

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE SATURDAY

Seamens' Fight Balks the Fink Book

Sitdown Strikes Surging From Coast To Coast

Workers Rush Into Industrial Unions By
Thousands As Significant Aftermath
Of General Motors Defeat

Stimulated and encouraged by the victory of the Auto Workers' Union over the powerful General Motors Corporation, a great wave of strikes spread over the United States as the CIO drive gained real momentum this week. From the aircraft industry in Southern California to the shoe industry in the New England states workers occupied plants or stood on picket lines in firm resolution to better their conditions of life.

In autos, in steel, in rubber—in all the basic industries being organized by the C.I.O. the sit-down fever spread and workers flocked to join the unions. In a single day after the strike settlement in Flint, more than 3,000 Detroit auto workers joined the UAW, and similar gains throughout the country are reported by union leaders.

A battle raged in Waukegan, Ill., as 150 armed deputies attempted to oust sit-down strikers from the Fansteel Metallurgical Co. plant and were met by determined resistance and a hail of missiles, including acid. The strikers were attacked for two hours and a barrage of tear gas was laid down by the forces of "law and order."

DEPUTIES BREAK DOORS
The deputies broke open the doors to the plant with steel battering rams and shot into the plant until the air was filled with choking gas. The steel workers retaliated with what weapons were at hand—bolts, nuts and wrenches. Only when the complete supply of "industrial munitions" furnished to the sheriff by corporation agents was exhausted did the attack cease.

Anderson, Ind., remained in a state of siege after a gun battle that wounded John Rose, member of the UAW, and Heston Vorse, labor reporter. Eighteen men are under arrest and martial law was declared because a group of auto-workers demonstrated their solidarity and went to the aid of fellow-union members.

ARREST STRIKERS
Armament building for the Navy proceeded behind picket lines after strikers at the Electric Boat Co. were arrested by police. The plant, building submarines for the Navy, continued work with scabs while union leaders established picket lines around the gates.

Picketing of 85 shoe factories began as the newest union under the leadership of the C.I.O. demonstrated its strength to overlords of the leather industry in the New England states. The United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, recently formed by the amalgamation of three unions already in the field, demanded recognition and negotiations with the manufacturers.

Rubber workers in widely separated sections of the country acted in small plants to gain demands and recognition. Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin plants were affected, while in Chicago, retail workers closed up six service stores of the Goodyear Rubber Co.

That the struggle for unionization in the auto industry has only begun is seen in the numerous reports of sit-downs and strikes in

Organized Spy Body Uncovered

"Experts" Evolved Union-
Smashing Tactics For
Twenty Years

WASHINGTON.—The existence of a highly centralized organization of corporation labor "experts" whose influence extended into every major industry of the United States, and whose shadowy existence during the past 20 years had been but vaguely suspected by unionists, was revealed in detail last week by the La Follette Committee investigating violations of civil liberties.

From this body, known as the Special Conference Committee, emanated the poisonous company union theories which have emasculated the labor movement in the basic industries, intricate spying and black-listing systems, and carefully designed campaigns against bona fide unions that threatened company profits.

CONTROL MAJOR INDUSTRIES
The committee is composed of representatives of Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear Rubber U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel International Harvester, American Telephone and Telegraph, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Irving Trust. These 12 giant corporations control or influence the major industries of this country.

The ultimate policy of labor relations as followed by this group was clearly demonstrated to the La Follette Committee by witnesses testifying to the activities of General Motors during the organizational drive by the United Auto Workers and during the strike just concluded.

Although Chevrolet officials ransacked the files of Alfred P. Sloan and destroyed documents subpoenaed by the investigating committee, enough evidence of the use of terror and blackmail, besides the outright violence during the strike, was introduced to make Senator La Follette, case-hardened after months of exposing the practices of corporation personell managers, admonish the representatives of General Motors.

A union man, James H. Mangold, told how the workers on strike in plant No. 9 of the Chevrolet company were gassed and beaten by men under the direction of the plant manager. The plant gates were closed and the sit-downers were gassed and beaten until their assailants could no longer bear the tear gas. They left, but the strikers did not.

SHIP WITHOUT DOG COLLAR IN EVERY PORT

Militant Stand Plus
Legal Action Puts
Book On Ice

Militant seamen of the United States have succeeded in forcing the government to postpone cracking down upon them with the Copeland Fink book.

Through their uncompromising refusal to accept the book—supplemented by appropriate legal action—seamen succeeded in securing injunctions in various ports on both coasts temporarily restraining the Shipping Commissioners from refusing to clear those men who rejected the books.

Faced with the uncompromising refusal of the militant seamen to ship with the Copeland Dog Collar around their necks, the shipowners offered no objection to the injunctions.

From coast to coast the success of the seamen in stopping the issuance of the blacklist books clearly demonstrated that the Copeland Fink Act can be nullified by unyielding refusal to take them. The simple strategy of a united refusal to touch the continuous discharge books has already temporarily stopped the operation of this odious regulation.

INJUNCTION GRANTED
In San Francisco, Federal Judge Michael J. Roche put over until March 8 the handing down of a decision on the temporary restraining order which he granted against the U. S. Shipping Commissioner some three weeks ago. Attorney Aaron Spiro, representing the Sailors, Cooks and Stewards, and Marine Firemen, argued in favor of a permanent injunction, pointing out that the book is intended only as a blacklisting measure. He ridiculed the phoney claim that the bill is intended to aid American seamen obtain jobs. He presented photostatic copies of fink books issued to non-citizens incapable of writing more than a cross for a signature.

FAKERS' LINE
Harry Lundberg, Secretary of the Sailors' Union, presented an affidavit showing that the I. S. U. fakers, Scharrenberg, Hunter, Carlson, etc., did not represent the American seamen and that therefore they had no authority to speak for them. He showed also that the experience of seamen the world over proved that the fink book, if clamped on the maritime workers, would be used by the owners as a blacklist system.

Arguing against the injunction, U. S. Attorney H. H. McPike contended that no harm could come to seamen by accepting the discharge books, quite evidently taking (Continued on page 2)

SOCIALIST PARTY IN STEEL BELT

The Socialist Party reaches again into industry. The East Chicago Local of the Socialist Party was re-organized on January 29, 1937. The new organization was permitted to function under the old charter. The Branch is located in the heart of the steel belt.

The political level of the group is exceptionally high as many of the members belong to Yipsels, several have been members in neighboring cities and transferred to the new local. The composition of the members is almost in its entirety, steel workers. The prospects for growth are splendid.

The local is planning to have a permanent headquarters at a local hall. The drive for finances is moving rapidly and on March 1st will probably open.

ATTENTION! Socialist Cooperators

All Socialists who are members of Cooperative Distributors, Consumers' Union, or some other national cooperative or consumer organization, are urged to get in touch with the Socialist Cooperators of New York who have been organized to unify and stimulate the work of Socialists in co-ops. Please send your name at once to Benjamin H. Wolf at 21 E. 17th Street, New York City.

It's All For His Own Good - - By Carlo



Socialist State Convention Takes Revolutionary Stand

California Organization Adopts Clear Resolutions On Key Questions

The annual convention of the Socialist Party of California, held in San Francisco in the local Socialist headquarters at 236 Van Ness Avenue, went on record in favor of a continuance and strengthening of revolutionary Socialist principles as a guide for Socialist work in all phases of the class struggle.

Opening Saturday noon, February 20, the convention remained in session until Sunday evening, adjourning in time for delegates to attend the mass meeting for Ernest Erber, national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League.

FIRM STAND ON WAR
Delegates assembled at this convention unanimously reaffirmed the historic stand of the Socialist Party in opposition to any war in which capitalist government engages. The war resolution emphasized the Marxian position that "only when the workers take political and economic power into their own hands in the great nations of the earth will the world have a sound basis of lasting peace. . . . Uncompromising struggle against all capitalist states, both before and after war is declared, is the only method of fighting imperialism and the threat of fascism here and abroad."

The California Socialist convention took an unequivocal stand against the class-collaboration technique of the People's Front. Passed (with other general policy resolutions) as recommended to the National Convention of the Socialist Party to be held in Chicago in March, the unanimously adopted People's Front resolution stands on the revolutionary class struggle and repudiates collaboration in any form as a socialist tactic. "The policy of the People's Front can offer no adequate defense against fascism since its purpose is the maintenance and rehabilitation of a system which inevitably breeds fascism."

FOR UNITED FRONT
Delegates—again unanimously—went on record in favor of an aggressive united front policy for working-class action. "The united front, in all cases, shall be firmly based upon the participating working-class organizations," though "middle-class liberal and cultural groups whose sympathies are pro-labor" may in certain instances be drawn in.

United Mine Workers Ask Six Dollars For Six Hours

NEW YORK.—Demanding the 6-hour day and a \$6 wage, representatives of the United Mine Workers met soft-coal operators from eight States last week in a conference seeking a new agreement for the pact that expires March 31.

The miners are asking a guarantee of 200 working days a year, with a basic yearly wage of \$1,200, and full right in determining working conditions and the use of machinery in speeding up production. John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. A., voiced the hope of securing the miners' demands peacefully, "without loss of time to a single worker in the industry."

Sit Downs Fight New Relief Cut

New Deal 'Reclassifications'
Slash Wages; Dismiss
Project Workers

Continued efforts to reduce relief to the insufficient "quotas" prescribed by the national administration is meeting with the organized opposition of unemployed workers throughout the nation. From Seattle to New York strikes, sit-downs and demonstrations, accompanied by arrests and police beatings, attest to the unwillingness of unemployed workers to be juggled about to fit a budget.

In Seattle "reclassifications" that result in wage cuts, and outright dismissal from projects provoked a strike under the leadership of the Workers' Alliance. The demands include a 20 per cent wage increase, a minimum of \$65 per month, decent working conditions and the right of collective bargaining.

Reclassification, that is the demotion from the wage-allowance of a skilled worker to that of laborer, caused sit-downs in New York City. Unemployed demanding the meager allowance of direct relief invaded the office of relief administrators.

Meanwhile, the staff of the New York administration threatened a "slow-down" strike in retaliation to speed-up imposed on them as the result of firing numerous case-workers for "sub-standard work." According to the strikers, sub-standard is the term applied to the investigator who accepts too many cases for relief, or does not find sufficient evidence of those families already on relief.

The Second Annual Social of the Lake County Socialist Parties will be held in Hammond, Indiana, at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 119th W. State St., February 27th. Everybody is invited. Music, dancing, refreshments.

Unions Meet To Close Ranks At Federation Call

State-wide Industrial Union Planned To
Launch Biggest Organization Drive
In California History

The conference to form a State-wide organization of agricultural workers in California, sponsored by the California Federation of Labor, meets Saturday and Sunday, February 27 and 28, in San Francisco, at the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Streets. This conference opens the way for the organization of one of the most exploited sections of the working class.

More than 50 A. F. of L. federal locals and independent agricultural unions and 30 central labor bodies have indicated that they will participate in the conference to start the largest organization drive in agriculture in the history of the California labor movement.

This is in line with the resolution adopted at the last convention of the California Federation of Labor which stated, "pending the establishment of an international union of agricultural workers, a State wide charter is to be issued covering all workers in agriculture."

Standard Paid For "Parties"
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor recently rejected the application of 30 federal agricultural locals for an international charter despite the pledge of William Green that a nation-wide drive to organize in agriculture was to be started by the A. F. of L.

Scudder Declared He Knew About Dynamite
In line with the Industrial Farm Settler resolution of the State Federation the matter of a State-wide charter which will cover all agricultural workers is mandated, said Walter Cowan, vice president of the California Federation in charge of agricultural work. "There can be no discussion of any other structural form. The organization is to be a State-wide industrial union; that is settled by the resolution."

The advantages of this form of organization are obvious. Mr. Cowan lists five major points which can only be enforced under the proposed organization structure. They are:

1. A uniform program of demands adequately controlled.
2. A centralized organizational set-up with power to concentrate forces at any given point.
3. State-wide negotiating with all employers' organization for all crops in all areas.
4. One union card good in all sections of the State.
5. A common treasury and defense fund.

Previous attempts at State-wide organization on a federated structure such as established last year at the Stockton conference have proven inadequate in a crisis. Such situations as Salinas, Orange County and, more recently, San Diego, have shown that the individual unions were isolated, had no strength, and could not cope with the forces of the Associated Farmers who are strongly organized on a State-wide basis.

"The farmers and shippers have always been able to pick their spots," said Mr. Cowan, "and the unions have had to fight on that basis. With a solid, state-wide industrial union the workers will fight when and where they are prepared to and will have the forces necessary for a victory."

Communists Attack Program
The only force opposing one big industrial union of agricultural workers, with the exception of the Associated Farmers, is the Communist Party.

According to the Western Worker of February 25 the Communist Party proposes the formation of a joint council of the already existing (Continued on page 4)

In San Quentin prison, the five investigators heard Robert Fitzgerald, Rouel Stanfield and Victor Johnson, three of the men convicted, declared they knew nothing of the dynamite, and thought they were on an investigating trip.

Stanfield and Johnson were members of the union committee in charge of a strike against Standard Oil tankers at the time.

The oil company has been displaying a marked "interest" in the investigation. Eugene Bennett, former U. S. attorney, appeared and calmly announced he had been retained by Standard Oil "to represent several witnesses."

The probe will resume February 25th in San Francisco, and is scheduled to conclude in Modesto, scene of the trial.

Benefit Dance To Aid Spain

For the benefit of Spanish workers now battling to crush Fascism in Spain, an entertainment and dance will be held Saturday, March 13, at Garibaldi Hall, 441 Broadway, San Francisco.

A union orchestra will furnish music for dancing and refreshments will be served by the International Libertarian Group, which is sponsoring the benefit. Admission is 35 cents.

News Guild Speeds Drive To Organize Calif. Papers

SAN FRANCISCO.—Intensifying its drive to unionize all newspapers in the Bay Region, the Northern California Newspaper Guild concentrated its activity last week on the Oakland Tribune, circulating every editorial worker with facts demonstrating the progress of the Guild during the recent period.

The Guild pointed out that support for any eventuality which might arise from the arbitrary and unreasonable attitude of an owner would be available from the rest of the labor movement.

At San Jose enough members have been recruited to form a unit, reports the official organ of the NCG, The Pacific Reporter. Other points in northern California are responding to organizing activities and the possibility to establish more guilds looks very encouraging.

Trotsky Telegram Repeats Challenge

Offers To Accept Verdict Of An Impartial Commission of Inquiry

CHICAGO.—In a telegram to the mass meeting on the Moscow trials, held at the Capitol Building, February 14, Leon Trotsky repeated his offer to deliver himself voluntarily into the hands of the G. P. U. (Soviet Secret Police) if an impartial commission of inquiry should find him guilty "directly or indirectly, even if only in an infinitesimal degree" of the crimes imputed to him.

The meeting, attended by 800 people, adopted a resolution in support of the proposal for an international impartial commission of inquiry on the Moscow trials. Norman Thomas, Albert Goldman, Frank McCulloch and Albert Glotzer addressed the meeting.

Trotsky's telegram to the meeting follows:

"Amongst you are representatives of diverse tendencies of Socialist, Communist and Democratic thought of Chicago and of the United States generally. I do not doubt, however, that a great majority of you, all else aside, are sincere partisans of the October Revolution and unshakable defenders of the Soviet Union. Permit me to tell you, above all, that those who are called Trotskyites in the U. S. S. R., that is to say, my true ideological friends, not my pseudo 'Trotskyites' fabricated by the G. P. U., will at the hour of danger be found to be the most certain and most courageous defenders of the October Revolution against the plans of Fascism. One can count firmly on these men who are not functionaries but revolutionists, who by long years of prison and deportation have demonstrated their devotion to their banner and their spirit of sacrifice.

"The enemies of the working class throughout the entire world try to utilize the Moscow trials to discredit not only the Soviet Union but also the very idea of Socialism in the eyes of the popular masses. Such is, above all, the policy of the yellow press of Hearst. From this certain radical bigots draw the conclusion that it is necessary to give up all revelations and to keep silent. As if it were a question of revelations not of the trials themselves. Is it the danger in the medical diagnosis not in the disease which gnaws cunningly at the organism!

"Down with bigotry! The cure for social ills begins with the cure for the expression of which is. It is impossible to erase the Moscow trials from history. They did not fall from the sky. They were not invented by Stalin. They were engendered by the interests and spirit of a parasitic caste which menaces all the grandest conquests of the Revolution and which, at the same time, through the Comintern causes demoralization of the workers movement of the whole world. It is precisely to protect the tolling masses from despair and to save the honor of Socialism and its future that the workers must learn to distinguish clearly the profound internal contradictions of the Soviet Union, its great conquests and its barbarous heritage, its Socialist possibilities and its social sores.

"The Soviet bureaucracy says, 'We are the State, we are Socialism.' World reaction on its part tries to present the crimes of the bureaucracy as the crimes of Socialism. We revolutionists, Marxists, say, 'The bureaucracy is not the revolution but a diseased excrescence of the Revolution.'

"The cause of this growth lies in the isolation of the Soviet Union.

More Prominent Liberals Join Defense Of Trotsky

The American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky, headed by such distinguished figures in American public life as John Dewey and Norman Thomas, is continuing its campaign for the organization of an impartial commission of inquiry on the Moscow Trials.

During the past two weeks new names of outstanding prominence in the worlds of literature, art, science, jurisprudence and liberal thought have been added to the committee.

The organized campaign of the Stalinists and their allies to blackmail the members of the committee into resigning and to hound them into silence appears now to have met with dismal failure.

One of the principal methods to force resignations has been to bombard the members with telegrams, delegations and telephone calls around midnight (GPU fashion), in order to make life intolerable for the victims, especially those in poor health or advanced in years.

Although a half dozen or so succumbed to the hounding campaign and brought freedom from further molestation by resigning, the great majority are reacting to a more determined and active participation in the work of the committee. At the same time the membership of the committee has increased from 70 to more than 100.

Among the new members are Prof. Franz Boas; Sidney Howard, the playwright; and James Cagney, former managing editor of the Daily Worker.

Professors John Dewey and Horace M. Kallen have issued the following statement:

Statement of John Dewey And Horace M. Kallen

During the past week a number of us have been called on the telephone, visited by friends and received letters, urging us to resign from the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky. The pressure exercised upon us, however devoted in intention and disinterested in motive, involves so profound a misunderstanding of the reasons that led us to accept membership on the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky, that we deem it necessary once and for all to make these reasons public.

We have no concern whatsoever with Leon Trotsky's political views in this connection; nor are we interested in prejudging the question of the truth or falsity of the charges made against him. Our sole concern is to secure for him those plain human rights before the court of public opinion and under the law of the land to which, according to immortal liberal tradition, all people in similar circumstances are entitled. Were Stalin in the same precarious position, we would just as willingly defend his right to be heard before being adjudged guilty or innocent. The fundamental issues involved are far more important than those which specifically concern Trotsky, for if the right to lay his case before the world is denied him, the rights of all others are im-

The Terrible Story Of America's Sharecroppers

A Socialist Who Knows The Facts Paints A Graphic Picture

By J. C. THOMPSON.

Farm tenantry is increasing more rapidly in the Southern and Western States than anywhere else. Most of the investigators with the approval of the New Deal Administration come from New York, Washington, Chicago, and other large cities of the East with no knowledge of farming except that learned from bulletins. The few who really reach the cotton belt seldom get closer to the tenant

to make a "hand" and six or eight "kids" they can handle maybe forty acres, which entitles them to \$20 a month "Rashings" for the time they are actually engaged in planting and cultivating the crop. These "Rashings" begin the first day of March and end on the fifteenth of July.

LANDLORD DOMINATES. This allotment is issued to the share-cropper by the plantation foreman, on the larger plantations. On the smaller ones the landlord may attend to it himself. The sum allowed each month must cover the cost of food, clothing, medicine, church dues, books for his children (if any of them go to school during crop time, which they seldom do) and all other expenses of the family.

The landlords, either personally or through their foreman, dominate the school boards. It is they who donate the land for the school houses, and therefore say where it shall be located and what kind of a building it shall be. Often it is a cheaply constructed one room building, resembling the shacks in which the share-croppers live.

One writer, describing conditions in this section of the country, said that share-croppers and their families were denied the consolation of religion. This is not true. The landlord sees to it that his "hands" get religious consolation, even if the landlord himself has to build the church house and pay the preacher. Of course only preachers with "sound doctrines" preach more than one or two sermons.

The wise preacher, if he wants to hold his job there, avoid the lash and stay out of jail, will stick to such texts as the following: "Servants be obedient to your masters." "Be obedient to the powers that be, for they are ordained of God." "The meek shall inherit the earth." (The preacher must explain that this means after death). There are many others that are safe, sane, and sound for that country.

The share-cropper very seldom handles any cash. His allotment comes from a commissary, or a mercantile establishment, owned or controlled by his landlord. He is charged from 50 to 100 per cent more than cash prices. His food and clothing are in many cases, selected for him by the landlord or his foreman.

TRAGIC BATTLE. If he has chickens and makes a garden, he must buy wire and fence his garden in. This he is never able to do. If he could skimp and save and buy a cow, he would

have to fence her in and feed her all the year round. The same thing applies to hogs. So the share-cropper and his family seldom taste milk, butter, or vegetables. Very few of them ever eat fruits.

From July 15 to September 15, when the share-cropper begins picking cotton, he must rustle his own living. The landlord cuts his "Rashings" July 15. With the coming of the depression, the struggle of these people to live through the two months between July 15 to September 15 becomes the most terrific and tragic battle I have ever witnessed. Formerly they had been able to get by these two months by working a few days for the landlord at from 50 to 75 cents for a day of 12 hours.

After the depression came there was no work of any kind to be had. A few distilled and sold enough "moonshine" whiskey to feed their families. But the markets were limited to the county seats and not all could do this. Those who could not or would not go the whiskey route for food were restricted to a diet of roasted ears, wild blackberries, and the fish they could catch. Their substitute for bread was made from a kind of meal grated from partly dried green corn. Hundreds of children, and quite a few adults, died in that section of the State from malnutrition—those poor devils called it Starvation.

With the coming of cotton picking season the share-cropper is allowed, in commissaries, from 25 to 40 cents a hundred pounds for picking his own crop. This, of course, is charged to his account. The landlord, or his foreman sells the share-cropper's cotton. Not a cotton buyer in the whole Mississippi delta would buy a bale of cotton from a share-cropper.

When the cotton is gathered and sold the share-cropper is settled with according to the landlord's books. From this there is no appeal. The share-cropper usually comes out a few dollars in debt to the landlord. Then comes another terrific struggle to live through the winter months of December, January and February.

THE NEW DEAL WORK.

With the coming of the New Deal Administration and its plowing under of cotton, its crop reduction policies thousands of share-croppers lost their places. The landlords no longer needed them. They were told to get out. If they failed to do so at once, their household goods were thrown out of the shacks they called home—out on the turnrows and roads running through the plantations. These inhuman evictions were done by deputy sheriffs and constables in the name of the law.

H. L. Mitchell, J. R. Butler, Ward Rogers, and a few others began trying to organize these people into the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. They were really trying to bring order out of the anarchistic chaos resulting from the unlaw-

The Action Army

The drive for 1,000 new subscribers is drawing to a close and we find that the Action Army has just passed the half-way mark for a total of 617 to date. With only a couple of weeks left until the drive is over we still have to sell 383 trial subscription cards to go over the top.

Many of our Action Armyites sold their original order of two-bit subs but haven't renewed the order and kept on plugging. It is essential to the life of Labor Action that we get new subscribers. There is no easier way to get them than selling trial subs for thirteen weeks at 25c each.

In the past week only eight of our Action Army members have taken sub-cards. Chester Johnson of Local Minneapolis is responsible for 80 cards bringing the Minneapolis total to 160.

The offer of 13 weeks for 25c is not an indefinite one. The end of the drive is March 15th. Get your orders in immediately for your cards and plant a crop of Labor Action readers in your community. Sell Action Army subs and build a following for the Socialist Party. Labor Action is the only Socialist Party paper published in the west. The best way to build the party is to build Labor Action.

Though our appeal for funds has not gone unheeded, and though the special sub-drive has brought in some funds, it is still necessary for us to call on our readers and boosters to help sustain Labor Action. In the short existence of Labor Action a great deal has been accomplished for the Socialist Party. More than 27,000 free copies of Labor Action were distributed to Maritime workers during the Maritime strike. Thousands of copies have been distributed to agricultural workers.

This outlay has cost Labor Action a great deal of money. We must call on our supporters to help us make this up. The testimony of leaders in the Maritime and agricultural unions at the State Convention of the Socialist Party of California last week as to the excellent role of Labor Action in assisting the workers is proof that we must continue.

Many of you already contribute to the Labor Action sustaining fund. Many of you have given outright contributions. We must ask you to continue with your aid, and we must ask those who have not yet begun to start now.

You can give in more ways than one. You can give by purchasing sub cards at four for a dollar. You can give by taking and paying for a bundle order each week. You can give by contributing cash. You can give by advertising or getting advertisers. Do what you can.

Those who came through on the sub drive this week are:

A. C. Doughty, Los Angeles..... 4
Glen Trimble, San Francisco..... 4
A. Abrams, Cleveland..... 4
Lou Kilgore, Los Angeles..... 4
Ernest Peril, Los Angeles..... 3
Ruth Holtz, San Francisco..... 4
Chester Johnson, Minneapolis..... 80
Marna Leigh, Sierra Madre, Cal. 4
Alex Ferguson, Vancouver, Can. 4
Marjorie Kerrigan, San Diego..... 4

Bluenoses Attack Novel By Farrell

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A WORLD I NEVER MADE," proletarian novel by James T. Farrell, was viciously attacked by professional advocates of censorship who are interested in maintaining the capitalist system in the United States. The novel was defended by the American Writers Union in a telegram addressed to Magistrate Patrick Curran. The union demanded that if censorship must be exercised it should be done by established literary critics.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal statistics show a total of 23,647,461 applications are now on file for participation in Federal old-age benefits program under the Social Security Act.

Laundry Workers Start N. Y. Drive

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demanding a signed union agreement for shorter hours, improved working conditions, higher wages, and union recognition for 25 Brooklyn laundry employers, Local 880 of the Laundry Workers International Union launched an intensive drive for organization of New York laundry workers.

Hitler Lops Wages

LEIPZIG, Germany—Since Hitler violently crushed all workers' organizations, wages of metal craftsmen throughout Saxony have been exactly halved. At the same time, living costs have soared far above their former level.

Canadian Rail Men Voting For A Strike

MONTREAL, Canada—Union men anticipate an overwhelming majority of 117,000 Canadian railwaymen will vote to strike for a ten per cent pay restoration, according to reports from various locals. Balloting will end March 18.

Steamship and Owners' Association in New York, urged that the granting of an injunction would not affect the final disposition of the case, and in the meantime it would relieve the heavy cost to shipowners of an impasse in shipping. The Department of Commerce has now received more than 16,000 protests from seamen besides hundreds of resolutions and communications from liberal organizations who join maritime workers in opposing the vicious measure. On the government-owned Panama Railroad ship Cristobal, 108 members of the crew at first refused to accept the fink book but were finally induced by the representations of Commissioner Daly and his deputies to accept the book. In the same port of New York, all West Coast men remained absolutely firm in their stand that they cannot sign away their rights to citizenship by accepting the fink book.

Convention Takes Revolutionary Path

(Continued from Page 1) A specific program for increased effectiveness of Socialist co-operation to strengthen the organized labor movement was laid down on sound revolutionary working-class principles.

The major difference of opinion on principle occurred on the question of the Socialist attitude toward the formation of and participation in a Labor or Farmer-Labor Party. This issue will continue to be a subject for national pre-convention discussion, and both majority and minority resolutions are being printed in this issue (with other convention resolutions) as a basis for further discussion.

C. P. DEMAND REJECTED. A unanimous expression of revolutionary unity and unwillingness

perilled. In the past many of us Americans have spent a considerable amount of time, energy and means in defending the rights of Communists, regardless of whether they were guilty or innocent, in order that they might receive justice before the law. They should be the last to deny those rights to others which they demand for themselves. Certainly, no honest liberal can fail to take his stand with us.

In our view the developments in Russia, which have put Trotsky in jeopardy, are so astonishing, so disturbing to the commonsense of the liberal world, that for the good alike of the Russian Government and of Trotsky, every aspect of it should be laid open to inquiry by an impartial board composed of outstanding figures of unimpeachable authority. This inquiry should be as scientific and as public as possible. Trotsky has offered to submit himself and whatever evi-

dences he possesses to such an inquiry. We believe in full fairness that such an offer must not be declined, and we therefore look to the organization of such a board, and invite the cooperation of all right-minded persons, regardless of party or sect, in helping to make such a board a reality and to implement its work.

HORACE M. KALLEN JOHN DEWEY

Endorsements of this statement have been received, so far, from Prof. Franz Boas, Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, Norman Thomas, Ludwig Lore, Suzanne LaFollette, Prof. Paul F. Brissenden, Prof. William Ellery Leonard, Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, John Dos Passos, Dorothy Kenyon, James T. Farrell, Clara Gruning, Margaret de Silver, Clara Gruning, Eleanor Clark, Evelyn Scott, John Brooks Wheelwright, Sidney Hook, Oscar Jasti,

Party Progress Shown. The State Secretary's report outlined the problems and accomplishments of the year, illustrated the increasing political effectiveness of the Socialist Party, pointed out the growing influence on, and recruits from, the rank and file of the organized labor movement, and offered specific organizational suggestions for strengthening the growth for the coming year. Among the recommendations accepted by the convention was the proposal that major emphasis be placed on concentration of party work in maritime, agricultural, and mass industry organization work; training new recruits for effective work in these fields; financial provision for more field work, both by state officials and voluntary organizers; and general budget plans to stabilize the financial basis necessary for this organization work.

Aside from matters referred by the convention, the new SEC at its first meeting on Monday, February 22, appointed the Resident Sub-Committee to serve (according to the new constitutional provision) with full powers between the quarterly meetings of the full SEC meeting.

Glen Trimble, State Secretary during the previous year, resigned the office. The State Executive Committee appointed Cray Trimble to the position of State Secretary for the ensuing year.

Fight the Copeland Bill

Seamens' Fight Balks Fink Book

(Continued from Page 1) ing his cue from such I.S.U. fakers as Scharenberg and Hunter who are thoroughly in favor of maritime workers taking the fink book. McPike further contended that the Copeland act was designed to promote safety at sea, although he failed to mention that non-union men manned such ill-fated vessels as the Morro Castle and that the Copeland Fink book will be utilized by shipowners to further attack union organization of crews.

The judge announced that he could not finish reading all the legal documents until March 8, and that on this date he would render a decision upon making the injunction permanent.

"I believe the remedy to this problem is legislative," declared Judge Roche. "It seems to me that if the shipowners' representatives, the Government's representatives, and the unions' representatives would meet with me, we might find a temporary expedient."

Similar injunctions have been placed against shipping commissioners at Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, New York City, Tampa, Baltimore, Norfolk and Jacksonville.

Representatives of the sailors lost no opportunity to propagandize the fight against the Copeland Fink Book and the militant refusal of the sea-georgs to accept it. They left for Washington, D. C., to join other representatives of West Coast seafaring unions in Washington, taking the fight right into congress to impress upon that body that the book cannot be put over and that the unions are united in refusing it. Workers over the entire nation are rallying to support the fight as they become aware that the fink books can be extend-

Afraid Of Fine

Harold Stern, counsel for the sailors, argued that the seamen were required to show their books only at the end of their voyages; therefore, the commissioner had no right to make their display at the beginning of a voyage a requirement for granting clearance. He pointed out that the ship lines are unwilling to sail, since they are liable to a \$200 fine for each man who is not cleared by the commissioner. Council for shipowners at New York and at San Francisco appeared as "friends of the court," asking that the injunctions be granted so the costly delay in shipping could be obviated. Roscoe H. Hupper, counsel for the Pacific American

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY STATE CONVENTION

Socialist Party Of California Recommends Revolutionary Program To National Convention

The Socialist Party And The Peoples' Front

The Socialist Party of California declares its opposition to all forms of class collaboration and particularly to the policy and practice of the People's Front.

Throughout working class history, the policy of class collaboration and coalition government has demonstrated its anti-revolutionary character and has resulted in disaster for the working class.

In the present period of capitalism decline, advocates of the People's Front who pretend to speak for the working class—and by these we mean, primarily, the Communist Party—gloss over the real nature of such coalitions and attempt to justify them as a necessary weapon of defense against Fascism.

But the policy of the People's Front can offer no adequate defense against Fascism since its purpose is the maintenance and rehabilitation of a system which inevitably breeds fascism. In the People's Front, as in any form of class collaboration, the working class abandons its own revolutionary struggle and accepts the program of its "democratic" allies. Instead of mobilizing large sections of the middle class under working class leadership in the struggle against fascism, it mobilizes the working class in defense of the capitalist state.

The policy of the People's Front, whether expressed in inter-class political alliances in general or in coalition governments, hinders and side-tracks the independent struggle of the working class for its own objectives. The policies of any such inter-class combination are dominated by its most conservative elements. In France, for example, the People's Front has tied the workers in the Socialist and Communist ranks to the middle-class-Radical, Socialist Party and through it to French imperialism. It has prevented the workers from consolidating their own strength and from preparing their own ranks for the seizure of power, while it has done nothing to check the spread of Fascism among the middle classes. It has sent troops and police against striking workers, suppressed revolutionary journals, established compulsory arbitration and made Leon Blum the initiator of a so-called non-intervention pact which boycotts aid to the Spanish workers.

In Spain the People's Front Policy has been even more disastrous. Though supported by all the workers' parties when it took power and deriving its actual strength from these parties, the government, interested only in maintaining the status quo, soon found itself forced to send troops against peasants and striking workers, to censor the working class press, forestall the arming of workers and peasants in the face of a rising fascist threat. When the fascists struck under Franco, only the resistance

of the workers themselves prevented a compromise with the fascists and compelled the arming of the people. During the past six months of civil war, the entry of all the working class parties into the People's Front government has made impossible the rising of these political slogans which would solidify the ranks of the workers and peasants and undermine the morale of the fascist armies. It has made impossible the building of these independent working class organs of power which alone offer an adequate defense against counter-revolution and a solution of the present Spanish crisis. While Socialists and Anarchists as well as Communists participate in and support the People's Front policy, chief responsibility for such a policy in Spain as well as for the recent attempted suppression of the P.O.U.M., rests largely upon the Soviet bureaucracy which has made conformity to this position the price of its aid to the Spanish government.

The present objective situations in France and in Spain are not duplicated in the United States at this time. But the policy of the People's Front, whether expressed in political alliances or in the struggle against war, would be no less disastrous to the working class here than in France or Spain. Such a policy is the renunciation of the class struggle. As put forward by the Communist Party and its affiliates, and the Old Guard, this policy has led to the direct and indirect support of Roosevelt in the last election, to the evasion of a militant class struggle policy in trade union and unemployed work, to attempts to form classless, populist "Farmer Labor Parties," to the formation of "People's Leagues," to the liquidation of an independent youth movement and to the organization of pseudo-pacifist Leagues and Congresses which are actually preparing a mass base for the support of the government in the coming war.

As a major tactic for building the revolutionary unity of the workers and of drawing non-working class elements to their support, we Socialists oppose to the People's Front, the Workers' United Front of Action. The United Front has nothing in common with the People's Front. It involves agreement between workers' organizations only on specific actions and without sacrifice of program or principle on the part of the working class and its revolutionary party. The revolutionary party in the United Front maintains intact its program for independent revolutionary class struggle for workers' power.

Within the United Front, as in its separate capacity, the Socialist Party will support any and every struggle for the democratic rights of the working class and its allies under capitalism.

Trade Union Resolution

The main points of Socialist Trade Union policy are the following:

1. The organization of the workers on the economic field into strong and effective unions is a prime necessity in order to enable the workers to defend their day to day interests in the struggle against the exploiters and to develop the power, self-reliance and organization necessary for the eventual overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist society. The Socialist Party co-operates closely with the trade unions at every stage of their development, works loyally and constructively within them in order to build them up, improve their effectiveness and strengthen their solidarity and at all times aids and defends the trade unions in their struggles.

2. In order for the unions to cope effectively with the exploiters of labor, they must have unity in their own ranks. The Socialist Party opposes all splits and divisions in the trade movement, and whenever such splits occur always works to the best of its ability to overcome the division and to restore unity.

3. The modern development of industry renders antiquated craft organization ineffective in the conflict with capital in modern trustified industry. Especially is this the case in the mass production industries. The Socialist Party vigorously supports the industrial union form of organization and advocates this idea within all the established trade unions.

4. It follows from this that the Party cannot be neutral in the great dispute now raging in the labor movement between the craft union bureaucracy and the forces

of the C. I. O. The Party is an outspoken partisan of the C. I. O. While striving to maintain the unity of the labor movement, and to bring about the victory of industrial unionism within the framework of a united A. F. of L. the Party cannot under any circumstances sanction the abandonment of the first for industrial unionism or its outspoken support of the C. I. O. under specious arguments for "unity" which are advanced insincerely by the opponents of progressive and militant industrial union methods. If the provocations of the craft union bureaucrats, and the violations of trade union democracy, force the present conflict to a formal split in the labor movement, the Socialist Party will support the C. I. O. At the same time it will continue to work for the restoration of unity in the entire movement and oppose splits in separate craft union internationalisms in all cases where the overwhelming majority is not clearly ready to take the path of industrial organization.

5. In the trade unions the Party works unceasingly to educate the rank and file of the workers to the necessity of adopting Socialism as the goal of their struggle and in all their activities advocates the policy of class struggle and opposes the policy of class collaboration.

6. Trade union democracy is an absolute prerequisite for the healthy development of the labor movement and the unfettered expression of the initiative of the rank and file. The Socialist Party is the champion trade union democracy and the irreconcilable opponent of all attempts and maneuvers to eliminate it or restrict it and to concentrate the power of the labor movement in the hands of a bu-

reaucracy. Bureaucracy weakens and disorganizes the labor movement and undermines its capacity to fight for the interests of its members. The trade unions are training schools for Socialism, wherein the citizens of the future Socialist society have the best opportunity to develop their capacities for self-government and administration. All attempts to suppress minority opinion and to deprive the rank and file of ultimate control in their own organizations are reactionary.

7. Socialist members in the trade unions are duty bound to take active part in the work of the organizations, to be in the front line in all strikes and other struggles and thus to demonstrate to the trade unionists in action that the Socialists are real defenders of the interests of the workers in deed as well as in word. Socialists cannot in any case confine their educational work to abstract propaganda, but by their actual participation in the struggles of the workers help them to learn the logic of socialist ideas in action.

8. Socialist Party members in trade unions and all other mass organizations of the workers must co-operate and work together unitedly under the general direction of the Party and for the furtherance of the Party's policies. Socialist Leagues in the unions must be democratically organized and give free play for the expression of individual opinions. Once a decision is arrived at, however, and approved by the Party, all members are obligated to carry out the decision in the trade unions. Socialist Leagues in the unions are not party units but are subordinate to the regular organization of the party, having jurisdiction in the particular case. While the Socialist Leagues are obligated to observe party discipline and to carry out the decisions of the party, the party organizations on their part must exercise special care to avoid arbitrary interference and bureaucratic direction of the Socialist Leagues in the unions.

9. In the struggle for the revolutionary development of the unions, the Socialists co-operate with all genuine militants and progressives and strive to work unitedly with them for all measures which advance the interests of the unions. Whenever feasible and possible, the Socialists favor the organization of broad groups of progressive trade unionists to advance progressive programs and participate in such groups.

United Front Resolution

For many years the Socialist Party was bombarded by the Communist Party with various united front appeals. Despite tremendous pressure from the Old Guard in the days before the Cleveland Convention against any joint action whatever with the Communists, the genuine and sincere desire for united working class action on the part of many Socialists resulted in various sporadic united fronts. Within these united fronts as a rule, however, the Socialists, undisciplined and lacking any clear-cut policy, were at the mercy of Communist maneuvering.

Today, however, the Socialist Party is emerging as a united and disciplined organization and is the only party standing for Socialism and the policy of class struggle. It has nothing to lose in a world to gain by contact with workers anywhere and everywhere regardless of their organizational affiliation.

The Socialist Party of California, therefore, places itself on record in favor of an aggressive united front policy. In order that such a policy may be carried out effectively, it recommends the setting up of both State and National committees, to be called "Committees of United Action," whose duty it shall be to explore all possible avenues of united action between the Socialist Party and all other working class organizations, political, industrial, economic and fraternal, and to carry on negotiations with these groups for the setting up of united fronts on specific issues. These Committees may, in certain instances, also attempt to draw in middle-class liberal and cultural groups whose sympathies are pro-labor, but the united front, in all cases, shall be firmly based upon the participating working-class organizations.

In every case the local organization party must secure the consent of the SEC before entering into any United Front agreements.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—U. S. Department of Labor figures disclose that average weekly hours in manufacturing industries for every month in 1936 were longer than for the corresponding month in 1935,

Party Organization

In the Cleveland Convention of May 1936, the membership of the Socialist Party through its elected delegates, registered a decisive break with the theories and practice of social democracy and set for itself the task of re-building the Party as an effective instrument of revolutionary struggle. The subsequent desertion of various social democratic groups, unwilling to accept that decision, has clarified the Party's position during the past year. This new position involves organizational as well as theoretical changes. The Party cannot function as an effective, disciplined instrument while its organizational structure continues to be that of a loosely organized propaganda society or a federation of autonomous groups, each following its own line.

The need for a more highly centralized and disciplined national organization has been obvious for many years. However, centralization of authority on a national basis without complete internal democracy and freedom of discussion can easily degenerate into bureaucratic control. The Communist Party furnishes us with an excellent example of such degeneration and of how the phrase "democratic centralism" can be used to mask a monolithic organization.

The highest authority in an aggressive revolutionary party must be the will of the membership expressed through its duly elected delegates at National Conventions or through referendum vote between conventions. Such a party demands a National Executive Committee or representative party members who are themselves active participants in party work. It should be the function of this committee, not merely to handle routine work between conventions but to translate into activity the decisions and policies laid down by the party conventions; to initiate and co-ordinate party work on a national scale; to enforce discipline and adherence to party decision on the part of state and local organizations.

On specific issues which which no official position has been taken, the NEC must act in the spirit of the party's general policy until the membership itself can indicate its position by general discussion or by referendum. However, it should not make the absence of a specified policy on some new issue an excuse for evading that issue.

It is unfortunate but true that the majority of the party members is not reached by the party's theoretical literature, official or otherwise, and frequently votes upon important issues with little or no preparation or understanding. Inner discussion leaflets, issued by various groups, likewise fail to reach the bulk of the membership. This is particularly unfortunate in pre-convention periods. For this reason, it is essential that the party itself provide some organ of party discussion to be mailed free to all members in which divergent points of view of leading issues may be freely expressed. To prevent the abuse of such an organ, it is recommended that representatives of leading tendencies be appointed to the editorial board. Two pages of Socialist Action could ordinarily be used for such inner party discussion, with additional space added for pre-convention issues. However, such use of the official party paper must not interfere with the right of any group to issue its own discussion organ. In order that the principles and policies of the Socialist Party may

be carried out into more effective action, the Socialist Party of California recommends the following organizational improvements:

a) The majority of the National Executive Committee members should be composed of active party workers who shall, from their members, appoint a resident policy and action committee with full powers to guide the work of the Socialist Party between N. E. C. sessions and so situated that it can meet on call. Adequate provision should be made for proportional representation on the N. E. C. and the central committee which it appoints, so that both majority and minority views in the Socialist Party may be represented. The meetings of the full N. E. C. should take place at least every three months. Between sessions of the N. E. C. the central committee shall be the highest political and executive body of the Party with full power to make decisions in the name of the Party in accordance with the policies laid down by the national convention.

b) The N. E. C. shall be empowered to set up regional divisions of the N. E. C. or set up sub-committees, for the purpose of co-ordinating organizational and educational work in the region, carrying out party directives in co-operation with the various states in the region. These regional committees shall not be considered political. Their duties shall not include formation of policy but the co-ordination between the work of individual states and national organization policy. State Executive Committees shall at present continue as the highest political bodies of the states, subject to the political line of the party as laid down by declaration of principles etc., established at National Conventions, and with jurisdiction over state, not national matters which shall be determined by the N. E. C. or its central committee.

c) The secretaries of the National Executive sub-committees shall continually supervise and guide socialist work within mass organizations, in close harmony with and only after due consultation with the local organized party bodies working within those mass organizations.

d) Steps shall be taken toward financing the party machinery on the principle of capacity to pay and not solely on flat rate membership dues. While the income tax plan of financing is difficult to initiate, provisions should be made for impressing upon the membership the necessity of this voluntary obligation. Instead of periodic appeals for funds for miscellaneous purposes, the National Organization should lay out an annual budget covering all estimated requirements, apportioning and submitting this to the various state organizations, which in turn will bud get their requirements, including the national obligation, and likewise apportioning and submitting same to the locals and branches. This plan shall be considered supplementary to the present regular dues payment.

(e) To overcome in part the present lack of field organizers, steps should be taken to organize the work of those members who are willing to volunteer their time for work in the field.

(f) One red-spect sound truck should be allocated for full-time work in the west.

(g) To improve and coordinate trade union work by the Party, trade union conferences of Party members of particular sections shall be called whenever necessary.

Resolutions on Labor and Farmer Labor Parties

MAJORITY RESOLUTION
WHEREAS, Only a revolutionary Socialist Party can successfully lead and organize the working class for the successful resistance to the onslaught of fascism and reaction; and,

WHEREAS, Only a revolutionary Socialist Party can mobilize and lead the working class toward the establishment of a workers state; and,

WHEREAS, A Labor Party or Farmer-Labor Party can by its nature and every practical consideration of American politics be nothing more than a reformist party and is therefore incapable of solving the fundamental problems facing the working class today; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Party, as a party cannot take the responsibility of launching a Labor or Farmer-Labor party, and further be it

RESOLVED, That whether the Socialist Party, as a party is to join the Labor Party once it is formed or not to join such a party is purely a practical consideration which can only be decided when the Labor Party is actually formed.

MINORITY RESOLUTION
It is the object of the Socialist Party to organize the working class of the United States into a class conscious, revolutionary political party for the overthrow of the present social and economic order, the taking of power by the working class and the establishment of a classless society. The primary object of every Socialist must be to build the Socialist Party for the fulfillment of this function.

If, however, the organized workers, independent of our desires, should form a bona fide working class party, independent of the parties of capitalism, the S. P. will co-operate with such an organization or enter it as an organized Socialist unit, without surrender of

its own basic program. The Socialist Party will function within such an organization as it does within any other form of united front with working class elements which do not accept its full program.

In the event of a labor party sentiment arising directly within the trade union movement itself, some guidance is necessary for the conduct of Socialist Party trade unionists in relation to such a movement.

Trade union members of the Party have a definite function to perform—the winning of the workers in their organization to a revolutionary socialist position. It is not their task to give an impetus to the formation of a labor party. They must, however, maintain a systematic and positive position toward independent political action on the part of the labor movement in order that they may gain a hearing in the councils of such a movement and retain the confidence of the progressive labor elements which may be behind it. They must do everything in their power to prevent such a party from becoming the football of labor politicians or a classless People's Front alignment. They must attempt through their Socialist Leagues within the Labor movement to orient it toward a positive class-struggle program, while continuing to point out the need for a definite revolutionary position.

When it becomes apparent to the mass of the workers that a mere labor party cannot solve their problems, the Socialist Party will stand to gain the support and confidence of the workers only to the extent that is membership, particularly in the trade unions, have taken an active, loyal, but consistently Socialist position both in the unions and in the Labor Party itself.

Garment Workers Strike Sheba Ann

DALLAS, Texas—Charging that they were paid wages as low as \$4 for a 44-hour week and that they were discharged for joining a union, employees of the Sheba Ann dress factory went on their third strike within a month. They demanded a 35-hour week, basic minimum wages of \$18.90, and recognition of the International Ladies' Garment Workers as their bargaining agent.

Football Headgear For Ohio Strikers

WOOSTER, Ohio—Shoulder pads and football headgear for protection from the blows of police clubs—that was the novel innovation introduced to the picket lines thrown about the gas wells and pipe lines by the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. Militant rubber workers, fresh from their battles at Akron, reinforced the strikers, helping them in their effort to gain maximum concessions from the oil bosses.

Houston Grand Jury Whitewashes Police

HOUSTON, Texas—Despite beating and gassing more than 150 striking seamen in this port last December 24, police forces were cleared by a grand jury which refused to consider charges of aggravated assault filed by attorneys for the strikers against seven of the thugs who led in the armed attack upon pickets peacefully guarding the waterfront.

Concession Gained By Meat Packers

CALGARY, Canada—Demanding union recognition and higher wage rates, strikers of the Union Meat Packing Company refused to return to work until a conciliation board was appointed to consider their grievances. When the board had been appointed, they agreed to return, pending consideration of their basic demands.

WINNIPEG, Canada—The first sitdown strike to make its appearance in Winnipeg ended victoriously for 30 unemployed men who refused to leave a soup kitchen until they were provided with permanent relief. They had been given two nights' bed and four meals and told to move on.

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Reply to Stalinist Demand To Expel "Trotskyites"

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

As part of its campaign to disrupt our ranks, the Communist Party has presented the demand that we expel the "Trotskyites" from the Socialist Party. Around this slogan the Stalinists are conducting a furious campaign with the hope that Socialists will adopt their slogan and carry out their demand.

The Socialist Party of California is very well aware that this campaign is designed to weaken the revolutionary character of the Socialist Party with the object of dragging the Party into the support of American imperialism in the coming war.

In reply to the insolent demand of the "Communist" social-patriots the State Convention of the Socialist Party of California declares:

The former members of the Workers' Party who have been

accepted into membership in the Socialist Party of California have been given full and free opportunity to participate in the work and they have worked loyally and constructively in its ranks. They have made substantial contributions to the Party's activities and are necessary for its future development as a revolutionary force.

The Socialist Party of California contemptuously rejects the demand of the Communist Party that they be expelled and states, on the contrary, that they are to remain in our ranks with the same rights and duties as other members of the party without discriminations and without special privileges. The Socialist Party of California categorically instructs the California delegates to the National Convention to take a firm and uncompromising stand in the sense of this resolution.

Socialism and War

(Passed Unanimously)

All the devices of capitalism to maintain peace in the post-war era have failed. Capitalist peace plans are only covers for new war preparations. The Socialist Party reaffirms its historic stand of opposition to any war in which the government engages. The next war will be one of imperialist interest on both sides.

Once again the workers in the imperialist countries are being misled by the pretext that the next war will be one of democratic versus fascist nations. No capitalist war, no capitalist device, can be a basis for a policy of peace. Only when the workers take political and economic power into their own hands in the great nations of the earth will the world have a sound basis of lasting peace.

The dangers of war and fascism must be fought simultaneously as the products of capitalist nationalism. Uncompromising struggle against all capitalist states, both before and after war is declared is the only method of fighting imperialism and the threat of fascism here and abroad. Just as fascism intensifies the danger of war, so the coming of war hastens the coming of fascism. Dictatorial military rule is the normal attendant of all capitalist wars, and this is necessarily exaggerated in the present era of capitalist decay and fascist reaction.

The Soviet Union, surrounded by capitalist enemies, is in constant danger of imperialist attack and all class-conscious workers must be prepared to defend the Soviet Union against such at-

tacks. Such defense, however, must be a proletarian defense, independent of capitalist governments and their policies and independent of the diplomacy of the Soviet Union and carried out with the instrumentality of organized labor. Should the American government or any other capitalist government, for reasons of its own, enter into an alliance with the Soviet Union, defense of the Soviet Union does not include support for capitalist allies of the Soviet Union in a war. The Soviet Union can best be defended by vigorously carrying on the class war in all countries.

The S. P. vigorously supports the work of colonial people against their oppressors and the revolutionary wars of workers against the capitalists.

American Socialists will refuse to support any war the capitalist government of America might undertake. Should a war break out in any part of the world, Socialists will fight against participation of the capitalist government of the United States in that war and will seek to mass class resistance to this.

Only a real Socialist government, however, will be in a position to insure lasting peace. The struggle against war is therefore bound up with the struggle against capitalism and for Socialism. This struggle cannot be conducted unless there is a working class party, clear in policy, constant and vigorous in action, which never compromises the class struggle, and through all trials leads the working class to the final goal.

"Non-Partisan" League Again Pledges Capitalist Solidarity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the slogan, "PREVENT ANOTHER DEPRESSION," Labor's Non-Partisan League plunged into the Roosevelt campaign to "Get the Nine Old Men," circulating its entire membership and bombarding the nation's labor press with propaganda lauding Roosevelt, the Constitution, and the preservation of capitalist democracy through increasing the number of judges on the Supreme Court.

"The purpose of the program," said a formal statement by the League's national officers, disclosing the real motivation for its participation, "will be to show the nation that labor is behind the President today, as it was during his election campaign."

"Labor's Non-Partisan League stands solidly behind the President," states the organization, levelling its heaviest artillery 100 per cent for capitalist democracy in the first major campaign since the election designed to demonstrate its true reason for existence. Coincident with the League's re-

sumption of campaigning on a national scale, additional State branches are perfecting plans for permanent organization.

DENVER SCHOOL

The first of a regular series of "School for Socialists" opened in State Headquarters room Monday night, February 1, under auspices of the Educational Committee of Local Denver. Comrade Harley Murray is instructor and it is expected attendance at the classes will grow as his ability as an instructor becomes known throughout Socialist and liberal circles of the city. The Educational Committee of Local Denver is composed of Comrades I. W. Holland, John O. Moore and H. L. Glantz.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1937

The Supreme Court

We have nothing against any plan to "liberalize" the United States Supreme Court. But we are one hundred per cent against the ridiculous illusion that the addition of a half dozen more exponents of the capitalist system to that judicial body will do away with the class struggle or materially affect the relationship between the workers and their exploiters in any way whatever.

The Supreme Court, like all other political and judicial institutions in modern society, is a class instrument, pure and simple. The conservative attitude of the court is not derived fundamentally from its composition, nor from the age of its incumbents, but from the nature of its essential function as a protecting barrier of the system of private property and private profit. Roosevelt, the "reformer," avowedly stands for the maintenance of that system just as ardently as do the nine old men on the Supreme Court bench. The quarrel between them is merely this: What is the best, most effective and economical way to protect the system of private property in the impending social storms?

The whole dispute is essentially the affair of the rulers of America and their political representatives. To us it appears that Roosevelt, with his liberal demagoguery and his policy of minor concessions to take the edge off the harsh collisions of the classes, is a more effective champion of the capitalist cause than the nine old fossils muttering into their beards. The most wide-awake and far-sighted elements of the money crowd think so too. That is why they supported him in the last election—along with the labor leaders, the old guard Socialists, the Communists and the great mass of duped workers.

But our concern, the concern of the working class, is not at all with oiling the machinery of exploitation in order to make it function more smoothly and effectively. Theory and experience alike teach us that not even the meanest, most miserly concessions are to be wrested from the exploiters without the most determined struggle. And a genuine rectification of the gross inequalities and injustices of capitalism is to be attained only by the development of these struggles to their logical and inevitable climax—the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

A "liberal" Supreme Court can't and won't aid these struggles. And a "reactionary" Supreme Court can't stop them. The question is solely a question of power. The development of the workers' power to attain their historic aims—the abolition of capitalism and all its institutions, including the Supreme Court—that is the real business of the intelligent workers.

Let the bosses and their dupes argue the fine points of judicial reform. What the American workers need is a revolution.

"July Days" in Spain

The Spanish Revolution has entered its "July Days." That is the entire meaning of the attempt to suppress the Workers' Party of Marxist Unity (POUM) and the Syndicalist Labor Federation (CNT).

The campaign of vilification and slander against all those in Spain who stand for the workers' rule as the goal of the struggle had its counterpart in Russia in July, 1917. The parallel is striking. The situation and

the methods are duplicated. Even the slander—"German agents"—is repeated verbatim.

In July, 1917, the Russian edition of the Peoples Front government, headed by Kerensky, was in power. They seized the first opportunity, when the workers' movement showed weakness to pen up a slanderous attack on the Bolsheviks. They also had "facts" (the "sealed train") just as the Stalinists today have "facts" (The Moscow Trial Confessions). They "proved" that Lenin was a German agent by the fact that he came to Russia thru Germany in a sealed train. Tens of hundreds of newspaper articles and speeches were delivered in a frenzied attempt to bury the workers revolution vanguard under a landslide of slander. In those days the slander factory was operated by the Mensheviks. Today it is operated by the former Bolsheviks—the Stalinists. Everything else is the same.

In the month of July, "the month of the great slander," the capitalists of Russia and their lackeys, succeeded in driving the Bolsheviks underground. Lenin went into hiding. Trotsky was put in jail. The workers' cause hung in the balance. But the revolution triumphed over the slanderers. July was followed by October and the workers' victory.

These are crucial days in Spain. Simultaneously with the campaign to exterminate the revolutionists, the move to dissolve the workers' militia and disarm the workers organizations is taking place. Instead of the revolutionary task of building the workers militia and arming the people the Stalinists have substituted for themselves the task of disarming the militia and building a centralized army which can become the instrument of the Spanish bourgeoisie against the workers.

Every class conscious worker must raise his voice in protest against the attack on the POUM and the CNT. That is an attack on the Spanish and the world revolution. Every other explanation is a fraud and a lie.

The Spanish workers' revolution must not be buried by the treachery of the Stalinists. The fascist beasts must be driven back by a united working class. The vicious plan to dismember Spain must be defeated. The Spanish revolutionists must be protected and defended.

Sit Down Strikes

The surging wave of strikes which followed the successful conclusion of the conflict with General Motors can be ascribed basically to rise in the rate of profit due to the upswing in the economic cycle. But its generation at this particular time with its utilization of the particular technique of the sit down tactic, can be ascribed to the heartening example of the French sit down strikes of last summer and their successful duplication in the United States, principally by the rubber workers. As a matter of fact it is an open question whether this technique was primarily developed in France or at Akron, Ohio, but its first large scale use came in the titanic strikes of the French workers when the Blum government took over the task of preserving class harmony.

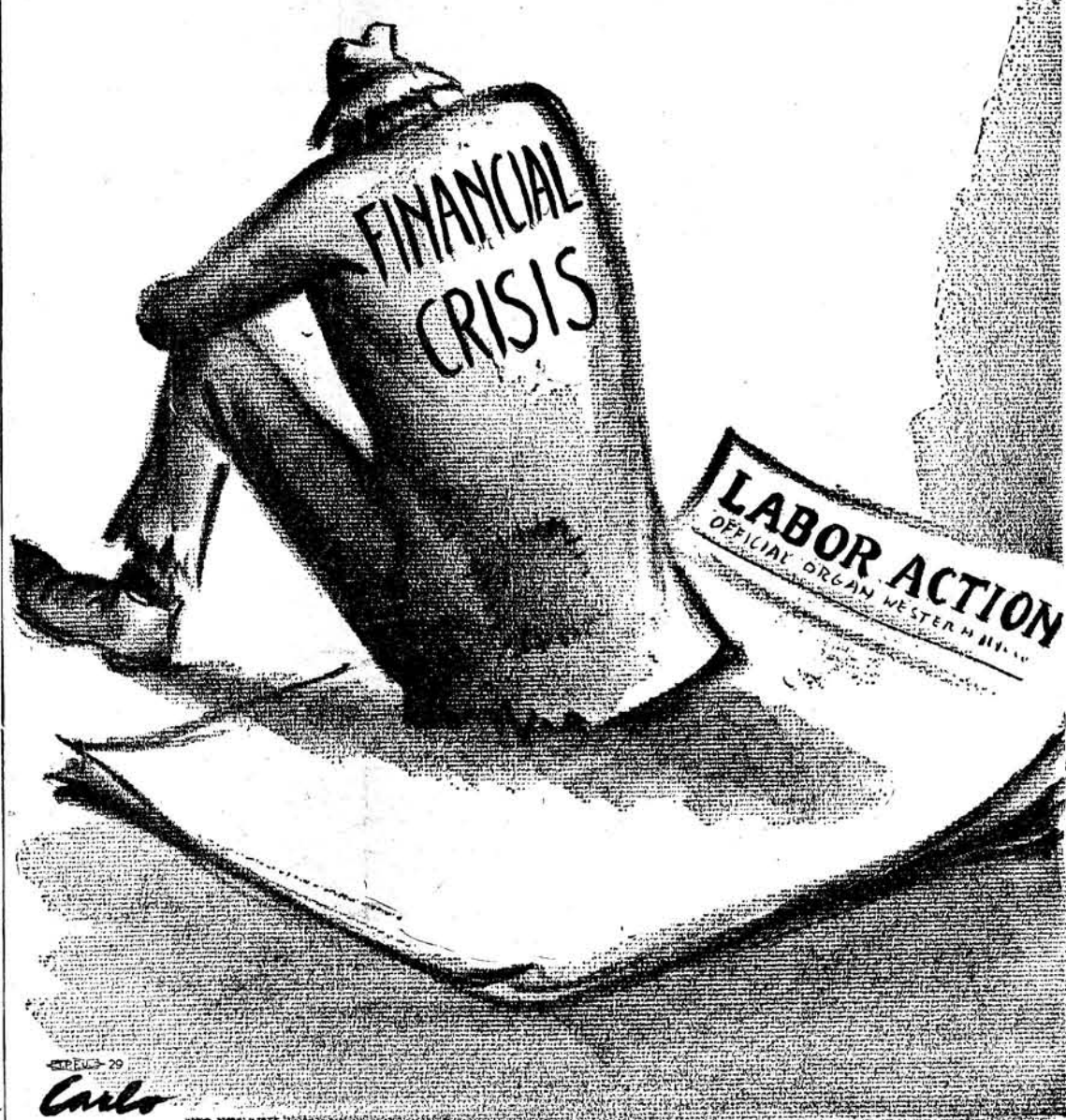
The success of the strike comes from two factors, the quickness with which it may be called in a particular section of a line and the difficulty to displace the strikers with scabs. If discrimination occurs against a worker, one small unit of a line sits down immediately, paralyzing a whole factory. The suddenness prevents the boss from preparing for it. The costliness of the shut down over a minor issue brings him quickly to terms. If the boss attempts wholesale discrimination, or if a major issue such as wages, hours, or union recognition demands strike action, then the workers simply stay at their posts, guarding their jobs and the machines, practicing that rigid self-discipline which amazes only the owners and the decadent circles clinging to them.

The effectiveness of the sit down strike technique is graphically established by the flood of editorial demands that the sit down technique be declared illegal.

The workers will know how to answer this threat from their exploiters with the same militancy which has wrung from boss after boss across the nation a grudging share of the inflated profits an upswing in the economic cycle has brought them.

Stop This Sit-Down Strike!

By Carlo

**Bill Green Denounced By Miners****Arch Labor Faker Attacked Auto Settlement**

The storm of protest rising from the attack on the settlement terms of the General Motors strike by William Green, arch labor-faker and President of the A. F. of L., culminated in a move for his expulsion from the ranks of the United Mine Workers.

The miners' policy committee adopted a resolution declaring that Green "did everything in his power to assist General Motors in their efforts to divide, destroy, and render impotent the United Automobile Workers and those associated with them in their effort to inaugurate collective bargaining and economic justice in that industry," and called for his immediate expulsion from the union.

Green charged the committee and the union's leader, John L. Lewis, with "Hitlerism" and promised to fight the expulsion. The executive

Family Faces Prison Term

ROCHESTER, Minn.—Without work, without relief, starving, James V. Murphy, his wife, and children were arrested and charged with burglary, disorderly conduct, and maintaining a nuisance. His children were taken away and consigned to a welfare agency while he and his wife face, without money, the charges filed against them.

His crime: shoving open the door of a janitor's supply room in the Olmstead courthouse and starting a sit-down strike with his family to enforce his demand for food.

council of the A. F. of L. expressed full confidence in Green, in a statement issued to all affiliated bodies.

Green, and Joseph P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, have constantly opposed industrial organization of mass industry and are leaders in the fight against the CIO. When, despite their efforts, the first great step towards organization of the automobile industry was achieved, they publicly declared the settlement a "surrender."

Agricultural Unions Meet In Conference

(Continued from Page 1) ing agricultural unions instead of a State-wide industrial union. The only pretext for such an organizational setup that the Stalinists can offer is that it would result in drawing the already existing independent unions into the set-up. But it is perfectly clear to everybody that this concentration of forces into one organization is precisely what is needed.

By their position the Stalinists act as disorganizers of the movement to unite forces. They expose the reactionary role they are playing in the labor movement. They have lined themselves up with all the anti-labor forces in the State in opposing the formation of a State-wide industrial union in California basic industry.

In the Western Worker article they attempt to give the impression that the setup proposed by the State Federation of Labor would be bureaucratic and controlled from the top, while they stand for "democracy" and the rank and file. They make the charge that the formation of one big industrial union would result in the "liquidation" of all the existing locals.

We warn the delegates and agricultural workers generally against such dishonest arguments and such underhand methods. Informed unionists know that the industrial union program of the conference does not mean liquidation but instead means the consolidation and strengthening of the entire movement by merging the isolated unions. The charge of the Stalinists is as dishonest as their policy is reactionary.

It is true that a hodge-podge of isolated local and independent unions offers a better field for the factional manipulation of the Communist Party. That is what motivates their demand for "decentralization" and "local autonomy," but

the concerted struggle against the bosses requires a single State-wide organization.

The employers in agriculture are well organized all over California. Wherever an agricultural strike breaks out, or wherever organization work is making progress the Associated Farmers bring pressure. The name of Chet Moore is well known in this connection throughout the State of California. Unless this form of organization is paralleled by the workers they will be just as helpless in the hands of the bosses as they have been heretofore.

The appeal of the Communist Party to sectional feelings which may exist among some workers only plays right into the hands of the Associated Farmers. Autonomy for the already existing locals would keep them as isolated from the main current of organized labor as they are at present. It would smash any attempts at mass organization of migratory workers who would be required to belong to unions in every section of the State in which he works.

The only solution to the problem of organization in California agriculture is the State-wide industrial union. The Salinas fiasco is a striking example of the harm that can be done when field and shed workers are separated, when white and Filipino workers are kept apart.

Labor Action greets the delegates at the conference and expresses the desire to see successful organization work carried on in agriculture. The Socialist Party will be at all times at the call of the workers in every struggle. We hope the assembled representatives of the agricultural workers will grasp the opportunity to set up an industrial union on a State-wide basis and march forward to victory against the entrenched organized forces of the land barons of California.

Roosevelt Composes Crop Plan**Tells Congress Insurance Is Solution To Rural Unemployment**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The terrible misery in rural areas arising from the complete inability of land owners to provide even a minimum share of the food crops for their wage-slaves, was reflected in the proposal of President Roosevelt to Congress last week that crops be insured and reserves stored, beginning with wheat in 1938.

Such a policy, according to the president would contribute to the security of business and improve the unemployment situation as well.

The policy, said President Roosevelt, "must include the conservation of soil and water, better land use, increased farm income, and alleviation of distress."

Nothing was embodied in the proposal concerning the distress agricultural workers have suffered from tear gas and clubs of thugs under Roosevelt's dictatorship, or the distress of agricultural strikers who have been herded like Nazi political dissenters into the jails existing under Roosevelt's famous New Deal. Roosevelt indicated no solution for the unending misery of the Southern sharecroppers over whom he sheds his fatherly tears.

"PIOUS CONCERN"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Little more than a pious expression of concern over the plight of between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 of this country's agricultural population," was the characterization applied to the report of President Roosevelt's farm tenancy committee by Gardner Jackson, chairman of the National Committee on Rural Social Planning. Jackson held the report was a cause for hope only if it were implemented by effective legislation sympathetic from "top to bottom."

Furniture Workers Win At Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS—Winning a 7-day strike against the Grain King Company, members of the Furniture Workers Union, Local 1859, returned to work with a signed contract guaranteeing strict seniority, a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour, a 44-hour week, and time and a half for overtime.

The wage question will be reopened in July when the union expects to secure a further increase in wages.

Illinois Technicians Gain Pay Increases

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pay increases of \$10 to \$70 a month, pay for overtime, dismissal notice with pay and recognition of the office committee of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was gained from the Universal Oil Products Company when the union proved through a labor board survey that the organization represented nearly 100 per cent of the company's employees.

Fight the Copeland Bill

Sit-down Strikes Challenge Owners

(Continued from Page 1)
Detroit and the surrounding cities. Several plants manufacturing auto parts are closed, and the giant Timken Axle plant in Detroit, which supplies axles to Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, is the scene of sit down action.

FLOCK TO UNIONS
In Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Pontiac, and every other auto center, workers are flocking into the union ranks as a result of the GM strike. A demonstration of victorious strikers in Flint was the biggest celebration in the city's history.

In a frantic scurry to stave off action of their employees, now imbued with the union spirit, Packard, Chrysler, Hudson, Budd Wheel and other plants boosted their wage scales. "The UAW has already been worth many millions of dollars to the automobile workers of this country in these bonuses, wage increases, better working conditions, etc., that have been granted," President Homer Martin estimated.

Briggs Manufacturing Co., one of the most notorious anti-union companies in the auto industry, signed an agreement with the UAW soon after the GM settlement. A series of spontaneous sit-downs in the major Briggs plant led to an influx of Briggs workers into the union and the company was forced to negotiate an agreement boosting wages and recognizing the union's shop steward plan.

Meanwhile, workers returning to the Chevrolet plants are finding that agreements signed in the conference room must be enforced in

the plants. In the No. 4 plant in Flint, key to all Chevrolet production, since all engines are made there, the company has hired many non-union men as thugs. These men are armed with clubs and paid extra cash. Top men of the company say the thugs are armed to prevent riots.

SLANDER UNIONISTS
In other plants hostile foremen attempt to prove union men to be inefficient by putting them on work they are unaccustomed to performing.

Already GM is trying to foist an anti-union seniority plan on the workers, judging seniority by the position of the worker in the plant and by the number of dependents, fictitious or otherwise, that each man claims. In negotiations, the GM officials refuse to discuss conditions in any plants besides the 17 recognized, and denies the right of the UAW to press forward demands for the other 52 plants.

But the hard-won strike of the last two months has conclusively shown the way to organized strength, and the new upsurge of union consciousness throughout the nation will sweep away the chisel machinations of the corporation bosses.

The first big battle in the campaign to organize the broad layers of the American working class has been won. The road is clear. It is the road of militant industrial unionism. The mounting wave of strike action throughout the nation proves that the road will be traveled.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS**Citizens of the Hospitals Lie in State**

And still the veterans of the World War continue their sacrifices to make the world safe for democracy. In government hospitals they regularly reappear for further am-

putation of a gangrenous leg, fresh reopening of a belly wound, or for the regulation gray pine box (properly morticed according to government specifications) which the democracy covers with a free flag for its deceased warriors.

At military funerals the government provides a free bugler too, who will blow taps in regulation manner across the open grave of the man who died to make the world safe for democracy and the veteran's family sob as the corporal presents them with the neatly folded flag that covered the gray coffin.

In a grim article published in February, Ex. Sgt. G. G. Lawson describes his fifth visit to a Canadian hospital for treatment where his buddies of the first world-wide imperialist conflict wile away their time under a surgeon's knife.

Nurses are not so fresh and sweet as they appeared on the posters of 1917. The warriors who went over there to preserve democracy are not so clean cut and charged with the virility of those youths pictured on army placards as fixing bayonets to save all that is decent from the menace of the undemocratic Huns.

Here in the hospital are the rotting dregs of all those propaganda-poisoned men who fought with the anti-autocratic forces in the war to end all wars and who were not lucky enough to make their sacrifice for capitalist profits cleanly with a bullet between the eyes.

These men draw no conclusion from their sacrifices. They are finished. They are burned out as completely as the grenades they threw at fellow workers across the sand bags. Their minds are as dulled as the blood-rusted bayonets

they plunged into the bodies of fellow workers when they went over the top to make democracy safe from the attack of imperialist aggressor nations. They gave their lives for the democratic nations, the nations who are lovers of peace and who slaughter their workers to preserve peace.

Now there is a new generation, fresh, eager, virile. They face the same issues these war-torn citizens of hospitals faced. But the slogans have been altered just enough to make them as confusing as the slogans of 1918. Now they must do more than sacrifice their lives to PRESERVE PEACE. Now they must plunge the bayonet into a worker's throat to maintain the STATUS QUO and to guard the ANTI-FASCIST NATIONS.

Now they do not need to fight to make the world safe for democracy. The issue is crystal clear. But they must prepare to join the PEACE LOVING NATIONS who are preparing at an ever-accelerated rate to DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST FASCIST AGGRESSOR NATIONS. Above all they must prepare to give their lives to make the world safe for PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

As for those infantile leftists who would turn the imperialist conflict into civil war and level their guns at the capitalist executive committee no matter what its mask might be, they are to be driven from the ranks of humanity. They are the most horrible Judases in history. They are worse than SLACKERS, for SLACKERS only refused to fight. These infantile leftists are dangerous. They would destroy CAPITALISM. Their name is SOCIALIST.

400 Hosiery Workers Win Sitdown For Union Wages

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Four hundred employees of the Brownhill and Kramer hosiery mill returned to work with a union wage and hour scale after a 37-day sit-down

plant.

At the Arlington mills, 150 hosiery workers struck for union wages while at the Windsor mill employees struck in an effort to prevent the company from moving its machines to Governor, New York.

Mechanics Local Joins Auto Workers; Secures Agreement

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Upon receiving its charter as Local No. 217 of the United Automobile Workers of America, former Local No. 5 of the Mechanics Educational Society

of America succeeded immediately in securing an agreement from the Eaton Detroit Metal Company, according to an announcement from Bert Cochran, formerly general organizer of the MESA.

"The Mechanics Educational Society of America," Cochran said, "was the pioneer in establishing Unionism in the automobile industry. It was responsible for the brilliant tool and die makers strike in Detroit during the NERA period, which paved the way for the present organization in the automobile industry. But the day for small independent unions is over. The future lies with the United Automobile Workers and the C.I.O."

The agreement drawn up with the Eaton Detroit Metal Company provides for union recognition, seniority, time and a half for all overtime above eight hours a day and forty hours a week, time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work. The agreement also provides for a five cent hourly increase in all day rates and progressive increases on all piece rates.

The new local includes workers of the Eaton Detroit Metal Co., the Columbia Metal Stamping Co., the Globe Stamping Co., Modern Tool, Paramount Tool Co., Progress Tool, Hecker Mfg. Co.

PEARLS FROM THE PRESS

By CARL O'SHEA

A southern clergyman says (quoted from New Republic): "The rich would become too smug without poverty around to remind them of their duties to the poor, but they are on the other hand an incentive to the poor to better their conditions."—Yes, if it weren't for the rich pots hanging around, I'd never think of eating or wearing clothes or sleeping in houses. And we sure don't want the rich to get smug about life, do we, boys?

Jay C. Hornel, in the American Legion Monthly: "Whoever originated the idea the employees and employers have their interests necessarily opposed has a lot to answer for when he comes to judgment."—Hornel's got us. For instance, the more money a company pays out in dividends, the more there is left over for wages. The longer and faster the assembly line runs, the happier the boss is, the more the workers like it. The rich and the poor benefit alike

from imperialist war. The police take the side of strikers quite as often as they protect scabs, etc., etc.

An advertisement in Nation's Business: "Every executive, interested in the welfare of his employees, will want to know how, for instance, a family can eat well for \$8.90 a week."—Every W.P.A. worker, interested in the welfare of his family, will want to know that too.

Daily Doubt from the National Republic: "Aside from all argument, it may be assumed from the successes which Mr. Green and his lieutenants had in controlling the Tampa convention and by their re-elections to carry on, that organized labor as a whole is inclined to favor craft unionism."—That may be true, aside from all arguments.

From the National Republic

"We must remember that many Communists vote for 'liberal' candidates on other party tickets, believing that by so doing they can disrupt the legislatures."—At that, it's a sadder theory than Popular Frontism.

Washington headline: "F. R. CITES HARMONIOUS RELATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA AS WORLD EXAMPLE."—That cannot you hear booming in the background is the American marines landing in Nicaragua, the American warships off the coast of Cuba, and Bolivia and Paraguay mopping up on one another for the greater glory of dear old Standard Oil.

Soothing Thought from the Christian Science Monitor: "But, though bombing planes roar overhead, in much of Spain the cows still go to pasture, the peasants still pray, the fires of home still draw the circle closer at eventide."