any of the vulgarity of the old and familiar workers versus bosses theme. There is little resemblance between "Waiting For Lefty" where the struggle of the workers was starkly portrayed and this piece.

For old times sake the brother of the "Golden Boy" is a CIO organizer who leaves the play in the second scene of the first act, to go off to Dixie to organize Textile workers. He is brought back in, just for a memory, and a salve to the conscience, in the very last scene of the last act, with a bandaged head. He is allowed to comment that what he has been doing has satisfied him, which was in sharp contrast to the occupations of those who had occupied the stage in the meanwhile, most of whom were hardly satisfied with their various roads.

#### Cast Strong

Odets loads his play with many strong characters. Each of the supporting cast is an important figure, contributing color and variety to the whole. An unusually strong cast makes good use of these characters.

The story is concerned with the attempt of Joe Bonapart, a cock-eyed Italian youth, to express himself. At twenty he was on the

### New Deal Lampooned In Kaufman-Hart Revue

"I'd Rather Be Right." A Musical Revue by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Music and lyrics by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart. At the Alvin.

By Ruth Brooke

At present the Alvin Theatre is housing, and, unless it DOES happen here, will continue to house far into the approximate future, a most irreverent comedy of Washington's executive, legislative, and judicial manners.

"I'd Rather Be Right" is a musical satire in which President Roosevelt, called by no other name, each member of his Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the New Deal, with a reminiscent flutter of the Blue Eagle, all come in for a more than full share of spoofing, comically caustic and pointed, but with far less malice or venom than appears in the editorial columns of the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

President Roosevelt, in the happily chosen person of George M. Cohan, resolves, even if it should take a third term, to balance the budget, so that, with economic conditions stabilized, a young couple of his casual acquaintance may find employment and some security for marriage.

#### Hilarity

But the problem of balancing the budget remains hilariously unsolved even though many Chico-and-Groucho-Marxian suggestions are offered: a tax on government property, an air-mail fee on all mail delivered ordinarily, even the creation of a Public Pickpocket since "no one minds so much a tax he doesn't feel."

No schemes work, not even a

verge of a career as a great violinist. Instead he chose the short cut of pugilism, and crashes through to the championship. He found this empty and the whole ends in tragedy, Joe and the blonde, Lorna Moon, played by Frances Farmer of Hollywood, speeding off to death on a Long Island highway.

An inadequacy of such a play which has so much action is the fact that most of the action takes place off stage, with the audience left to watch the actors standing looking off stage where the dynamic action is taking place. Odets has nearly a dozen situations of this sort, and it becomes a bit painful watching the backs or sides of the actors while they cheer sound effects. Hollywood, with its more facile approach, will master this. Withal it is excellent entertainment and not to be missed.

"reside" radio appeal to the women of the country to contribute their cosmetic money for the national treasury.

Finally, and despite the periodic jeers of the Supreme Court, a solution is offered—to transfer the gold in idle storage at Fort Knox to Washington, and to re-issue it—but, with Wall Street panicky at the suggestion, even that scheme fails.

There are other schemes . . . and then (to us radicals) the most pertinent skit in the entire revue. The president takes the center of the stage and sings his little ditty entitled "Off the Record," which may be summed up in his own words: "I've got one son with duPont and one son with Hearst . . . I won't starve."

#### Amusing

And so on to the end, with heartily amusing dispositions of the Wagner Act, the Federal Theatre, the WPA workers, and other manifestations of the Roosevelt era.

The finale is a Fourth of July rally in the traditional Cohan spirit—little American flags, everybody marching around the stage and all, but the concluding speech was more characteristically Cohan than Roosevelt, and a heart-warming speech it was, too.

However, the budget isn't balanced—and one does understand, however spoofingly it may have been presented, that there is something fundamentally wrong in the entire executive, legislative and judicial set-ups and in the entire economic order for that matter, but the boy and girl do get married, and it's worth going to the Alvin to find out why.

### 'Stand-In' At Radio City

Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand-In," Walter Wanger's comedy in which Hollywood puts its tongue into its cheek and pokes fun at itself, is the current attraction on the screen of the Radio City Music Hall.

Adapted to the screen from Clarence Buddington Kelland's hilarious Saturday Evening Post story, "Stand-In" tells the story of Mr. Atterbury Dodd, the shy young banker who went to Hollywood, took over a \$10,000,000 studio and tried to run it according to the science of mathematics.

Howard, forsaking the realm of serious drama for slapstick, portrays the typical Kelland character by the man who wrote "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," and "The Cat's Paw," while Miss Blondell takes the part of the "stand-in" who becomes Mr. Dodd's secretary.

### CALL BOARD

Having seen "Julius Caesar" to the boards, the Mercury Theatre will put on a couple of performances of "The Cradle Will Rock," the Marc Blitzstein operetta. One showing, at midnight of Saturday, November 27th, will be in the form of a preview for New York Newspaper Guild. The other will occur

### CALL Benefit At Labor Stage

"Pins and Needles," which will be reviewed in next week's CALL is the musical revue with which Labor Stage will launch its second season. Last season, its first in the public eye, Labor Stage presented the dramatic and forceful John Wexley's "Steel." The Socialist CALL is planning a benefit night for Pins and Needles in the very near future, so save your money until the date is announced.

the next evening at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, November 23rd, is the date for the Music Box opening of John Steinbeck's dramatization of his own "Mice and Men."

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### Forthcoming Reviews of Recommended Plays

- Madame Bovary
- A Hero is Born
- Many Mansions
- Ghost of Yankee Doodle
- Pins and Needles
- Amphitryon 38
- Of Mice and Men

### Radio City Music Hall

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### LESLIE HOWARD IN "STAND-IN"

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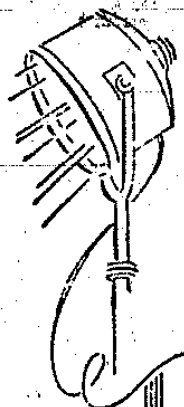
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BOOKS

Men Who Rewrite Labor History

By Maxwell Harway

"Men Who Lead Labor" by Bruce Minton and John Stuart. Modern Age Books. Thirty-five cents. 249 pp.

When a "New Masses" liberal writes labor history, you can expect almost anything—and you get it. Mix a little third period ultra-leftism with some super popular-frontism, add a dash of liberal innocence, stir well before using, and shut your eyes while consuming the resulting concoction.

Under the pretense of writing about "Men Who Lead Labor," Bruce Minton and John Stuart have given us the latest Communist attempt to rewrite the history of the labor movement. The boys secured their information from Louis Budenz, Theodore Draper, and the "historians" of the Labor Research Association, the organization responsible for the earlier publication of a series of Labor "Fact?" Books.

What is to be said about people who devote one chapter to each of seven leaders of American labor and include Harry Bridges and Heywood Broun each for a chapter, while Dubinsky, Hillman, Francis Gorman, and Homer Martin are thrown together with a half-dozen lesser lights in a final chapter as though they were an afterthought? The book is badly written, wandering from biography to long stretches of unrelated labor history, through involved discussion of economic and social developments, back to the biographical subject.

History Rewritten

It is a well-known fact that the Communist Party must rewrite its own history and the history of the labor movement, very frequently to keep up with the changes in party line. The authors were obviously unable to assimilate the many changes, and the book is filled with many throwbacks to the Third Period. Dual unionism is justified as being "invariably the result of the executive council's failure to bring organization to the great masses of workers." The theory of social-fascism rears its head again, as in the days when the AFL was "a tool of the bosses." Hutcherson had done more than his share to lay the ground work for Fascism in America. John Mitchell president of the United Mine Workers for many years, is classified as a labor racketeer together with Al Capone, and Lepke and Gurrah.

The Communist Party comes in for its share of praise on numerous occasions. CP control of unions is justified. "While the CP gave guidance, every policy had to be voted by the membership of the unions"—so nice of the CP

Vanguard Presents DOROTHY DUDLEY Author - Lecturer - Traveller An Eye Witness Account of the First Days of The Spanish Revolution A Non-Partisan Observer Tells of Experiences in Barcelona in July, 1936 Vanguard Hall, 22 West 17th St., NYC SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 8:30 P.M. Admission - 15 Cents First in a Series of Four Talks of the Spanish Revolution Coming: Leon Green - Liston M. Oak - M. Schmidt

THE CUBAN MODEL HAND LAUNDRY 108 East 31st St. ASHland 4-7263 Rapid and Efficient Service Goods Called For and Delivered SYD. PEARLMAN Manager

Berks County Local Meets

READING, Pa.—The regular biennial convention of Local Berks County of the Socialist Party met in Reading last Saturday. Herbert Zam, editor of the Socialist Review and organizer for the party in Pennsylvania, opened the convention with an outline of the work facing the party. He stressed the fact that outlook for the immediate future was particularly bright.

Resolutions calling for the freedom of Mooney and Billings and the Scottsboro boys, pledging solidarity with the Spanish anti-Fascist fighters, hailing the achievements of the Soviet Union on its 20th Anniversary, asking for unity in the trade union movement, avowing opposition to all wars waged by capitalist governments, whether they are democratic or Fascist, were adopted.

to let the workers in on making a decision.

"Ex-Convict"

The controversy between Bridges and Lundeberg of the Sailors Union of the Pacific receives the expected treatment. Bridges is sweetness and light personified—Lundeberg is "leftist" "extremist" and falls under the influence of a "small unscrupulous band of Trotskyists," and "naturally the employers utilize Lundeberg to embarrass Bridges"—so simple. One of Lundeberg's assistants, a class war prisoner, is labelled an "ex-convict."

The American peoples front is boomed as the inevitable destiny of labor and throughout the book, the authors treat the labor movement as a glorified "league against war and fascism."

One might go on—but enough is enough. That the Communist Party wishes to rewrite history is understandable, but that Modern Age Books has permitted itself to be the dupe of the CP is not so easily understood. This company which has given us such a valuable piece of work as Louis Hacker's "Graphic History of the US," should be more careful in the future, if it wishes to keep the support of the labor movement.

The Marxist Quarterly

In its Winter Issue presents:

- THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM, A RESTATEMENT by Karl Korsch
BACKGROUND OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR by Bertram D. Wolfe
THE RAILROAD STRIKES OF 1885-86 by Harry Frumerman
CHANGING NATURE OF MONOPOLY CAPITALISM by G. Reimann
BETWEEN WAR AND SOCIALISM by Bernhard Buchholz
THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE by Sidney Hook
MR. HOGBEN AGAINST MATHEMATICS by William Gruen
SYNTHESIS IN ART INVESTIGATION by Leo Baelet
METAPHYSICS FOR THE MOVIES by Meyer Schapiro
DR. JOHNSON AND THE OLD ORDER by Stuart G. Brown
THE CLASS NATURE OF SCIENCE by Eliseo Vivas

Communications and Reviews by Edward Coñze, Jim Cork, Meyer Schapiro, Harry Levin, B. D. Wolfe, and others.

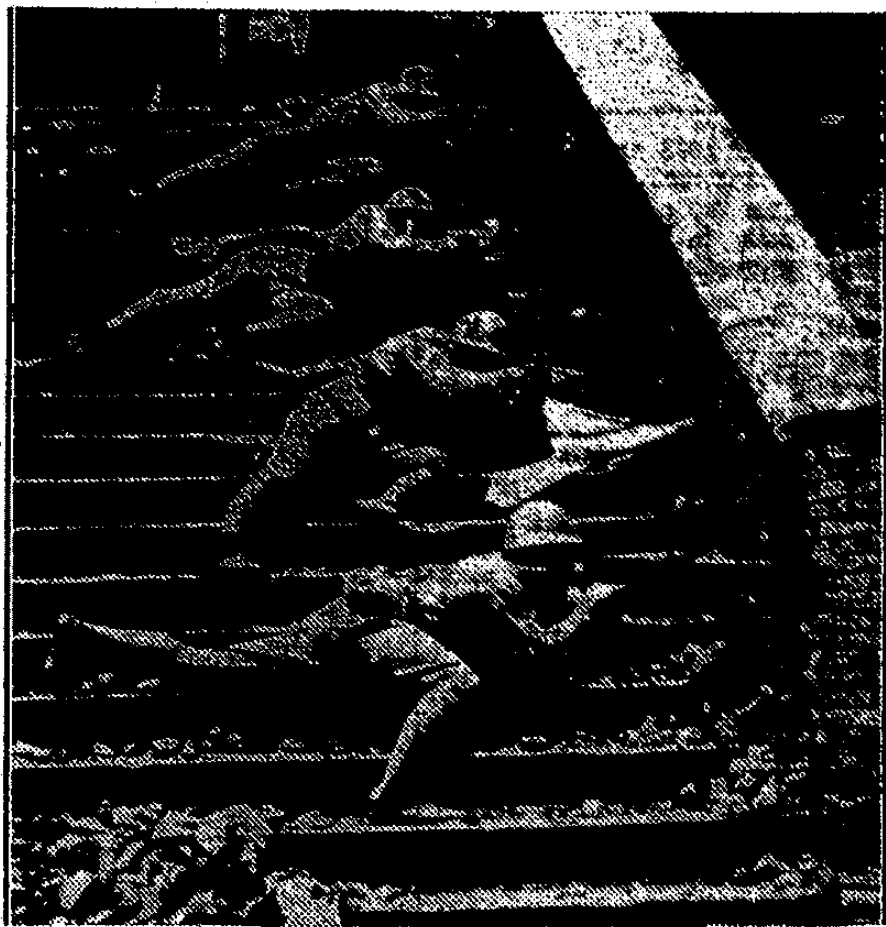
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800,000 Chinese Casualties Since Japan Invaded China



American Aid Helps Anti-Franco Forces

The following letter was received by Hal Siegel, secretary of the Friends of the Debs Column, from a young American fighting in Spain who is one of the many such men sent over by the Debs Column.

Dear Hal,

For the moment action along the fronts is less intense. The offensive begun July 6th is over. Both sides have dug in. The twenty-one day campaign produced the most severe fighting yet seen in Spain's war to rid the country of Fascist invaders.

The importance of the recent fighting rises far above the material objectives that were gained. Spain has lived through a year of defensive warfare. With the exception of the Guadalajara rout all military operations were gauged to stop Franco's troops.

The offensive launched July 6th marks a new phase of the war. For the first time it was found possible for the military command of the peoples' army to take the initiative away from the Fascists. It was made possible by a spirit of unity that had been sweeping Loyalist Spain since May. It meant military plans worked out in Rome and Berlin were no longer effective. In short, it signified the turning point of the war.

The courage of the American

comrades have been impressive under the conditions of actual warfare. If anyone ever doubted the value of those comrades under the most trying circumstances such doubts have been dispelled permanently. The story of their advance and their defense of their gains will someday be told in detail. Suffice it to say that they faced, toward the end of the period, the full force of the desperate Fascist counter-attacks.

Day after day they were subjected to air raids, artillery fire, and charges of such intensity that World War veterans gasped with surprise. . . Under a blistering sun they edged forward, in spite of a withering machine-gun fire. They lay sweltering in hastily scooped-out "dogholes,"

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waiting until flanking battalions moved into position. At times supplies were out off; a water truck or food truck put out of commission by fascist planes.

Sometimes stretcher bearers had to carry the wounded ten or twelve kilometers before reaching a dressing station. Nor did night-fall bring relief. Shrapnel whined through the dark. Fascist planes swooped down to bomb positions they had located by day. The ground literally trembled under the steady pounding explosions.

Spaniards, Americans, French, English, German, Italians—anti-fascists from every country in the world faced the enemy they had come to stop. As charge after charge was repulsed the Fascist losses mounted into the thousands. In the air daily battles took place—at times there were as many as eighty planes in a single combat. Often outnumbered, the Loyalist squadrons permitted themselves to be outmaneuvered.

Fascist planes, bombers and pursuit ships alike, were shot down continually while it was extremely rare to see a Spanish government plane in difficulty.

And we are at rest, the ranks are filling up again. Wounded comrades are returning, cured and cheerful. There are new faces, too. Morale here is high due, in great measure, to your work in the United States. To you who made possible the sending of American doctors, nurses and medical supplies—all thanks.

And thanks, too, for those who contributed toward the purchase of cigarets and chocolate. But the war is not over and the American anti-fascists are still in Spain. Your united efforts are needed as much today as they were six months ago. "No pasaran" has been turned into "pasaremos" but we cannot march forward without your support.

RENT PARTY IN BROOKLYN A rent Party for the benefit of the headquarters of the Fourth and Fourteenth A.D. Socialist Party branch is being held at 297 South 4th Street in Brooklyn. It will be held at 8:30 P.M. on Saturday, November 20th. Entertainment and refreshments are featured.

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# New Deal Killed As Congress Meets

(Continued from Page One)  
Open solidarity with which the new program is accepted.

**Hoover Tactics**  
The next day Roosevelt took another step toward the Hoover formula of "Recovery by Incantation." Business leaders were assembled in the White House to stimulate the lagging housing industry. There was no difference between the vaporings of this mystical gathering and those same gatherings of those same big-wigs which Hoover assembled to stop the depression as it drove on in 1929. More sessions are ahead. Prosperity by Incantation is reestablished.

Roosevelt's speech inaugurating the voluntary census of the unemployed on Sunday night went further along the line of turning ultimate responsibility back to private business.

The reactionaries chortle with glee. Pump priming is over. No more federal millions are to be poured out in an attempt to restore the buying power of the general public. The attempts at wages and hours legislation is being so watered-down that labor is not turning a hand toward its enactment. The agricultural relief legislation is meeting the universal condemnation of even the most conservative farm organizations. Even Secretary Wallace hesitates to push it.

**Truce With Business**  
There has been consummated a truce with business. Confidence is being restored. The surtax legislation is to be repealed. Roosevelt, who was a believer in a more equitable distribution of purchasing power, has become converted to the "Trickle Theory of Prosperity." If the capitalists on top have enough, prosperity will trickle through down to the masses. This was Hooverism. This was Coolidgeism. This was the heart of McKinleyism. This is the Second New Deal.

Congress assembled in a mood for rebellion on taxation. The

elections of 1938 are ahead. The business interests at home are restive. So the committee on taxation sets to work to scuttle those protective taxation devices which had been a part of the New Deal. The Capital Gains Tax and the Undistributed Corporate Profits Tax are marked for slaughter.

Roosevelt, in his message opening congress, gave further expression to his adherence to the Morgenthau picture of the Second New Deal. Modification of taxation in the interests of the business community was the spirit of the message. Prosperity must be restored. The recession must be stopped. But this is to be done by the unfettered activity of the business community.

**The Golden Calf**  
The golden calf of the balanced budget has been erected. If the budget is balanced, business will be confident. Business men will "Give Employment" when they are confident. Morgenthau promised cuts in expenditures for highways, public works, unemployment relief and agricultural aid. The budget will be balanced. And so what?

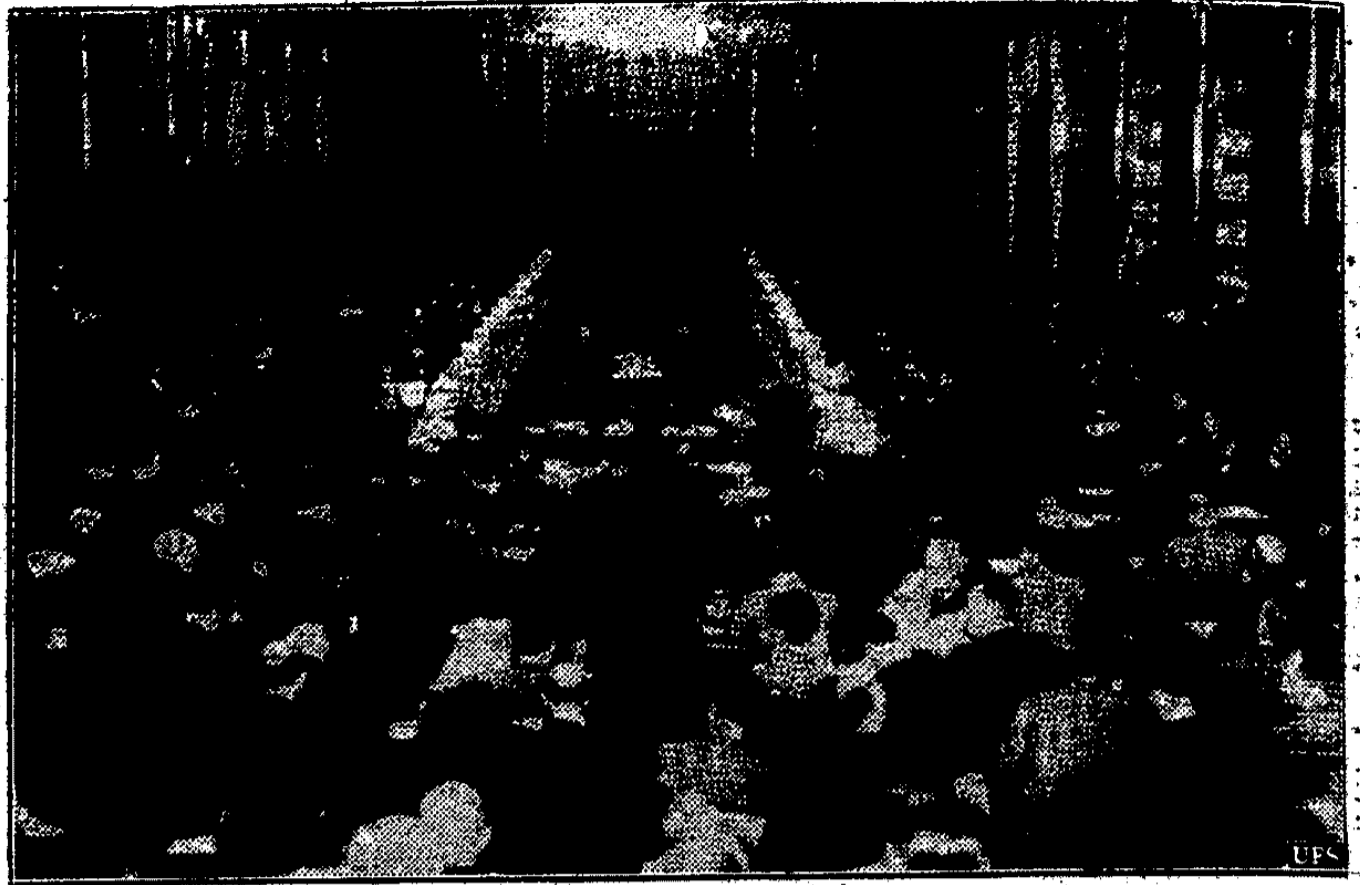
Roosevelt has come stark up against the fact that even with the expenditure of billions of dollars, prosperity could not be restored. Purchasing power cannot be maintained in the hands of the masses in this period of capitalism. The costs of the spending program was commencing to mount up. Heavy taxation or inflation were close at hand.

Business called a halt. Business demanded a stop. Business ganged up on Roosevelt. For business is unwilling to see its property cut into by heavy taxes, nor its holdings slashed in value by inflation.

Roosevelt, the savior of capitalism, has capitulated to the most reactionary section of American capitalism.

Labor, which knew the Hoover method of incantation, protested

# The Old Men of Imperialism Meet



A radio photo of the Nine-Power Parley Meeting, Brussels. This conference may well mark the virtual starting point of a new war. While the "old men" of the world, representatives of a decaying imperialist civilization, plot—

## Caballero Expose of C.P. In Spanish Labor News

The only public speech made by Largo Caballero since his resignation as Premier of Spain is printed in full for the first time in America in the November 17 issue of Spanish Labor News, a publication of Labor Research Front. The leader of the Spanish trade union movement sharply

criticized the Communists for their splitting tactics.

**Unknown Details**  
The former Premier presented a detailed history of the events leading up to the fall of his ministry following the May uprising in Barcelona. He revealed hitherto unpublished details of cabinet meetings and executive sessions of the central committee of the UGT, at which conflicts of policy were brought out into the open. Defending his regime against the attacks made upon

it by Communist speakers and newspapers, he placed the responsibility for the split in the UGT clearly on their shoulders.

**Warned Communists**  
Caballero then warned the Communists and the Spanish working class against certain tendencies which were apparent in the Communist line, such as cooperation with bourgeois elements, and even Catholic organizations, virtually to the exclusion of unity with working class organizations. The entire November 17 issue of Spanish Labor News is devoted to this speech. This is the second issue of that publication, which last week scooped all American newspapers in reporting the arrest and immediate release of Caballero. The bulletin sells for ten cents and may be obtained by writing to Labor Research Front, 21 East 17 St., New York.

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