

Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES Roosevelt In Arkansas

ON PAGE 12

Socialist Call

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

NEGRO DELEGATES BARRED BY G. O. P.



Above, a picket line in front of WPA headquarters in Los Angeles. Workers demand union wages on the projects, as well as discontinuance of the mass lay-off program of the Roosevelt administration.

Hearst's Puppet Will Be Nominee

By DAN O'FLAHERTY

CLEVELAND.—After refusing to seat Negro delegates elected from southern states, the Republican party opened its 1936 hot air campaign here Tuesday. Alfred M. Landon, who has kept silent on all the important issues of the day, will unquestionably be the convention choice for President. This means, of course, that William Randolph Hearst will write the party platform and handle the campaign strategy.

The presidential booms of Vandenberg, Knox and Borah collapsed before the onslaught of the Landon-Hearst managers. Only a sharp swing after the fourth ballot might win for any of them.

In contests involving 36 seats, the Republican National Committee deliberately snubbed the Negro delegates from Florida,

have proposed a constitutional amendment to permit individual states to enact minimum wage legislation. If this is adopted, it will prove a master joker put over on the workers. The Landon brain trust carefully explained to the reactionary Old Guard Republicans that they need not fear this plank, for the State Legislatures, most of which are amenable to the will of special interest groups, will block the progress of social reform for years to come.

Alf himself, however, has not indicated support for even this mild proposal.

Landon, once he is nominated, will have no chance of election. This was assured months ago when Hearst and his highest paid stooge, Arthur Brisbane, motored to the Kansas Governor's home to inaugurate the "Landon For President" campaign.

The Landon publicity drive was as tricky a job as Hearst has pulled since the Spanish-American War. Nobody here—or any place else, for that matter—knows what Landon thinks about anything. Following the Coolidge tradition, he has become "Silent Alf." Meanwhile, his managers picture him as the great progressive from the prairie-lands, who is hated by the financiers of the East.

Actually, the Wall Street crowd is here in full force, plying its trade in the hotel rooms and secretly backing Say-Nothing Landon, though a month ago they preferred Colonel Knox.

The money trust now realizes that the voters will not support a candidate selected openly by the Liberty League. Their whole strategy will be to try to convince the voters that their candidate is a liberal. Actually, the whole Republican campaign circus will be cleverly engineered by Wall Street and Hearst.

This was demonstrated when the delegates from the financial east—from New York and Pennsylvania—were warned not to show their presidential preference until the mid-west and far-west delegates were lined up.

See "Negro Leader Urges Support of Socialist Party Ticket" on Page 3.

Louisiana, South Carolina and other southern states, and admitted "Lily White" delegates to the convention floor.

A large group of delegates walked out of one large caucus meeting representing 12 states, when two Negro speakers brought up the problem of social equality for members of their race.

The whole convention setting, with Liberty League industrialists hiding in the background and booming Landon as "the people's choice," is in marked contrast to the Socialist Party convention, which met here two weeks ago. The Socialists went on record against lynch terror and in favor of a constitutional amendment to guarantee better conditions for workers and farmers.

William Green, AFL president, has asked the platform committee for a plank endorsing a constitutional amendment to curb the Supreme Court's powers. There is no likelihood of this proposal being accepted, and it is agreed that only the Socialists will wage such a drive this year.

Leaders of various peace groups are here seeking a strong plank favoring neutrality in event of war. The convention is expected to adopt a wishy-wash plank even more militaristic than Roosevelt's war policy.

Landon campaign managers



Leon Blum, Socialist premier of the French popular front government, who settled the nationwide sit-down strikes on terms favorable to the workers.

Blum demanded legislative action to establish the 40-hour week and increased wage scales.

He indicated that his government was prepared to meet any violent attacks planned by the fascist forces, organized in the Croix de Feu and headed by Colonel de la Rocque.

Story on Page 2.

We Mean YOU!

The battle is on! The Socialist convention has met and nominated Norman Thomas and George Nelson as the standard bearers of the working-class in the 1936 campaign. The champions of capitalism will soon be nominated by the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Are you ready for the fight—the fight against the tremendous odds of wealth and power?

Face the facts before you face the enemy. Our job must be to reach the untouched millions who are still ignorant of the Socialist hope. With the Call as the official campaign organ of the Socialist Party, we have a great part of that responsibility. But we need your financial help to do the job thoroughly.

As a working-class organ, we are not ashamed to admit our need. No business magnates are willing to give the Call stupendous bonuses in the form of fat advertising contracts. Our money must come from workers—like you!

We need money—and we need it desperately. If you want the Call to continue delivering its message of hope to ever-increasing numbers, you must come through with greater contributions to the Call Drive, with many more subscriptions, with many more bundle orders. If you haven't subscription blanks and contribution lists, write in for them.

Free us from the restraints of our deficit—and let our presses pour out a steady stream of Socialist propaganda. Get to work!

Send your contribution in today!

To Investigate Murder

The Senate has passed the La Follette resolution demanding investigation of civil liberty violations over the country. Although the sum appropriated for the probe—\$15,000—is too small, it is enough to turn up the flagrant terror used against sharecroppers, steel and auto workers.

In a front page editorial on April 25, this newspaper called for such an investigation. We feel proud, not only that we helped force this probe but also that we are the only paper which has dared print the full list of 439 firms employing industrial spies and gunmen.

Readers of the Call who have been following the astounding disclosures in Edward Levinson's history of strikebreaking, "I Break Strikes," know what criminal actions bosses resort to in order to beat down workers.

Fascist Leaders Plot As French Workers Win Strike Demands

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

PARIS—That the spectacular strikes of more than 1,000,000 French workers have brought gains and spurred enrollment into the organized labor movement of hundreds of thousands of the hitherto unorganized is a



Pierre van Paassen

matter of careful planning rather than of chance.

While correspondents of the American business-controlled press emphasized the picturesque aspects of the occupation of factories and department stores, they neglected the sober thought and disciplined strategy that helped to assure victory. An example of the sort of preparation that works hand in hand with strikers' militancy is seen in the "commissariat of action," composed of trade union leaders. It provides the liaison between the People's Front government of Leon Blum and working class organizations.

The trade unions refused to let their leaders accept portfolios in the Blum cabinet, but they did vote to support the government on three conditions. They want immediate cessation of the export of war materials to Germany by the French steel and munitions trusts, nationalization of the armament industry, and a levy on capital to furnish the money required for a vast program of public works to absorb unemployment.

Fascists Plotting

The "commissariat of action" is to keep the government informed day by day of the desires and aspirations of organized labor. The Fascist press in France calls the new commissariat a camouflaged Soviet and tries to frighten the employers with daily-repeated predictions of rapine, massacres, financial chaos, churches aflame and other disasters.

To prevent dissolution by the Blum government, the Fascist leagues are now being transformed into fraternal organizations. They are opening soup kitchens and engage in other charitable work, but proceed with recruiting and drilling in a clandestine manner. Fascist spies are to be installed in every apartment block and every street in order to note details of the life of People's Front militants, anti-fascists intellectuals and radicals.

In giving this order, Col. Count Casimir de la Rocque, commander-in-chief of the Croix de Feu (Fiery Cross), the largest Fascist league, declared: "Everything must be ready for the day when the People's Front government collapses.... We must know where to find the responsible anti-Fascists in order to deal with them individually and swiftly in their own homes."

Working class leaders of France do not consider that Fascism has been finally beaten by the recent victory of the People's Front at the polls. They consider that the Fascist leagues must be dissolved, the more since the Croix de Feu is acquiring new members at the rate of 30,000 a week. Of course new adherents to the Socialist and Communist parties are coming in even faster.

Workers' Militia

Several Socialist municipalities are organizing a workers' militia and are installing sirens on the roofs of the city halls to call the workers out in the event of an attempted Fascist putsch. The Republican Guard has asked the Blum government to clean out the Fascist sympathizers from its officer corps.

French Strikes Settled by Blum, Now in Office

PARIS—As the popular front government, headed by Leon Blum, Socialist leader, took office, the French workers turning to extra-parliamentary moves for better conditions, won their demands, backed up by the new administration.

With almost a million French workers engaged in a sit-down strike, Leon Blum came before the Chamber of Deputies and announced his immediate legislative program as including "a 40 hour week, collective contracts, paid holidays"—demands raised by the strikers.

The following day found representatives of the CGT (the General Confederation of Labor) and the General Confederation of French Producers (employers association) summoned by the government to confer. The workers were then promised wage increases, ranging from seven to fifteen per cent in various sections of the country and recognition of their unions.

All France had been startled as the sit-down strike, beginning in the Renault works when the workers refused to ratify an agreement signed by their leaders, spread like an epidemic. Employes remained at their posts, refusing to leave the plants. Others brought food to them as they maintained their vigil at the silent machines. In spite of the "illegality" of their new strike method, there was no violence or public disorder, though in some plants the management was practically held prisoner. The employers had originally taken the position that they would not negotiate with the workers until they surrendered their control of the factories.

The agreement effected by the government, however, has not brought about the return of all workers to their jobs. Several strikes are still in progress, but the larger trade union organizations have settled.

COMING!

Arthur Pincus, who returned recently from a six-month study of conditions in Cuba, will begin a series of articles in the Call portraying Roosevelt imperialism in its ugliest form. The articles will show how American interests, with the aid of the United States government, smashed the Cuban trade union movement and unleashed unheard of brutality on the masses.

Beginning in the issue of June 27.

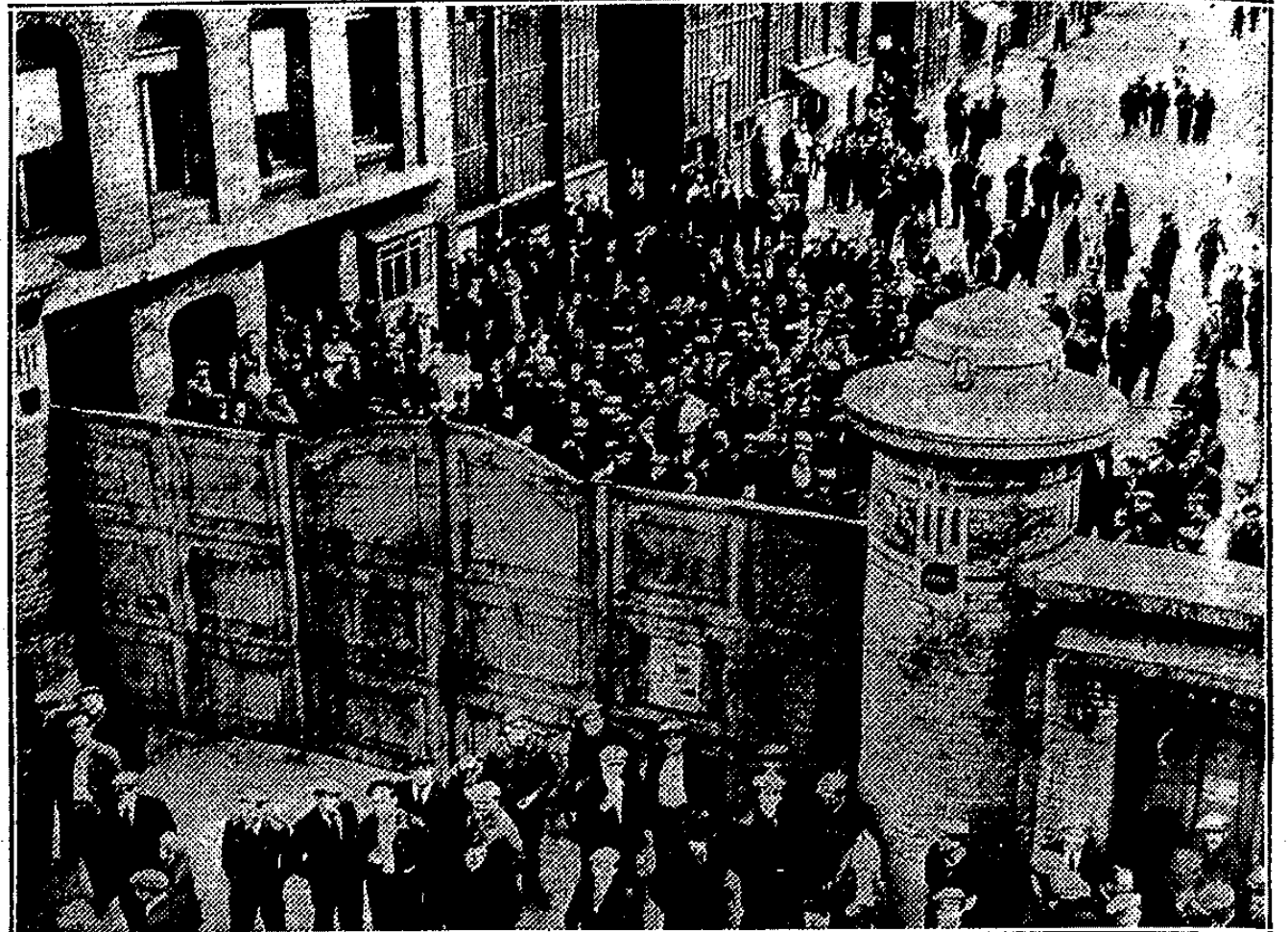
Dressmakers Meet

NEW YORK.—The Dressmakers' Branch of the Socialist party will hold a mass meeting at the Hotel Delano, 43rd St., west of Sixth Avenue, Thursday June 11 at 5:30 p. m. to hear reports on the recent Socialist convention. The convention decisions on labor policy will be discussed. Norman Thomas and Murray Gross are scheduled to speak.

He Made Good

So Herbie Hoover's been invited to speak at the Republican convention! Maybe he'll tell the assembled hordes about his rise from president to punster.

French Strikers Victorious



Strikers occupying the Renault motor plant at Boulogne-Billancourt, where the successful nationwide French strike had its beginning. Almost a million workers followed their example.

Boost the Call As Your Answer To Republicans

The Socialist Call will be the most-widely circulated campaign paper ever produced by the Socialist Party. We make this prediction, confident that our readers will help make it come true.

All you sub-boosters: From Cleveland this week there will come heaps of publicity about the Republican Party, which will attempt to prove to workers that its reactionary program is really worth a vote.

Answer the Republicans! Show them it is worth a vote—for Socialism! And prove your statement by going out tonight and rounding up more subscriptions, more bundle orders and more cash donations for the Call drive.

Among the subs, bundles and cash received from Call Boosters this week:

Subscriptions

Jack Kaye, Queens, N. Y.	3
Rosamund Clarke, Queens, N. Y.	1
Helen Goalwin, N. Y. C.	3
A. Sternthal, Bronx, N. Y.	2
Mary Hilber, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Esther Levine, Cleveland, Ohio	5
Fred Merkel, Reading, Pa.	2
Marvin Halvorson, Sioux Falls, So. Dak.	1
David Sallume, Yellow Springs, Ohio	1
A. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Mrs. Paul Rasmussen, Washington, D.C.	3
2nd A. D. Bronx, N. Y.	3
Jewish Br. 2 (Alter)	2
Jewish Br. 3 (Bluh)	2
Saul Parker, N. Y.	2
A. Angel, Brooklyn	1
E. Miller, Bronx, N. Y.	1
Virginia Hollman, N. Y. C.	1
Beverly Adler, Brooklyn	1
Attilio Sianasi, Illinois	2
Sol Ferrin, Bronx, N. Y.	1
John Peterson, Queens, N. Y.	1
Donald Bergner, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
W. F. Bennett, Indiana	2
Henry Pinski, N. Y. C.	1
Frank Stern, Chicago, Ill.	1
Minnie Rubinstein, N. Y. C.	1
Jordan Haskell, Calif.	2
John Elmer, Cleveland, Ohio	1
Ben Hawkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4
David Hubbard, Calif.	2
L. Bernstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
E. R. Genois, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Wilfred Kerr, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1

Bundle Sales

Walter E. Davis, Hamden, Conn.	\$.50
Paul Walk, Allentown, Pa.	1.63
Jamieson Branch, N. Y.	7.00
D. P. Donohue, Fayetteville, Idaho	1.65
18 A. D. Br. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.80
Furlers League, N. Y. C.	1.75
Chelsea Br. N. Y. C.	1.00
Upper 6th A. D., Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Alex Ribak, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.45
Flushing Br., N. Y.	1.60
Jacob Jay, Westchester, N. Y.	.50
10 St. Bx., N. Y.	.40
YPSL, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Lee Hawkins, Miami, Fla.	.30
Joe Dunkowitsch, Racine, Wisconsin	3.20
Ellsworth Golding, Hawk Run, Pa.	1.25
Chas. M. Albrecht, Houston, Conn.	1.00
Bob Alexander, Leonia, N. J.	1.00
Dressmaker's Branch, N. Y. C.	16.00
Joe Piccarpo, Stockton, Calif.	4.00
Seldon Osborne, Stockton, Calif.	6.00
A. S. Smith, Venice, Calif.	1.00

Donations

E. F. Wilkes, No. Phila., Pa.	\$ 2.00
John Hejbal, N. Y. C.	.50
Mill Terak, Joliet, Ill.	5.00
Albert S. Coledge, Cambridge, Mass.	10.00
Chas. G. Binkel, N. Y. C.	1.00
Phil Brinkman, N. Y. C.	3.50
Betty Schapiro, N. Y. C.	.25
Oscar Tropp, N. Y. C.	1.00
Mary Mason	1.00
Lou Hay, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.	1.00
Sid Isaacs, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Dr. A. F. Greene, Cleveland, Ohio	5.50
Steven Slovka, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00

Call Office No Beauty, But— You Can Help, So Let's Go!

It isn't much of an office. Nothing to show off to eager-eyed journalism students who are daily taken through the slick set-ups of the plants of The New York Times and The Herald Tribune.

Two rooms on the second floor of a loft building on East 17th Street, New York, with some hard-beaten typewriters, desks much the worse for wear, chairs that are wobbly on their legs. That's the office of your paper, The Socialist Call.

No shirt-tearing in this column about the physical surroundings of the editorial department. Fact is that some of the best writing ever done in the capitalist press of this country first saw what light there was in the shabby, down-at-the-heels city room of the old New York Sun. Good newspapermen can do their stuff in any sort of environment.

The point of this is to take you for a moment behind the scenes of the making of your paper. Here are men and women, youngsters all of them, who are giving of their splendid energies and brains and genuine talent to build a paper that will be worthy of the cause to which you and they are dedicated.

For a National Paper They are a hard-working crew seeking constantly to select from the vast run of the news that which will be of lasting interest and significance. Their one purpose is to lay the foundations for a national Socialist paper of which the present output is only a forerunner. They know its shortcomings well enough.

Given the chance, they could give you every week a paper filled with complete, action-starting stories, hot with the breath

Milk Strike Threatens

NEW YORK—Milk wagon drivers and inside plant workers, organized into Local 584 of the Teamsters Union AFL, have threatened a walkout unless new contracts are signed by employers before midnight June 13.

Edward Grove, N. Y. C.	5.00
Isidore Fried, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7.00
Lena Tulchin, N. Y. C.	5.00
Russell N. Hunter, Westfield, N.J.	10.00
George B. Tracy	1.00
Cutter's League, N. Y. C.	2.00
Gus Tyler, N. Y. C.	5.00

To date the Call has received \$945 in donations for the Drive. All Call Boosters have received collection lists. Fill them out and return them—now!

of American life, stories that no kept paper would dare handle. They could get you exclusive pictures fresh from the labor front. They could furnish you with articles from the typewriters of the outstanding journalists of the nation.

Are you going to give that heartening order? We believe you are. You have your contribution blanks, your Call sub blanks. Get them filled out and get them into that second floor at 21 East 17th Street.

Whatever you have on your lists now—send it in immediately, and we'll send you another blank.

The campaign is on. Our speakers are already going out on the most courageous and blood stirring crusade that your Party has ever known. Back them up by backing up The Call. Show those youngsters that you are alive to what they are doing.

Fill every space on your blanks as quickly as possible and mail them back. "Let's go!"

—M.C.A. C.

Bay State Starts Campaign Drive

BOSTON.—The State Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Socialist Party has voted unanimously to proceed immediately with the launching of an active campaign for the full Socialist Party ticket. The Executive Committee of the Finnish Socialist Federation has voted not to withdraw from the Socialist Party of the United States, as was rumored.

Massachusetts members of the Jewish Verbands are actively working to prevent the threatened withdrawal of their organization from the Socialist Party.

Reports reaching here from all sections of the country indicate that the party membership is beginning its preparations for the 1936 Presidential drive.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

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

65 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

High Court Puts Social Laws on Spot

Thomas Hits Roosevelt's War Budget

NEW YORK — Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president of the United States, made his first public appearance since his nomination by the Cleveland convention, when he took part in a symposium on war sponsored by the Bronx Free Fellowship here. More than 2,500 people heard Thomas make an eloquent plea for independent political and economic action by the international working-class to eliminate war by the abolition of the capitalist system.

In reply to the statement voiced both by Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Association, and Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, that "the world cannot wait until a new economic order is built," Thomas declared:

"It is we who speak for reality. It is only forces resolved to end capitalist nationalism that can bring about the peace of mankind."

Thomas assailed in bitter terms the militarist policy of the Roosevelt administration, joining with John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the War Resisters' League, the fourth participant in the symposium, in a condemnation of the United States war budget. He minced no words in attacking the united forces of Eichelberger and Browder who had objected to what they considered an over-emphasis by Holmes on the Washington military martinets.

"The Roosevelt government," Holmes declared, "insofar as the military is concerned, is lined up with Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy." "No government has been more frank than ours," Thomas said, "in declaring that one of the primary purposes of a billion dollar military budget is to keep labor quiet at home."

The Socialist leader reiterated the willingness of Socialists to defend the Soviet Union against imperialist attack, but declared that such defense must take place "through workers' sanctions."

Attacks Browder
"The United States as a capitalist power," Thomas declared, "will never enter war for genuinely ideal or revolutionary ends. Its support in war would be a dubious blessing to a Socialist ally! There can be no 'good' war for us between nominally democratic and avowedly fascist nations. Entry into such war means a victory of fascism at home."

Economic sanctions must depend upon the use of military and naval force to be effective, Thomas declared, as he attacked the Eichelberger-Browder argument for "collective security." "We are not isolationists," he said. "We believe that true collective security means more than preventing particular wars by threat of force. It requires a federation of cooperative commonwealths and an end of the division of men and nations into the House of Have and Have Not. It cannot be achieved—as logic and history unite to show—by a League of Nations based on acceptance of capitalist nationalism, a League for the enforcement of the status quo."

Thomas was booed by communists in the audience when he attacked the failure of the Soviet Union to enforce an independent embargo on oil to Italy during Mussolini's African imperialist venture.

Thomas Demands Action From Roosevelt As Investigator Whitewashes Planters



The American standard of living is mighty low in the cotton country of Eastern Arkansas, where members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union are striking to double their 75c-a-day wages. At left, a typical Negro sharecropper family. Upper right shows a "home" perched crazily on logs near a river. Lower right, a farm worker and his family in front of the hovel they call home. Strikers, seeking to raise their meager wages, face arrest and shooting by gun-toting planters.

Norman Thomas wired President Roosevelt at Little Rock, Arkansas, this week asking him what attention he intended giving the cotton strike, being led by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and now entering its fourth week.

Thomas pointed out how Roosevelt's pal, Joseph T. Robinson, has aided the terror activities of the planters, and how the "belated investigation" of violation of the Federal peonage law by the U. S. Justice Department is insufficient to meet the acute situation.

As if to prove Thomas's charges, Sam E. Whitaker, Special Assistant Attorney General sent to investigate the peonage charges, wired Governor Futrell of Arkansas that he had found no evidences of peonage in the strike zone. Just prior to Whitaker's whitewash action, Futrell had ordered the release of 13 Negroes held in a stockade in Crittendon County. Thus an attempt has been made to give Roosevelt smooth sailing on his tour of the state.

As 7,000 sharecroppers, cotton pickers, tenant farmers and day

laborers continue their strike, Dave Benson, secretary of the Workers Alliance of Florida, jobless group, languishes in jail because of his efforts to help the strikers.

Benson was convicted of inciting to riot and enticing workers away from their jobs. His appeal is pending, and money has not yet been raised to cover bail.

Funds for support of the strike and for Benson's bail are urgently needed and should be sent to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, P. O. Box 5215, Memphis Tennessee.

When Farmers Meet

MILLTOWN, Wisc.—A conference to map plans for a national campaign among farmers will be held Sunday, June 14, on the farm of George A. Nelson, Socialist candidate for Vice-President, near this town. Prominent leaders of farm organizations in the central Northwest have agreed to attend.

Robert Miller, president of the Minnesota Farmers' Union, Carl Pemble and Vincent Dunne of Minnesota, William Quick and Andrew J. Biemiller of Wisconsin and Paul Porter and Clarence Senior of the national campaign committee of the Socialist Party are among those who will attend the conference.

Just a Stunt

Pres. Roosevelt, when he arrives in Arkansas, will visit the state's centennial celebration in a police riot car.

It must be just a stunt. No Arkansas plantation owner would ever take FDR for a striking 75c-a-day farm laborer.

\$950,000

Three leading officials of the General Motors Corp. received a total of \$950,000 in salaries during 1935, the Securities Exchange Commission has announced.

Wasn't the depression awful? It's amazing the way the very people who support the largest peacetime military budget in U. S. history get so furious when the treasury announces the largest peacetime bond issue.

Negro Leader Urges Support Of Socialist Party Ticket

By FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
Chairman, Negro Labor Committee

A combination of circumstances beyond my control kept me away from the recent convention of the Socialist party. This was a punishment greater than words can adequately describe.

In these turbulent days of confusion and chaos, when some of us are so easily swept off our true course, when the obvious breakdown of capitalism is influencing as never before the thought stream of men, when the diabolical forces of Fascism, Nazism, Ku Kluxism, Racism, Nationalism, and all the other evil but legitimate off-spring of our jungle economy are manifestly on the increase, and when all the worthwhile institutions that have evolved from the mill of human experience are being boldly threatened—at such a time, it is both a duty and an honor to proclaim, aloud one's unshakable faith in the working class and to rededicate one's self to the principles of collective ownership and democratic management of the socially essential agencies of wealth production and distribution as laid down by Karl Marx, Morris Hillquit, Gene Debs and countless thousands in every land.

Clearer now than ever Socialism and Socialism alone, looms out of the darkness of this capitalist night of poverty and pain

as humanity's star of hope for realizing a classless, warless, povertyless world, in which economic and social security for all who usefully serve, will be the corner stone upon which will rest the brotherhood of mankind.

In the inspiring, intrepid and devoted candidates chosen by the convention for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States the Socialist Party once again has made it possible for the workers and farmers to strike a political blow for their own emancipation. The convention also clearly demonstrated the fact that neither from within nor from without can the march of the organized workers and farmers under the militant banner of Socialism be stopped.

In Norman Thomas and George Nelson the enlightened workers and farmers of the United States are privileged to support spokesmen talented, tried and true, whose voices raised in behalf of social and economic justice will awaken the sleeping millions in mill and mine, in factory and warehouse and upon the railroads and farms of the nation. These disciples of the holy cause of workers' liberation from war, from unjustified poverty and from racial and religious bigotry will be the only clear and genuine voice of hope the people will hear during the coming political bedlam.

Call Decision On Wage Law Opening Gun

CHICAGO.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court annihilating the New York minimum wage law for women was seen by Socialists as striking a fatal blow to all prospective social legislation unless the Workers and Farmers Rights Amendment to the Constitution, now pending in committee in both houses of Congress, is passed.

"This last Supreme Court decision takes away the power of states to pass minimum wage laws, but it can also be applied to all social legislation," says Joseph M. Jacobs, chief counsel for the Workers Rights League, Socialist defense organization.

"A previous decision took this power from the national government," Jacobs points out, "and this leaves workers with no recourse under the law for security or protection. Realizing this threat to their security, workers, farmers and progressive groups all over the country are mobilizing to demand that the Rights Amendment be reported out of committee."

A hearing on the amendment has been promised by the Senate Committee on Judiciary for some time during the next week. Among the first to appoint representatives to attend the hearings was the American Newspaper Guild at its convention in New York. Heywood Brown, New York columnist and president of the Guild, Paul Ward and Robert Buck will attend the hearings, which may be called on short notice, if called at all.

Hearing a Sop
Roosevelt's congressional henchmen may grant the hearings as a sop to the growing demands from labor unions and farm groups for a constitutional amendment, but it is extremely doubtful that administration strategists will allow the bill to come up for a "yes or no" vote in the House and Senate.

This amendment to the Constitution, one of the planks in the platform of the Socialist Party, promises to be one of the main issues in the coming campaign. For the past two years the Socialist Party has vigorously pushed this amendment, originally drafted by Morris Hillquit, late national chairman of the Socialist Party.

To help destroy the arbitrary dictatorship of the High Court, this amendment has been proposed by Senator Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota (Farmer-Labor), known as the Farmers' and Workers' Rights Amendment, S.249.

The amendment would end the usurped power of the Supreme Court to declare social legislation unconstitutional and would grant the power to Congress to acquire and operate industry. A full and complete brief is now being prepared on the subject of the necessity for the passage of the Farmers and Workers Rights Amendment. This brief will be presented on behalf of the Socialist Party and the Workers Rights League.

All friendly organizations should submit affidavits and statements in support of the amendment. All available pressure must be applied in order to help in this movement to make democracy constitutional.

A Man Who—
Suggestion to the G. O. P.:
Why not run as candidate for president the mummy of a prehistoric man discovered by CCC boys a year ago in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky?

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The Aftermath

Within two days after the Supreme Court majority killed the New York Minimum Wage Law for women, the state labor department announced that it had received letters from laundry workers reporting that their wages had been cut from \$12.40 to as low as \$6 a week.

Step forward, Your Honors, and take a bow. In the days when you were just corporation lawyers, juggling stocks and bonds, drawing up contracts and deeds, you played with millions of dollars. Now you can play with millions of human lives—by reducing wages for working women from \$12.40 to \$6 a week.

Take your bow while you may. The American masses will not always permit five corporation lawyers to whip them along the road to destruction.

President Roosevelt may continue his polite reserve, contenting himself with the phrase that there now exists a legislative "No Man's Land," when indeed all of America has been rendered a "No Workman's Land." His Republican opponent may more boldly defend the ectoplasmic sanctity of a dead constitutionalism.

It will make little difference. The masses are rallying in support of the Farmers and Workers Rights Amendment which will disarm the judicial gunmen.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Republican Candidate, take your bow with your Supreme Court judges. But listen—drowning the applause, you will hear the thunder of Socialist votes, to be followed by a storm that will sweep you away, together with the political and economic tyranny of your social system.

Fascism Ahead

The revelation by the Senate Munitions Committee of the military "Industrial Mobilization Plan" as a deliberate and detailed program for establishing fascism in the United States as soon as war is declared points several morals of which, alas, some of the most important have been ignored.

This plot to bind labor during war-time to the yoke of the military machine, under the dictatorship of an "administrator of labor" who is to be an "outstanding industrialist"—not even a subservient, so-called "unionist" as in Hitler's Germany—is first of all a warning to the workers that they must prevent the outbreak of war. When the bugles blow and the drums rattle, none of the blood-won liberties of the people are safe from the brutal heel of our capitalist government. The pages of our history are crimson with evidence.

The information that has been brought to light, however, must be received as more than cumulative proof of what we have known for a long time. It must serve as a warning to those who have succumbed to the blandishments of the propagandists' arguments that the next war will be fought between democratic nations and fascist dictatorships.

THE FACT IS THAT ALL OF THE COMBATANT NATIONS WILL BE FASCIST.

As soon as the newsboys are shouting in the streets that war has been declared, all the traditions of democracy will be swept aside. Parliamentary capitalism will give way to fascist capitalism. The legislator will yield to the lieutenants of dictatorship. The censor, the government spy, the executioner, will wield the reins of terror.

Some months ago, writing in the Socialist Call, Norman Thomas said:

"It is fantastic nonsense to think that the United States can be manipulated by a handful of liberals or revolutionists to fight a democratic war for a democratic victory against fascism. The minute the United States goes to war, fascism will win in the United States."

And again, writing elsewhere:

"The minute we get into war we shall pass under a vigorous, ruthless dictatorship, fascist in character, if not in name, at home."

That Thomas's prediction was sound is now substantiated by the fact that the Army has already made these very fascist plans in its so-called Industrial Mobilization program.

We must permit no compromise with war—bearer of death to the soldiers in the field, and of fascism to the citizens at home.

No truce with war! No peace with fascism!

The Republican Convention

The day the Republican Convention opened, the New York Daily News carried an editorial on the subject of prostitution, commenting: "It may seem strange to devote an editorial column to prostitution, the day the Republican convention opens in Cleveland."

Really, it's not so strange when you come to think of it.

Uncle Sam Sees Black



Win Victory with Norman Thomas

To the Editor:

That was a glorious two hours over the radio when Norman Thomas was nominated for president.

In my humble estimation your candidate, just nominated for the third time to carry the banner of Socialism, symbolizes everything that is noble in a human being. With his leadership and your fealty to the cause of Socialism, you will win a great victory.

I enclose one dollar to help you in your work. SIMON BASS
Newark, N. J.

The Low-Down On Landon

To the Editor:

I feel very guilty for having made my very sensitive comrade, Kenneth Porter, so down in the mouth as a result of my poem in the Call about Alf M. Landon and his views on deporting reds. I am sorry. In fact, I feel so badly about it that I am seriously considering sending a copy of the poem with that awful line—"And what is better still, he thinks all reds should be deported"—underscored, to Alf Landon with a note saying:

"Dear Alf: If you really don't believe this . . . sue me."

This will make Kenneth Porter his cheery self again and will put the Call and me in the headlines.

And by the way, Mr. Editor, if a Social Democrat in Poland is a member of the Polish Bund, would a member of Waldman's new Social Democratic Federation be called a member of the moribund? ALTON LEVY
Katonah, N. Y.

Consumers Cooperation

To the Editor:

Besides serving as a valuable source of information, the column on Consumers Cooperation is also a gesture of definite importance

a recognition of a fast growing movement all too extensively ignored by Socialists in the past.

The organization of workers as consumers is a movement of supreme importance, just as the organization of workers as producers into unions. And week after week, union news takes up about three-fourths of the Call. Admitting that cooperatives have not attained the universality and maturity of the unions, it still seems that they deserve more attention weekly at your hands.

ALEX SOLOMON

St. Louis, Mo.

Justice Hughes And His Decisions

To the Editor:

Permit me to comment upon the recent utterances of Chief Justice Hughes in his formal address to the members of the American Law Institute. He said in part:

"The history of scholarship is the record of disagreement. When we deal with the question relating to principles of law and their application, we do not suddenly rise to a stratosphere of ice certainty."

A controversy of principles is often useful as a philosophical concept, yet the least we can expect in terms of its application is the greatest good to the greatest number.

It seems to me essential that

emphasis should be placed upon liberalism instead of legalism.

Law and its application is nothing complete, existing in itself, independent of human purpose. In our set-up of commodity production, disagreements and interpretations are often dictated by class interest. Most of us can assert with "ice certainty" that Mr. Hughes represents the vested interests, and his decisions are consistent with and not separate from the perpetuation of the status quo. MORRIS COHEN
New York, N. Y.

Our Mellow McAlister

To the Editor:

Your erstwhile dramatic critic McAlister (Winterset) Coleman is developing an interesting quaintness. A sort of aged-in-the-wood mellowness. In his most recent opus he discourses upon the dashing younger set that has taken to bouncing up and down on hoppers to work up standing appetites for breakfasts. I began to wonder, after perusing the sensitive comments, whether he would have reacted differently if the riders were made up of members of that truly old English bunch, Coleman McAlister, Alister McColeman and McColeman Alister, among others.

SOL PERRIN.

New York City.

"... a new summons ..."

"No paper ever bore a more appropriate name. The Call has been just that in a period of the Party's history when old slogans and old leadership had begun to disintegrate before our ears and eyes and when nothing was so urgently required as a new summons to an aggressive program and a more courageous struggle to emancipate the working class."

DEVERE ALLEN
Member, National Executive Committee,
Socialist Party, U. S. A.

LIBERTY AND WAR

By Henry Zon

The price of war is dictatorship.

This is not a soap box peroration. It is a hard-boiled fact determined by a Senate committee after months of study. The dictatorship is all set up in bills prepared by the War department, presented to Congress, and passed by the lower house of Congress. While the Tom Blantons and Tom Connallys in the Capitol rant and rave about Communism and Fascism, the War department, quietly in its own little way, forges ahead filling in all the outlines of the fascist picture.

Many pictures have been drawn and many books and pamphlets written about the horrors of the next war. Nowhere is the picture of the meaning of war and its horrors more completely detailed than in the official Senate document modestly titled "Report on War Department Bills S.1716-S.1722." War and its meaning to workers becomes crystal clear.

What does the War department propose for industry? It proposes to grant to the President the power to fix wages and prices. It proposes to grant to the President the power to purchase and sell any products, to license and control production, distribution, and sale. According to the report of the committee it gives industry the power to say how much it will charge for its goods and how it will conduct its business.

This it does, the committee emphasizes, because it controls the strings of government and because it has the government backed into a corner when it comes to enforcing its wishes. Industry can strike against supplying war materials to its government, but its government, as a faithful servant, cannot force compliance with its wishes from industry.

Dictatorship Over Labor

But if the War department's plans for industry are sweet its plans for labor tell the true tale. They are embodied in S.1721, now pending in the Senate. "Testimony covering the industrial mobilization plan," the committee says, "indicates that the War department expects to secure the cooperation of labor by laws and rules which are, in fact, although not in name, orders to industrial and other labor to work, fight, or starve." A controller of labor is provided for in the plans, "who is to be an outstanding industrial leader." The war industries administration board does not provide for any labor representation at all, except on an advisory council which has neither authority nor actual responsibility.

For labor the War department proposes a military dictatorship. This is the plain language of the committee. It provides for a complete machinery to break strikes. It provides that objectors to war may be shipped into front line trenches to have their objections riddled by bullets. It proposes that every male citizen over 18 years old shall automatically become a member of the army upon the outbreak of war, subject to military law under which he remains until six months after the President says there is no emergency.

The War department proposes golden profits for industry, subjection for labor.

Under such plans, revealed only after the Senate committee wrenched from the War department its cloak of secrecy, there can be little doubt about the beneficiary of war. Pious industrialists weep crocodile tears on Memorial Day. They throw their hands up in horror and say, "We want no war." They are either fools or liars.

Industrialists Will Profit

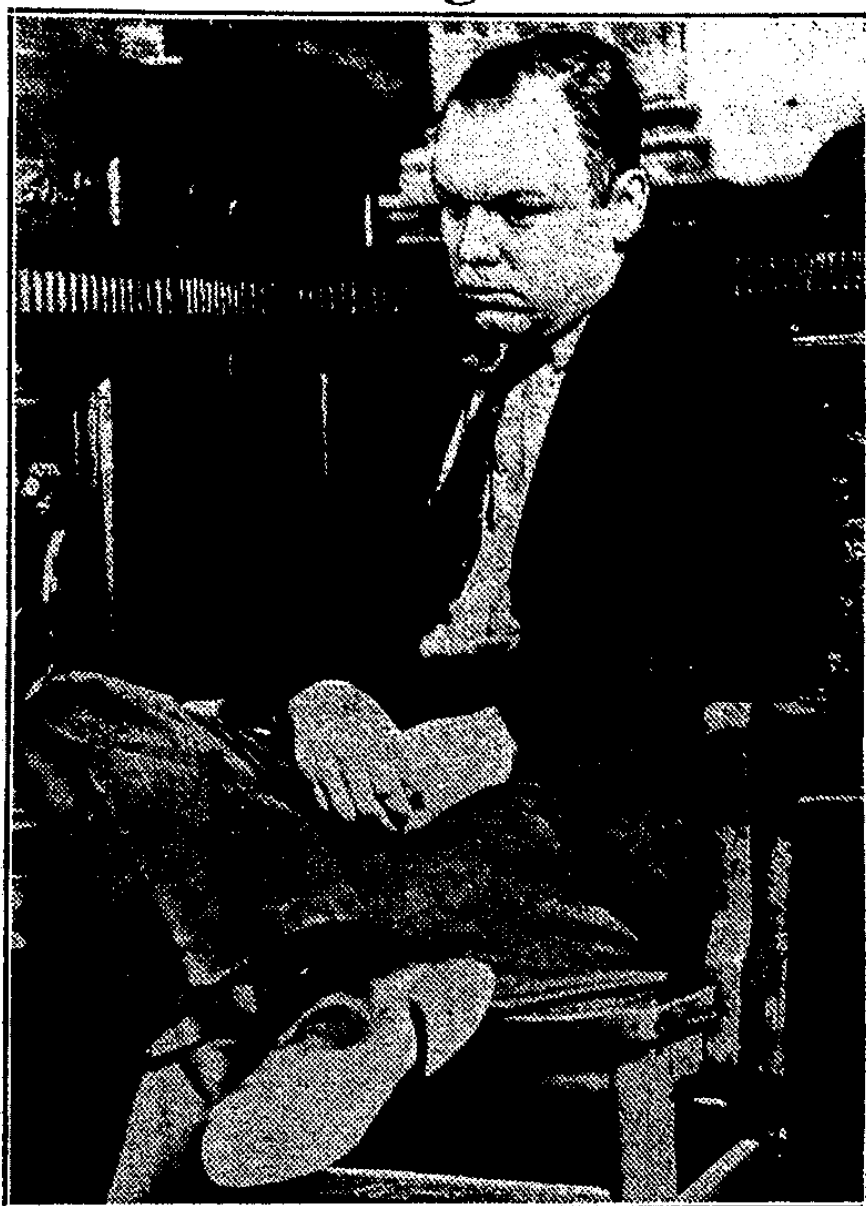
By war, according to the government department specializing in that subject, industrialists stand to gain all, to lose nothing. Their profits become sacred. The threats to their profits in the form of a demand for labor for a share in them and a demand to stop the slaughter, are wiped away by the might and force of the Army and the government. In war the industrialist, the munitions maker, sits home and counts the harvest, pausing only to shed more crocodile tears, toss out the skulls and bones, and wring the blood from dripping hands. Other men fight, die. The leech sits safe and counts the harvest.

No more do "reds" and "pacifists" have to rely on "alien doctrine" to prove the nature of war and its meaning to the worker. In a document of the United States Senate, prepared after more than two years' labor, is the proof.

There are the figures to show, to the penny, the profits made during the last war and there is the proof that the same thing will occur in the next war, in a more intensified form. In direct language is the statement, "War for the United States means dictatorship." In less direct language is the implication that dictatorship means war.

For the worker there can be but one choice. He takes war and dictatorship with all that it means, as explained by the government's War department, or he takes steps to wrest the government that rules him from the claws of the war monger, the big industrialist and the munitions maker. It is not a question of politics. It is literally a question of life or death.

Black Legionnaire



Dayton Dean, in a Detroit court, as he confessed the part he played in a Black Legion killing. In spite of the advice of his attorney, who represents 13 other Legionnaires involved in the same murder, he insisted on telling the truth.

Why Keep Them Alive?

Hidden Hunger Is Killing America's Children

"A hidden hunger may be less spectacular but a thousand times more cruel than the emergency of outright famine," Paul de Kruif reveals in his latest book, *Why Keep Them Alive?* (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, \$3).

In 1935 in the elementary schools of New York City alone 135,000 children, or 18.1 per cent of the enrollment, were so weak from malnutrition that they could not profit by attendance in regular classes, he shows.

Even in 1929, peak production year:

"Our farmers were producing for us 77 billion less pounds of milk than was needed for the proper nourishment of all of us—

"And two billion, three hundred million less pounds of butter—

"And not enough vegetables within seven billion pounds—

"And there were grown 20 billion pounds less of fresh fruit than we all should have had—

"Of beef we should have eaten two billion pounds more if we had been living according to the scientifically compiled liberal diet of Circular 296 (U. S. Department of Agriculture).

"To make us grow, to guard us from hidden hunger, in that peak year of 1929, two billion more chickens would have been necessary, and we fell short of the required number of eggs by 13 billions."

Milk Curtailment

Such was the "national minus of foods" in boom year 1929 as figured by government men by multiplying the liberal diet of U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 296 by 125 million people. Yet to "adjust production to consumption, Roosevelt's AAA plowed under cotton, killed hogs, paid farmers to leave corn and wheat fields idle and curtailed a milk supply already short of our needs by billions of pounds."

While the government was pushing milk curtailment, there were in Pennsylvania children

who had never tasted milk from the time they left their mother's breast. The Pennsylvania Health Department examined 600,000 to 1,000,000 children a year from 1929 onward. In some counties "the number of half-starved children had nearly doubled between '32 and '33."

In New York City, "investigators reported the number of undernourished children has jumped from 16 per cent in 1929 to 29 per cent in 1932."

Legal Mass Murder

From Detroit, in 1933, "64 small white caskets were now being carried to the cemetery where only 20 had gone in the days when this city's pots could afford something more than pork and potatoes."

In the name of "sound finance" your children are being murdered, deKruif says. "The capital lost in the preventable deaths of children in our country in a year amounts to 750 millions of dollars" according to the figures of life insurance companies that have become citadels of wealth "by betting us all that we're going to die."

"Under our present economic order there is a heavy tax on humanity's income of sunlight, and the penalty for those who can't pay this tax, the penalty for the lowest economic hundred thousand—is death." For lack of sunlight children are being crippled with rickets, are dying from "rheumatic heart-break" and tuberculosis. Tuberculosis, that poor man's sickness that murders more children and young people than all other contagions put together, "is on the up-grade at this moment, in 13 of our leading cities." Yet "all the science is here . . . right now to wipe tuberculosis from the face of the earth."

These are a few of the facts that de Kruif reveals in his horror-tale of legal mass murder in the midst of the possible abundance that science has made possible.

CLEVELAND BULL PEN

By McAlister Coleman

It seems that the bull shooters are gathered together in the bull pen at Cleveland. They are the old white collar gang that mobbed up on Coolidge, stood around for Hoover, and are now Kansas bankrupt.

A man named Alfred Landon has stuck his neck out to have the same whopped off by another one of the same persuasion named Franklin Delano Roosevelt. At this writing I will give Landon the following states: Utah—where everyone is Salt Lake and slightly Mormon—Vermont, Rhode Island—in which state I dislike entirely the state police, they having arrested me on the Boston Post Road, asking me to come up to Westerly, in their inconspicuous state, for driving through their lousy traffic light concealed in a bush on the side of the road, which we mistook for nightingales, and which state is under the complete domination of textile barons, (sic) and are they sick! We then came down through Connecticut which state is owned by J. Henry Roraback, who is a prominent member of the convention which is nominating the man from the plainspeople, Alf M. Landon.

For the Common Man

In the same issue in which the Hearst press through one of their most prominent leg women, Adela Rogers St. John (Mr. Dewey attention) says that this convention is going to be one of the common people, they have a picture of J. Henry Roraback smoking a cigar. The cigar was provided by the Edison Electric Institute, as is most of J. H. R.'s appurtenances. Appurtenances is a \$2 word, provided by Thomas N. McCarter, of the New Jersey Public Service Company. It was very cute of Mr. McCarter to go out to the convention because it proved conclusively to the New Jersey victims that he has no interest in the nomination of Alf.

Coleridge wrote a poem about our candidate, called, "Alf, the sacred river ran, in accents measureless to man, down to a nameless sea." After November Alf is going to be a nameless sea, all right.

Next week I'm going down to the Democratic convention and tell all you boys and girls about how nice it is that the other outfit is thinking up things to exploit you.

Fury in Philly

There is going to be a convention in Philadelphia, consisting of broad-brimmed gentlemen who lynch people of the opposite color, shouting around in their well-known Southern accents, Tammany Hall men who slime out of the side of their mouths, and a few decent guys, who are in the staggering minority. This outfit is going to stand up and look like the front rank of a picture called "Fury." Most of them are loose-mouthed, lantern-jawed and completely dumb. They come from the illiterate regions of the South. They are Slave-Herders, Scab-Herbers, and Riding Bosses from points East. They are Ku Kluxers, hooded sons of . . . and rent extortioners. To vote for this smear is to vote for everything a human American likes least in this country.

Roosevelt himself is a good man. Everybody likes him and I like him, too. He is caught in the nasty situation of being a slightly ignorant proponent of the status quo. The status quo means misery for the workers, tough luck for the white collar slaves, hurrah for the boys on top.

Hats Off!

At this point I doff my columnar hat to J. Henry Roraback, who seems to be the only realistic guy out of all this cornflower riff-raff. J. Henry knows what the cornflower means alright, and he is not suffering from the impression that Alf Landon, or whatever his name is going to be after November, is representing any common people. He knows very well, indeed, that Alf represents William Randolph Hearst (Gott verhueette), that Alf doesn't represent anybody except the following:

- Vice-presidents of the Utility companies
- Engineers of coal companies
- Vice-presidents of railroad organizations
- Banks
- Oil companies
- Garment trades (executives)
- Oil lines
- Ore
- Lumber
- Shipping
- Automotives (Goodyear)
- Steel (Morgan and Schwab)
- Coal
- Iron

So under these circumstances I am going down to Philadelphia to tell you about what the Democrats are going to do about all those things, and you can hang around and get your copy of the Call with exclusive stuff from

McAlister Coleman.

Party's Labor Policy Discussed On Floor Of 1936 Convention

The following is a summary of the debate on the Labor Policy Resolution adopted by the Cleveland Convention of the Socialist Party and printed in the Call last week. Murray Gross, of New York, reported for the Committee.

A motion was made to amend the section reading: "Socialist members of Trade Unions should seek to educate their fellow members on the necessity for independent political action of the workers along Socialist lines." The proposed amendment read: "Socialist members of Trade Unions should seek to educate their fellow members on the necessity for developing a strong Socialist party."

Delegates Broyles (Washington). It seems to me, fellow Socialists, that if you want to go out of this convention with a confession of weakness, the best thing to do is to keep on writing in every document that you get out, that you haven't any faith and confidence in the ability of the Socialist Party to go ahead and give the people Socialism. If I did not think the Socialist Party could deliver the goods I would not be in the Party. Why go out to the world and confess that you haven't any faith in your organization?

Delegate Gross (New York). I don't think the comrade from Washington has expressed the sentiment of the resolution. This particular point was in the last resolution adopted in Detroit on trade union policy. Calling on the workers for independent political action does not mean a confession of weakness.

At present the workers are associated with one or the other of the capitalist parties. It is up to the Socialists to educate them to a line of independent political action. Naturally we prefer the Socialist Party. If and when and where labor party sentiment is being aroused and we can get much further by talking independent lines without directly talking about the Socialist Party, it is preferable. There is no confession of weakness. The resolution should be adopted as originally proposed.

Delegate Osborne (California). I feel that our position in the trade unions should be that we stand for the Socialist Party. If we will take this position in this resolution, the argument on the question of the Farmer-Labor Party will be very much clarified, and I strongly urge the adoption of the amendment.

Delegate Strachan (Michigan). I want a revolutionary Socialist Party. I am not going to persuade the majority of trade unionists that that is the kind of party they ought to belong to. My duty as a trade unionist is to break them away from the two capitalist parties. I have to teach them to walk before they can run.

Delegate Stempa (New Jersey). We keep on telling the working class in America that we are the working class party, but for the last two years we went out on the highway and byways and urged them to organize a Farmer-Labor Party. If that is what you want, why are you here? Every one here who wants the Farmer-Labor Party should not belong to the Socialist Party. Go out and work for a Farmer-Labor Party. If there is to be a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, let it come from organized labor, not from us. After it is organized, then we can judge if we have a place in it or if they want us there.

Delegate Gross (New York). I wish you would not confuse this point with the Farmer-Labor Party. Whether we are in favor of a labor party or not at this convention, we can still go on record to the effect that the Socialists should educate their fellow-unionists for independent political action.

Delegate McLevy (Connecticut). I haven't any desire at this time to speak at any length. All I do

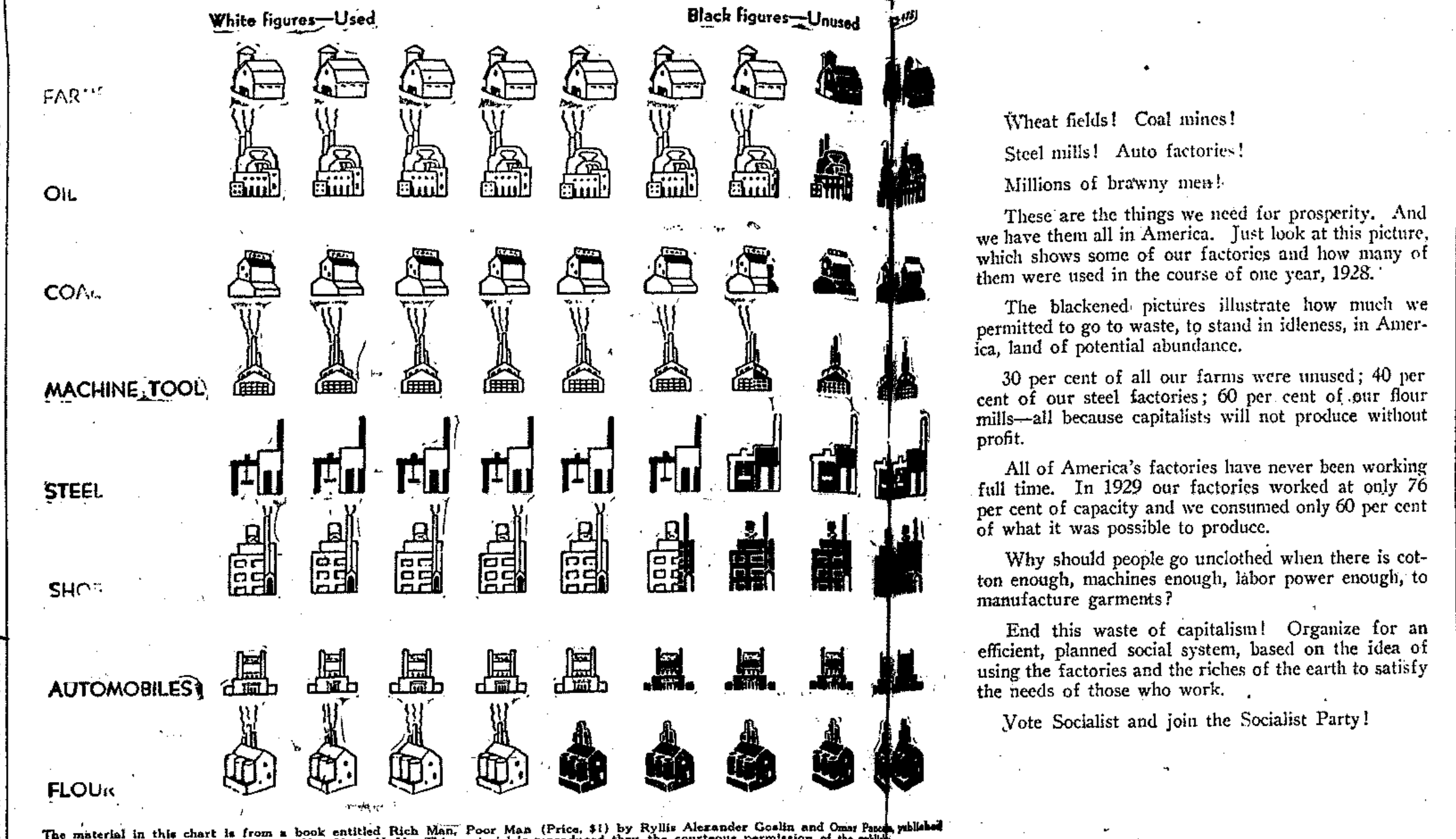
desire to say at this time is that instead of trying to pass all these resolutions urging somebody else to stand for independent political action, why don't we devote all of this energy and enthusiasm in trying to build the Socialist Party and prove to the people of this country that the Socialist Party is worthy of their support, and then we won't have to talk about independent political action. They will support the Socialist Party's action.

Delegate Bright (New York). Everybody knows that the American Federation of Labor stands for the policy of non-partisan, so-called non-partisan, political action. We find that in a practical way we must educate, we must work to change the policy of those unions. I think that this advice we are getting here is the only practical advice that we can follow, except in certain localities. There is no doubt that where the Socialist Party in certain sections has advanced to a point where it is recognized, where the labor unions in those localities want to cooperate with the Socialist Party, that there it would be ridiculous to get up in the unions and talk about creating a Farmer-Labor Party.

I agree with the comrade from New Jersey that the movement for the creation of a Labor Party must come from the unions themselves, but this is merely a matter of guidance to Socialists in trade unions, that they should advocate independent political action on the part of the working class and bring about a change in the present policy of the dominant labor movement of this country as represented in the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Parshall (Illinois). We should be for independent political action of the working class and opposed to a labor party. The two questions are separate, and any one who calls himself a Socialist should not object to independent political action on the part of the working class. If a Socialist objects to it, it is surprisingly queer. What do you want them to do—continue to vote non-partisan in an election? At least, you want them to go to the extent of breaking away from the major parties so that when they do that you will simply have to attempt to get them into Socialism.

America Starves On Plenty—Why Not Use Our Wealth?



The material in this chart is from a book entitled Rich Man, Poor Man (Price, \$1) by Ryllis Alexander Goelin and Omar Faess, published by Horner & Brothers, 49 East 33d St., New York, N. Y. This material is reproduced thru the courteous permission of the publisher.

Wheat fields! Coal mines! Steel mills! Auto factories! Millions of brawny men!

These are the things we need for prosperity. And we have them all in America. Just look at this picture, which shows some of our factories and how many of them were used in the course of one year, 1928.

The blackened pictures illustrate how much we permitted to go to waste, to stand in idleness, in America, land of potential abundance.

30 per cent of all our farms were unused; 40 per cent of our steel factories; 60 per cent of our flour mills—all because capitalists will not produce without profit.

All of America's factories have never been working full time. In 1929 our factories worked at only 76 per cent of capacity and we consumed only 60 per cent of what it was possible to produce.

Why should people go unclothed when there is cotton enough, machines enough, labor power enough, to manufacture garments?

End this waste of capitalism! Organize for an efficient, planned social system, based on the idea of using the factories and the riches of the earth to satisfy the needs of those who work.

Vote Socialist and join the Socialist Party!

REMEMBER WAR PLEDGES, NELSON TELLS FARMERS

BARROW, Wisc.—"As futile as the promises of a Democratic president in 1916 to keep us out of war, are the promises of a Democratic president in 1936 to get us out of the depression and keep world peace," asserted George A. Nelson, Socialist vice-presidential candidate, speaking before the Farmer-Labor Progressive League of Barron County, Wisconsin, at a Memorial Day meeting.

Whipping into the New Deal agricultural legislation, he went on to say:

"Blindly promising to keep us out of war in 1916, a Democratic administration like a battling Don Quixote was vanquished by the unseen force behind the windmill—the capitalist system. This profit system, inexorably pushing the wheels which led and leads now to war, famine, deeper depressions, more insecurity, was not and is not now being coped with.

"In 1936 a Democratic administration—no different from a Republican administration if it were in power—promises relief for the farmer. Its relief consists in reducing crops and destroying them because people are starving and need food. It pays the farmer not to raise too much so that people who are living on relief wages can buy back the food, of

which there is not enough. New Plan illogical. "Now I am just a farmer. I am not a New Deal economist. But as a farmer—a Socialist farmer—I say that this logic is as muddledheaded as anything I have ever heard.

"To help the farmer by paying him to conserve his soil to produce less crops, so as not to feed the people who do not have enough food, so that he can produce more food when people have enough food—is as inconsistent a policy and short-sighted as have been all the plans made by administrations—Republican and Democratic—in solving the problems of the farmers.

"Abolish Profit System. "I say to you that the way to keep out of war, to raise our children so that they may lead useful lives instead of contributing cannon fodder; the way to solve the farm problem, unemployment, war and insecurity is not to make blind promises and avoid the basic problems of the day—the inequalities of an out-moded economic system.

"The way to solve these problems is to face this issue squarely. Abolish the profit system! Divorce ourselves from old party politics. "Only a Socialist government supported by broad masses of workers and working farmers will be in a position to make those of us who are farmers secure in the possession of our own farms, and will enable us to carry out a program to insure peace.

"Let us set ourselves, on the road of independent political action. Build for Socialism this year through the Socialist Party."

Delegate Gross (New York). I want to say in reply to the last speaker that independent political action of the workers along Socialist lines does not mean Huey Long machines or Father Coughlin machines. It means a definite plan of action along Socialist lines, be it a genuine Farmer-Labor party or genuine Socialist Party.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

Democracy in the Cooperative Movement. To continue our discussion of the Rochdale principle from a Socialist point of view, let us consider the second great principle, democracy. Democracy in the cooperative movement is sought to be achieved by the device of "one member, one vote;" that is, no matter how many shares you own,

accepted practice of cooperatives, shares of stock are readily redeemable. A member may withdraw from membership at any time and obtain the return of his investment. When the cooperative does not have sufficient liquid funds, a member holding a large number of shares may exercise undue influence by the threat of withdrawal.

Enlightened cooperators have met this situation by restricting the number of shares any member may own. Majority rule may become quite oppressive. It may work to cut off any expression of opinion on the part of minority groups. To overcome this possibility, Socialists should insist that their co-operators adopt the principle of proportional representation.

When all these safeguards are obtained and assured by extensive education of members, there remains at least one principle to be included before Socialists could be satisfied that a measure of real democracy has been achieved, and that is employee representation in the administrative bodies.

Old line cooperators insist that the non-profit psychology of the cooperative and the trade union affords sufficient protection to co-operative employees. This may be so, but such protection is based upon bargaining agreements, which imply struggle. It is far better to allow comradely representation of employees in the formation of policy than to formulate policy and present it to the unions as a fait accompli. Policies that might alienate the employees would be avoided. It would tie the cooperatives closer to the unions, and the cooperatives would gain a greater devotion and loyalty from their employees than otherwise.

The Rochdale Pioneers saw some of the weaknesses of their paper democracy, and tried to bolster it with a prohibition against vote by proxy. If one could vote the shares of others, they argued, he might easily win control and pervert the cooperative to his own purposes. By ruling out proxy voting they removed one of the possible flaws which they did not foresee. There is, for example, the pressure of a member who has invested a large proportion of the cooperative's share capital. According to the

Socialist Convention Debate On Establishment of Trade Union Committees by Party's N. E. C.

The following is a summary of the Socialist convention discussion on section 7 of the Labor Policy resolution which as reported by the Committee, read: "The National Executive Committee is instructed by this convention to set up a permanent National Labor Committee. Each local organization shall elect a Local Labor Committee whose duty it will be to coordinate the action of Socialists within the Trade Unions in order to carry out the policy of the party. Socialist members of the trade unions should meet with this committee from time to time to discuss their particular problems."

Delegate Paul (Pennsylvania). In section 7, the NEC is instructed to set up a permanent national labor committee, and it goes on to define. Let me say, comrades, if you have such a thing there, you are closing the door of every self-respecting union in the United States. You are building cells in the labor union. You are caucusing within that union. No self-respecting union wants a cell within its organized body to attempt to steer that body. I say, comrades, that if you do not consider this seriously you are closing the doors of every self-respecting labor union, which you are implying cannot stand on its own feet and does not know its own business.

Delegate Trager (New York). I want to say that this resolution is an extremely mild resolution in view of the great changes that have been rapidly coming to pass in the last two conventions of the AFL and also in the individual unions affiliated therein, and I speak as a trade unionist.

It seems to me that not only should we have a national labor committee acting full time rather than a national labor secretary as we have had, acting when he could do so because there were no funds to support him. It seems to me that it is high time that we establish a national labor committee which would function. And part of its functioning should include the advancement of the progressive centers and the progressive sections within the labor movement.

What are we in the trade movement for? What are the ideas that we want to permeate the trade union movement? It is with the Socialist program of trade union action to meet the economic conditions that confront us.

By propagating the Socialist labor policy within the trade union movement, we will win the day eventually, because the policy of the reactionary trade union officials today cannot solve the trade union problems or in any way help the membership to its great extent, or give them any security whatsoever.

I say, Socialists, we should have a unified program within the party which will know what we are doing, which will propagate Socialism from a labor standpoint. Give us the information we require and then we can work effectively within the trade union movement and bring about a realignment of progressive forces that will win the victory for the trade union movement and put it strongly behind the Socialist movement.

I, for one, am opposed to the resolution, and I am opposed to the placing, on the committee of a bunch of half-baked preachers and college graduates to tell organized labor what they should do. We have had too much to do with kids and a lot of intellectuals in the Socialist Party interfering with the program of organized labor, and if you are going to continue this, the convention of the AFL will have a resolution before it condemning the Socialist Party for the same thing and in the same way that they condemn the Communist Party.

Delegate Matlin (New York). What does this proposal say? It says that the NEC is to set up a labor committee in order to unify the policy of Socialists in the trade union movement throughout the country. From past experience we know that our policy not only nationally but even in the various localities has not been unified, and in many cases was disgracefully contradictory even in the same trade union. If we want to have a mass movement and if we want to have any standing in the trade unions, we must first of all have a unified policy. How can we expect to command respect among the

workers if Socialists in the trade unions do not act together? We cannot simply call the workers to join the Socialist party and vote for Socialism. The workers are asking: How is the Socialist Party and how are the Socialists acting in the trade unions? How are the Socialists acting on the daily problems that come before the unions? How do they conduct themselves? Delegate Blumiller (Wisconsin). I object to the part of section 7 which orders locals to set up labor committees. That section of the report is fraught with danger, and if the Chair will recognize or tell me how I can get it in, since we have a motion here to strike it out, I want to move to amend Section 7 to read that each local organization may elect a local labor committee.

Delegate Fisher (Illinois). I do favor discipline in the party, but I do not favor discipline from the top. I think what all of us will agree is that if we are going to have discipline it must come from an understanding based on the consent of those who are expected to carry out that discipline. I think the amendment proposed by Comrade Lasser will achieve that effect.

"I Break Strikes": Little Legislation Enacted To Curb Strikebreakers

By EDWARD LEVINSON

Strikebreaking has always been completely without benefit of government regulation. The agencies do not come under the laws governing employment bureaus because they collect no fee from men placed at work; the fee comes from the employer. Of the many factors in industrial life which have aroused the indignation of reformers, none has been so roundly condemned and so completely unchanged as the private detective system, with its use of armed guards, strikebreakers and spies.

Federal and state commissions have denounced the private detective system, sometimes cautiously, other times with vigor.

Protests against the system were first given standing among the respectable citizenry by Justice Robert A. Pryor of the New York State Supreme Court. He referred to the employment of armed Pinkerton "watchmen" by the New York Central Railroad at Albany in 1890 as "the enlistment of armed and banded mercenaries under the command of private detectives on the side of corporations in their conflicts with employes."

Two governors of West Virginia have denounced the Baldwin-Felts men as lawless, and government investigators decried the slaughter by the Waddell-Mahon men in the Calumet strike. The Homestead commission described the spy system as vicious; the United States Industrial Commission of 1915 urged that the system be abolished root and branch.

But meanwhile legislation trailed far behind all these findings. Not that laws would have had any great effect, for, as Professor J. P. Shaloo, of the University of Pennsylvania, concluded after a thorough study, "nearly all so-called detective agencies operate at the borderline of legality and honesty."

To date twenty-six states have made illegal the circulation of blacklists—one of the principal products of industrial spy agencies—though in most cases the loopholes are obvious enough for even the dullest detective or employer to see them. Wisconsin,

alone, has a law designed to block the work of industrial spies.

Prohibit Guards

Arkansas, Colorado, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin and Alaska prohibit bringing in of armed guards from other states except, in most cases, by special permission of the governors. One of the most drastic laws is that of Massachusetts, where armed guards must have been employed at least two months prior to a strike, must be citizens of the state and must not have been convicted of a felony.

Twenty-two states have laws which give their blessing to the employment of private industrial police, their appointment to be approved by the governor, and their salaries paid by the companies which use them.

Importation of finks is permitted in all states. California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Puerto Rico seek to compel agencies and employers to notify the finks that they are being hired for work in a strike. The United States and some state employment services follow the same practice.

The right to import finks is enhanced in thirty-two states by legislation which outlaws interference with them by means of force, violence or, in some states, calling of names.

Several cities have restrictions against the use of inexperienced strikebreakers on streetcars, but they are rare specimens. The Chicago city council passed such a law in 1915, on the urging of its Socialist aldermen, but the mayor vetoed it.

The Wisconsin law, approved in

Bergoff Loses

The twelfth of this series of selections from Edward Levinson's book, "I Break Strikes," appearing in the Call next week, deals with the biggest defeat of Bergoff's career—when he was kicked out of Kansas City with all his lousy finks and guards during a street car strike in 1917.

1925 after a joint campaign by LaFollette and Socialist legislators, goes farthest in cramping activities of spies and private guards. While most states require the licensing of detective agencies, usually in a rather perfunctory manner, the Wisconsin law dictates that each guard and detective employed by an agency shall be licensed. The term "detective" specifically includes industrial spies, described as "inside shop operatives." Filing of the operative's name with the secretary of state, where it is available for public inspection, is, of course, a fatal drawback to undercover work.

Other statute clauses fix stringent requirements to be met by each licensee, and require the posting of substantial bonds—\$10,000 by an agency and \$2,000 for each operative—which may be attached in the event of injury by them to life or property.

This statute has interfered to a considerable extent with the operation of private detective agencies in the state. It did not prevent Bergoff from shipping hundreds of guards to Milwaukee in 1934, although Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan ousted all on whom his police could lay their hands.

Deputy Sheriffs

The deputy sheriffs indicate the apparent immutability of the system of private industrial armies under capitalism. When labor's outcry against armed guards achieved insistent heights, it was given the state constabulary; when the constabulary, as in Pennsylvania, killed and maimed strikers, private Coal and Iron Police came into existence; and, with the abolition of these private armies in 1935, the Pennsylvania corporations fell back upon sheriffs' deputies.

The state constabulary as a strikebreaking force came with the advanced civilization of the twentieth century, though Massachusetts had a small force in 1865.

The Arizona rangers appeared in 1901, and two years later Connecticut organized state police who specialized in labor matters. New Mexico organized a constabulary in 1905, and Nevada in 1908. The Arizona and New Mexico forces were later disbanded. The Nevada force was a direct result of a strike in its gold mines.

The Pennsylvania constabulary, best known a few years after its

creation as the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," came into being in 1905. Michigan organized a similar body in 1917, West Virginia in 1919, New Jersey in 1921.

Bill Emasculated

The Coal and Iron Police, who largely replaced the Pennsylvania Cossacks as strikebreakers, roused the miners to fury in peace as well as in strike times. A bill was produced at Harrisburg in 1929 shearing the Coal and Iron Police of all power except on company property, but it was so emasculated when passed that in 1931 Governor Gifford Pinchot revoked all the outstanding commissions, which numbered 1,015. The law under which they were created was finally repealed in 1935.

A commission appointed in 1933 by Governor Pinchot brought back findings of violence, bloodshed and killing by "Frick deputies" in Fayette County, and more bloodshed by Jones & Laughlin deputies in Ambridge. The deputies, like the Coal and Iron Police, were appointed by the sheriffs and paid by the companies.

"Endless Crimes"

The report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations of 1925 delivered the most severe castigation of all the official pronouncements on private detective agencies and private armies. The commission called the armed guards lawless criminals and referred to the "endless crimes" of the Bergoff and other agencies.

Commissioners Weinstock, Ashton and Ballard, employer members, dissented from the majority report, but asserted: "There has been abundance of testimony that some employers . . . have employed gunmen in strikes, who were disreputable characters, and who assaulted innocent people and committed other crimes most reprehensible in character."

When the commission presented its concrete recommendations to Congress, it urged prohibition, with several penalties for violations, of transportation of men over state lines, either armed or with the intention of arming them as private guards; prohibition of shipment in interstate commerce of cannon, Gatling guns and other material of war-

fare when intended for private use; regulation or abolition of private detective agencies, private employment bureaus and espionage services; strict enforcement of laws for notification of existence of strikes; complete assumption of responsibility by the states and municipalities for policing; strict watch on the appointment of deputy sheriffs, and specifications that they must be bona-fide residents of the state in which they serve, that they must give a complete picture of their activity for ten years previous to their proposed deputization, that no ex-convict shall ever be sworn in as a deputy and that no deputy shall receive pay from private sources.

Revolutionary

The commission, for the first time, questioned the right of employers to import strikebreakers, as distinguished from armed guards. Here it challenged moss-grown traditions and undertook to urge the courts, as well as legislatures, to revise their attitudes. It suggested a revolutionary recognition of the "worker's right to his job" even though he temporarily struck, and challenged the right of employers to operate their factories or railroads when such operation meant violence and inconvenience to the community. The cause of violence, added the commission, is "almost without exception the attempt to introduce strikebreakers."

The professional strikebreaking industry has at all times been safe, thanks to the courts and the lawmakers. Only Socialists and other radicals remembered the commission's report a few years after it was published. In time it came to be forgotten except as source material for radicals and academic fellows. In the realm of the practical and active people, the Bergoffs, Pinkertons, Feltses and Burnses worked unafraid, proud of their courts and of the common sense of their nation. They could be thankful that they lived in the only civilized country in the world that permitted the enlistment, as Justice Pryor said, "of armed and banded mercenaries under the command of private detectives on the side of corporations in their conflicts with employes."

Senate Votes Probe of Boss Espionage

WASHINGTON (FP)—Violations of civil liberties, including terroristic activities of large industrial corporations to prevent organization of workers, are to be investigated by the Senate of the United States under a resolution introduced by Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) and passed by the Senate in the closing hours of the session.

Passage of the resolution follows hearings at which testimony, presented mainly by the National Labor Relations Board, indicated that violations of civil liberties are widespread and that a vast network of industrial espionage exists in the country. As passed, the resolution calls for an appropriation of \$15,000 and gives to the committee power to subpoena witnesses.

The purpose of the resolution is to "investigate the violations of civil rights including the freedom of speech, assembly, and press and to report recommendations for legislation to the Senate."

It was not learned immediately when hearings will begin. The prospects are that it will not be found possible to open hearings until January 1937 as the limited amount of money granted makes

it necessary to "borrow" personnel from other departments.

Spies Underground

In addition, it was learned, many of the industrial espionage agencies have "gone underground" in anticipation of the investigation. They have dismissed their operatives, the N. L. R. B. has been told, and destroyed their records. Offices occupied by the agencies have been vacated and secret headquarters established.

Heber Blankenhorn, N. L. R. B. research worker who compiled evidence for the preliminary hearings, may head the staff of investigators.

Subjects which will come under the committee's eye are expected to be the "Black Legion," terrorism among the sharecroppers, industrial espionage, "company towns" and "company police" of coal and steel companies, and persecution of religious and racial groups.

Rich or Poor, You Can't Steal Bread

Street scene in New York City on May 25, 1936:

A shabby man runs furtively to a bread wagon parked in front of a little grocery at 81 Wilson Avenue, Brooklyn. The man opens the door of the light truck, snatches six loaves of warm bread, starts off for the corner.

The driver runs out of the grocery, collars the frightened man, grabs the bread, yells for the police.

A stolid cop takes the shabby man by the arm, leads him down the street to the police station. The man says: "My wife and baby are hungry."

Anthony Cinquemanni, twenty-two, of 1436 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn; the shabby man, is thereupon booked for petty larceny. His frail young wife explains the family is on Home Relief, gets \$22 a month for food, out of which they must pay \$6 extra rent. The baby's milk costs \$5 10 a month and so they were hungry.

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World Socialism

DECISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

By HERBERT ZAM

An important session of the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International was held May 16-18 in Brussels, Belgium. Numerous members of the Executive were unable to be present either because of pressing work in their own countries, or because of distance. The questions under consideration were: The international situation, the boycott against the fascists, reports from countries and organizational questions.

The representative of the Spanish Party, Fernando de los Rios, gave an extensive report on the situation in Spain and the work of the Socialists there. The Secretary, Adler, reported on the situation in the American Socialist Party, and this report was supplemented by Dallas of Great Britain. It was unanimously decided to send the following cable to the Cleveland convention of the Party:

The Executive of the LSI is filled with deep anxiety by the difficulties within the Socialist Party of the United States and it expresses the hope that at the National Convention both sides will make every effort to maintain the unity of the Party, which is the first condition for the creation of a great mass Party for the American workers.

On behalf of the Executive,
DE BROUCKERE, President
ADLER, Secretary

The French Party had previously placed on the agenda the question of "Unity of Action in the International Sphere" and Zyromski reported on this point, especially on the developments in France. A lengthy discussion took place but no definite action was taken.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the International Trade Union Congress which will take place in London in July: the Chairman and Secretary of the LSI, De Brouckere and Adler, and the two British members of the Executive, Compton and Gillies. Bouchery of Belgium and Hedtoft-Hansen of Denmark were added to the Bureau of the Executive.

Anti-Nazi Activities

The relations of the LSI with the Socialist Youth International, the Socialist Educational International and the Socialist Sport International were reported on. It was decided to render financial aid for the rebuilding of the Socialist Educational International. The plans for the holding of the Workers' Olympiad in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1937 were being of the Workers' Olympiad proved. The LSI and the International Federation of Trade Unions, as well as the Sport International, are supporting this Olympiad.

In considering the question of the boycott against Nazi Germany, the Executive found that "important economic and political reasons have on various occasions compelled states and organizations of every kind to neglect the boycott of Nazi Germany, or at least to break through it in places, in consideration of their own interests." This seems to be a reference to the so-called "transfer agreement" entered into between Zionist organizations and the Nazi government, which has been under continual fire. The Executive found, however, that "in spite of all its defects the boycott movement has been a factor in the struggle against Hitlerism, and it must therefore be continued with every energy as far as circumstances will permit." The boycott of the Olympic games in Germany was therefore approved.

The Problems Of Fighting War

The most serious problem before the Executive was the international situation, in view of

the formal annexation and military occupation of Ethiopia by Italy, and in view of the recent occupation of the Rhineland by Hitler. The Executive met at a time when sanctions as a means of stopping Mussolini had proven completely futile in practice and movement.

It was to be expected that under a snare for the working class under these circumstances the Executive would have something new to say to the workers of the world, that it would take steps to inaugurate a real campaign against war based upon the independent activity of the labor movement and not upon capitalist governments. But what did the Executive do? It reaffirmed its faith in the League of Nations, in "collective security" and sanctions—in short, in all of those instruments which had failed miserably in the recent past.

The resolution which was adopted points out that while the LSI has "always demanded the consistent and energetic application of the Covenant of the League of Nations against those who make or threaten war," this was not done by the various governments because their policies were "dictated by their immediate special interests." In other words, even the carrying out of their own treaties was prevented by imperialist contradictions. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that no reliance can be placed upon treaties among imperialist governments, no matter how high sounding they may be. Instead, the Executive draws the conclusion that "it has been shown once again that peace can only be saved by the energetic application of the Covenant of the League of Nations" and that "sanctions must be maintained until the authority of the League is vindicated."

The Outlook Is Not Bright

To say that Socialists will be keenly disappointed at this head-in-the-sand attitude of the Executive, is putting the case mildly. If at the present time, the body which represents the international labor movement can find no other lead to give the workers than to keep them tied to the apron strings of the League of Nations, it is necessary for the individual Socialist parties to take the initiative and undertake anti-war action on a working class foundation.

What does the Executive propose for the future? The following:

"A combination of the forces of all the States which oppose war, and in particular a close coordination of the policy of Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union, is required in order to prevent any act of aggression or treaty violation which might endanger peace in any part of Europe."

Dismal indeed is the outlook for peace if we have to depend upon imperialist Britain and imperialist France to preserve it. Far from being "practical" such a policy will lead directly to war by assuring the imperialists of working class support in their ventures. When even a pacifist like John Haynes Holmes says,

Illinois Party Opens Campaign

CHICAGO — Illinois Socialists will launch their section of the national campaign Sunday, June 14th, at the annual picnic of the Cook County Socialist party at Riverview Park, Western Avenue and Belmont. Heading the list of speakers at the Park will be John Fisher, Gillespie miner, Socialist candidate for Governor; Joseph Goldman of Local 152, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; and probably Julius Hochman of New York, Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

The picnic, which is expected to draw several thousand people, will open the drive in Illinois for signatures to put the Socialist ticket on the ballot under the drastic new election laws enacted by the last legislature. In addition to the speaking program, there will be two baseball matches between lodges of the SNPJ and between the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Chicago section of the Young Circle group; also races and other athletic events. There will be dancing in the main pavilion from seven until midnight.

Tickets are on sale at the Socialist party office and at party newspapers and labor offices throughout Chicago.

BARGAINS!

NEW YORK—A feast for bargain hunters will be provided at the Bronx Labor Center Bazaar, with prices well inside the range of the proletariat. The admission is only ten cents.

A record crowd of New York Socialists is expected to jam the Bronx Labor Center. Everybody will be there, not only to snatch up the extraordinary bargains that will be on sale but to lend all possible moral and financial aid to the Center in its struggle to maintain its existence.

Get yourself a bargain and help the Bronx Socialists continue their splendid work.

Remember the nights: Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 12, 13, 14. Bargains, entertainment and dancing await you.

"Just as long as we have capitalism we are going to have war," it is time for the Executive of the LSI to stop issuing resolutions in defense of the League of Nations.

Not the resolution of the Executive of the LSI but the ringing anti-war resolution adopted at Cleveland, the continuation of the fine traditions of the St. Louis declaration, provide the basis for a real working class struggle against war, against capitalism, for peace, for Socialism.

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COMING EVENTS

Thursday, June 11

Robert LaRene at open air meeting, 26th Street and 8th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Chelsea Branch.

Bruno Fischer at open air meeting, 7th Street and 2nd Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Lower East Side Branch.

Emanuel Murovchick at open air meeting, Sutter and Hinesdale, or Sutter and Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices East New York Branch.

Sam Steinsaltz at open air meeting Lydig and Cruger Avenues, Bronx, auspices Upper 6th A. D., Bronx Branch.

Leonard Lazarus at open air meeting, Steinway Street and Jamaica Avenue, Queens, auspices Astoria Branch.

Joseph Schlossberg, Goldie Meyerson, Hayim Greenberg, Edward L. Israel on "The Present Situation in Palestine" at Hotel Delano, 108 W. 43rd Street, auspices Poale Zion, at 8:30 p. m.

Friday, June 12

Noah C. Walters at open air meeting, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, or 137th Street and 7th Avenue, auspices of 19-21st A. D. Manhattan Branch.

Open air meeting at Saratoga and Riverdale Avenues, auspices East Flatbush, Brooklyn, Branch.

Edwin Koppel at open air meeting, Havemeyer and South 4th Street, Brooklyn, auspices 4-14th A. D. Branch.

Samuel Frost at open air meeting, 44th Street and 13th Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Boro Park Branch.

Bertha Loser at open air meeting Union and Utica Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 18th A. D., Kings Branch.

Joseph G. Glass at open air meeting Hinesdale and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 2nd A. D., East New York Branch.

August Gold at open air meeting, Flatbush and Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, auspices 21st A. D., Kings Branch.

Ernest Doerfler at open air meeting, 170th Street and Walton Avenue, Bronx, auspices 2nd A. D. Bronx Branch.

Joel Lloyd at open air meeting Burnside and Walton Avenues, Bronx, auspices 8th A. D. Bronx Branch.

Brendon Sexton and Emanuel Murovchick at open air meeting, Ward and Westchester Avenues, Bronx, auspices Lower 6th A. D. Bronx Branch.

Aaron Levenstein, at open air meeting Aldus Avenue and Southern Boulevard Bronx, auspices Jewish 5 Bronx Branch.

Party given by 12th A. D. Kings Branch, at 500 First Street, at 8:30 p. m., subscription 35 cents.

Saturday, June 13

Open air meeting at Claremont and Washington Avenues, Bronx, auspices of Jewish 1 Bronx Branch.

Sunday, June 14

Arturo Giovannitti and Girolamo Valente at Matteotti Memorial Meeting, in Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 2:30 p. m.

David Cory, Elnore M. Herriek and Leon Rosser Land on "Labor Marches On" at 1591 Boston Road, auspices Bronx Free Fellowship at 8 p. m.

Picnic at Glen Island, auspices 6th A. D. Bronx Branch. Buses leave at 8:30 a. m. from Center, 797 Allerton Avenue. Subscription 40 cents.

Monday, June 15

Open air meeting at 141st Street and Cypress Avenue, Bronx, auspices 1st A. D. Bronx Branch.

Aron Gilmartin, at Tampa open air meeting at Claremont and Fulton Avenues, Bronx, auspices Jewish 1 Bronx Branch.

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Convention Held By Indiana S. P.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Socialist party of Indiana, at its state convention here May 30 and 31, endorsed the resolution on a farmer-labor party as adopted at the Party's national convention a few days earlier.

Present at the Indiana state convention were forty regular delegates, and fraternal delegates from the Young People's Socialist League, the Workers Alliance and the Cooperative Trading Association.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Socialist Call and the American Socialist Monthly, and defining policy relative to trade unions, cooperatives, YPSL work, fascist tendencies in Indiana, education of party members, war, and cooperation with the Workers Alliance.

The following were nominated as the Socialist party candidates in the coming campaign: Mario Tomsich of Gary for Governor; Polk Redmon of Kokomo for Lieutenant-Governor; Lula S. Halverson of Evansville for Secretary of State; Eugene Cooney of Gary for State Auditor; W. H. Richards of Indianapolis for State Treasurer; and Charles Rogers of Indianapolis for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Roy Lancaster was elected state secretary at the meeting of the state executive committee held on Sunday morning.

What's in a Name?

The company union at the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. mine at Bessemer, Ala., is named the Brotherhood of Captive Mine Workers!

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BOOKS

ANOTHER MASTERPIECE FROM LAIDLER'S PEN

The publication of a new book by a Socialist is always an occasion for rejoicing. It means the opening of new avenues for the Socialist message.

This is particularly true in the case of a book by Harry W. Laidler, one of the most distinguished of American economists. His new volume, "A Program for Modern America" (Crowell, \$2.50), can well serve as a companion work to his "Socializing Our Democracy," which presented the fundamentals of the Socialist approach.

Though concerned here with specific phases of social struggle, Dr. Laidler reminds his readers that "these individual contests are, in a large sense, mere skirmishes in the general battle against a system of industry which places profit before human life, and for a conception of industry and politics organized with the one aim of utilizing to the full the resources of the nation for the enrichment of the common life."

Dr. Laidler's name on the title page is a guarantee that all the topics receive a thorough and masterly treatment. The history of these various social issues is first examined, after which various contemporary solutions are discussed. The book is properly described as "a political and economic handbook for 1936." The average reader will close its covers with a distinct sense of shame at having ever dared to speak in the past on American problems without first having acquired the information that is marshalled in these 500 pages.

Certainly no Socialist propagandist has the right to face an audience unless he has equipped himself with these weapons of fact from Dr. Laidler's arsenal. If you don't read this book, hold your tongue in the future. —A. L.

Professor Charles A. Beard, in collaboration with George H. Smith, has prepared in "Current Problems of Public Policy" (Macmillan, New York) a reference work which unfortunately can act as such only for the immediate era and then must be relegated to the dusty archives of library stacks. For in their desire to

Into Nazi Hands

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting, to protest against the deportation of Otto Richter to Germany where death in Nazi hands awaits him, will be held in Union Square on Saturday, June 13, at 1 o'clock.

The deportation is scheduled to take place on the same date. Sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Ferrero-Sallitto Defense Conference, the meeting will be addressed by speakers from various organizations, including the New York Socialist Party.

American Socialists Must Read the new, timely Socialist classic WAR AND REVOLUTION By SIMONE WEIL (French Marxist) and article on Blum in June issue of International Review 15c a copy (all stands); 8 mos for \$1 P. O. Box 33, Sta. O, New York City

Lion Too Strong, So Italians Pray

(Nonfrontier News Service) Anti-British sentiment in Italy has found expression in several parodies of prayers and religious confessions. Chief of these are "take-offs" on the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ave Maria. Following are the texts on two of them:

Lord's Prayer: Our pirate who art English, cursed be thy name, thy kingdom fall into ruin forever, thy stupid will be "sanctioned" (i.e., thwarted or boycotted) on land as it is on sea. Give us today and for always thy covetousness toward Ethiopia. And pay us our debts as we shall repay the Negus, our debtor. Amen

Ave Maria: Hail England, full of jealousy; egotism is with thee, may you be cursed among all nations and may sanctions, the fruit of your wickedness, be equally cursed. For the Holy Fascist Cause, mother of civilization, we shall battle always for our future glory. Amen.

present truly authentic materials upon which the student can draw for an adequate view of New Dealism, they have constantly erred on the side of the issues of today rather than the history of tomorrow.

If indeed this is an error. Certainly the 523 pages present an almost indispensable source to the campaigner of 1936—if he will but interpret and analyze the official New Deal, he can put forth in a clear fashion the basic issue of this summer and fall: the failure of capitalism. The book is indexed. —S. R.

Mine Strike



Scene at the Wenonah iron mine near Birmingham, Alabama, where diggers are now on strike. Several shootings, resulting in the wounding of eight men, have already taken place, perpetrated by thugs from streakbreaking agencies, according to Newcomb Barco, U. S. Department of Labor conciliator.

Brookwood Hails 15th

KATONAH, N. Y. — Fifteen years of progress in workers' education are recorded in the Fifteenth Anniversary Review, just published by Brookwood Labor College, pioneer resident workers' school. In addition to giving the story of Brookwood, the booklet includes accounts of the activities of other workers' education institutions: Affiliated Schools for Workers, Workers Education Bureau, Commonwealth College, the Women's Trade Union League, and educational departments of unions, including the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

FARMER-LABOR FREE SYMPOSIUM

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 8 P. M. P. S. 40, 319 E. 19th SPEAKERS—Osmond Fraenkel, Elmer Brown, Prof. Seisam, Joe Curran, Norman Tallentire.

CALL MEETS

NEW YORK—The Call Publishing Association will meet Sunday, June 20, at 2 p. m. at 21 East 17th Street. Matters on the agenda include the constitution, the fund drive, the convention decision making the Call the official campaign paper, editorial policy, etc. Members of the Association must attend.

One Year of Labor History

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'War Against War' Is Subject Of Annual L. I. D. Conference

NEW YORK—This year's June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy will be held at Forest House, Lake Mahopac, New York, from Friday, June 19, to Sunday, June 21. The subject of the conference will be "War Against War."

The conference will be opened on Friday night with a discussion on "The Threat of War and its Economic Causes" by John T. Flynn, Upton Close, and Scott Nearing. Devere Allen, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, and Lewis Corey, will lead the Saturday morning discussion on "World Political Organizations and Peace."

The subject of "Neutrality Legislation" will be discussed Saturday afternoon by Robert Gale Woolbert, an authority on international relations.

On Saturday evening, Norman Thomas and Ludwig Lore will be the speakers on the question of "Political Parties and War." This problem will deal with the question as to whether we should oppose all war, capitalist war, aggressive wars, or only wars waged by fascist countries. This discussion will be followed by an L. I. D. skit and dance.

Round Table Talks

During the main portions of Saturday morning and afternoon, there will be round table discussions on "Types of War Resistance," "Collective Security," "Economic Steps Against War," "The Fight for Neutrality and

Balabanoff Injured

CHICAGO.—Angelica Balabanoff, internationally known and loved figure of the Socialist movement, suffered an extremely painful injury in a double fracture of the arm, resulting from a fall in Detroit last week. The shock and the seriousness of the break have resulted in her confinement in St. Joseph Hospital on Burlington Street, Chicago.

The Chicago and Illinois Executive Committees of the Socialist Party have elected a committee to visit her. She is expected to be confined to the hospital for some time.

Against Militarism," and "Objectives for anti-war organizations."

These discussions will be led among others, by Jessie Wallace Hughan, Murray Baron, David P. Berenberg, Siegfried Lipschitz, Benjamin C. Marsh, Joseph P. Lash, Rose M. Stein, Evelyn Hughan, and Mary Fox.

Saturday morning will be given over to reports from these discussion leaders, with Norman Thomas in the chair. On Saturday afternoon, Harry W. Laidler, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist party, New York, and Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will speak on "Mobilizing Labor and Socialism for Peace."

Fee Reasonable

Forest House is situated in one of the most beautiful spots in New York State, described by some as the Switzerland of America. It affords an opportunity for boating, swimming, tennis, walking and other sports. The House is located about 50 miles from New York.

The conference rates are \$7.00 for the two days plus a conference fee of \$3.00 for non-members of the L. I. D. and \$2.00 for members. Those wishing to attend the conference should register immediately with the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

MOLLIE HOROWITZ

It is with deep sorrow that the East Flatbush Branch of the New York Socialist party informs our comrades of the untimely passing of Mollie Horowitz, active in the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union and in the cultural work of the Socialist and labor movement. We mourn the loss of a fine comrade.

Philadelphia Y. P. S. L.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Young Peoples' Socialist League has moved its office from 415 S. 19th St. to 138 S. 8th St. All communications should be addressed to the new address.

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Subject: "WAR AGAINST WAR"

Speakers and Discussion Leaders include: Norman Thomas, Devere Allen, Upton Close, John T. Flynn, Lewis Corey, Jessie W. Hughan, Harry W. Laidler, Ludwig Lore, Scott Nearing, Joseph Schlossberg, Rose M. Stein, Robert Woolbert, Murray Baron, David P. Berenberg, Mary Fox, Evelyn Hughan, Joseph P. Lash, Siegfried Lipschitz, Benjamin C. Marsh and others. RATES: \$7.00 From Friday to Sunday; Single Day, \$3.75 Conference Fee, \$2.00 for Members; \$3.00 for Non-Members Make Your Applications at Once to League for Industrial Democracy 112 E. 19th St., New York City

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"Fury" An Indictment of Lynch-Law

MOVIE MOGULS SCREEN COMPANY UNION DRIVE

By John R. Chaplin

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—In the current assault on writers, the producers made two major objections to the Screen Writers Guild: first, they objected to the amalgamation of all creative writers; second, they objected on the ground that screen writers would no longer be independent, but dominated by dramatists and novelists from the east.

Recent actions of the producers have given the lie to both of these objections, inasmuch as the producers have proceeded to do exactly what they forbade the writers.

Having organized Screen Playwrights, Inc., with some 60-odd members (out of more than 1,000 organized scenarists), the producers propose to recognize this company union of writers—after it has drawn up a code of practice agreeable to them.

Rupert Hughes, John Lee Mahin, William Slavens McNutt, Grover Jones and several others have taken the lead in this company union, outstanding feature of which is that members shall be admitted only by a 75 per cent vote of a board of directors made up of 11 conservatives. By their own admission, this is intended to "keep any other faction from getting in and taking the organization away from the conservatives."

Guild-Splitters

In an exchange of wires between Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and Rupert Hughes, the basis of a united front of employers was established against all guilds, newspaper as well as screen writers. Howard congratulated the guild-splitters on their actions, asked for details for publication in his papers. In Hollywood, it is felt that the famous "liberal" publisher is attempting to line up with the producers in this fight, in the hope of getting a finger into the movie pie, which up to now has belonged entirely to William Randolph Hearst.

On the score of Broadway-Hollywood relations, the producers have substantiated the Screen Writers Guild accusation that no competitive market exists for writers. Hollywood producers dominate Broadway play production, have a large interest in radio and are buying more and more into book-publishing; still, the producers objected that the Hollywood writers were being dominated by eastern interests.

Long Struggle Ahead

Now, in view of the victory of the Dramatists Guild, which forced Broadway managers to sign its new code for play-production, Hollywood producers have announced they would finance no plays subject to this new code. They have thus admitted their domination of play-production.

The split engineered by the producers has nevertheless crippled the Screen Writers Guild, which will eventually go out of existence, to be replaced by the Screen Writers Guild of the Authors League. Close to 200 guild members have joined the Authors League as individuals rather than wait for a plan of organizational amalgamation to be worked out.

While the producers have been temporarily victorious in Hollywood, the battle front has shifted to New York, and proceeds on the basis of the terms of play production. This struggle promises to be one of the longest and fiercest in American labor history, although, for a while at least, it may remain within the polite realms of intellectuality where it started.

Make Test



A woman and her young daughter, both wearing gas masks, on their way to the specially constructed room at Wrexham Barracks in London where they and a number of their neighbors took part in a test of their masks in a gas-filled chamber underground. No one will escape in the second world war.

A Free Press? Just a Myth!

NEW YORK.—"Newspapermen who are not steeped in the cant and humbug of their trade know that there just isn't any such animal as a free press," comments the Lithographers Journal, organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, and ably edited by Socialist Justus Ebert.

The Journal discusses the alarming extent to which newspapers have become not merely millionaires' profit-making enterprises but also "a means of propaganda for warmongers and munitions makers."

The Journal has special words of scorn for William Randolph Hearst, "the great advocate of the freedom of the press who doesn't believe in freeing the writers of the press from low wages and bad conditions." Calling for labor to support the strike of editorial employes of Hearst's Wisconsin News by reading other than Hearst papers and magazines, it adds, "Without workers' patronage the capitalist press cannot survive."

Dress Workers Win

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Shelco Manufacturing Company here has signed a contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and becomes the first closed shop in the cotton garment industry in St. Louis, the first union label shop in the Middle West and the first manufacturer of raincoats in the entire United States to use the label, Meyer Perlestein, regional manager of the union, announced.

Between 150 and 200 workers will be employed in the Shelco factory. Under terms of the agreement a minimum wage of \$13 for a 40-hour working week is established and the firm agrees that every garment it manufactures during the next two years will carry the new label recently adopted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for use in the cotton garment section of the industry.

Brainy

"... In his blazing laundry on W. Kinney St., the battered, slashed and bound body of Joe Wing, a Chinese, was found. He had been stabbed with an ice pick and his head was battered in. Police said he had been murdered."—news item.

Clever people, these cops!

Sedition Advocated in Republican Pamphlet

WASHINGTON.—Advocacy of the principles of revolution is contained in a campaign pamphlet being distributed by the Republican Party.

In a work entitled "I'm Afraid to Give," the Republican National Committee makes an appeal for funds and "wonders what would have happened if those who established this government had been afraid to unite in support of the colonies against the tyrannies of King George."

Congressional observers point out that under the Kramer sedition bill, now pending, such revolutionary speculation would subject the authors to five years' imprisonment, \$5,000 fine, or both.

Bulls Scab on Stars

LOS ANGELES.—A protest against State Highway Patrol officers scabbing on film extras was lodged recently by the Central Labor Council. They were charged with donating their services in the filming of "Crash Donovan," Universal picture.

Cato, chief of the Highway Patrol, said that educational features of the film warranted use of the officers and equipment free; but it was pointed out that there was little educational value in the picture, except that it becomes necessary for men who depend upon employment in making pictures to find out how to eat without working.

CALIFORNIA MOB TRIES TO KILL INNOCENT MAN

By McALISTER COLEMAN

One of the finest things that ever came out of the Metro-Goldwyn studios is called "Fury," a fine indictment of lynch-law. Spencer Tracy is going out to marry a woman in California. He is a filling station operator and in a great hurry. He is stopped by a weak-minded sheriff in California, who suspects him to be a party to a kidnaping in Illinois. He loves this woman and he is bound to marry her. Nevertheless, the sheriff drags him into the local calabogse on the ground that he is a suspect in a lynching case.

G. E. Men Are Camera Shy

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—(FP)—Movie actors' work at movie actors' pay!

That was the ultimatum handed the management of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady when it announced a plan to take motion pictures of the men at work. Similar studies have been made from time to time in the past to study the workers' motions at the machine and devise ever faster speedup methods.

But this time the workers felt that if the bosses wanted to see them do their stuff in the cinema, they'd have to pay the actors wages higher than the machinists' rates now prevailing. So word was passed around the plant that the boys would quit work the moment the cameras were set up.

Result: No cameras went into action!

Debs School to Open

NEW YORK.—With the summer session of the Debs School scheduled to open the first week in July, registrations are now being received at 21 East 17th Street.

The summer courses, intended for young people of high school and college age, include: Capitalism and its Culture; The Social Offensive against Capitalism; The Evolution of Economic Thought from Mercantilism to Veblen; History of Radical Thought; and a Class Struggle Laboratory in which the students are given an opportunity to participate in the efforts of workingmen to better their conditions.

Jack Barbash is in charge of the registration.

Underground Leak?

Right in the midst of a big vice trial in New York City, someone found four \$100 bills lying on the floor of a police station.

One of the cops claimed the money, saying it was to be used to pay a plumbing bill.

Extravagance Note

The National Economy League received \$119,757 in contributions during the first three months of the year.

The sheriff drags him into the hoosegow and a mob of slack-mouthed, open-nostrilled mobsters, with tobacco running down their chins and positively nothing going through their heads, attempt to burn him alive in jail. His gal comes along and sees him being burned alive in the said jail and there is a dramatic moment while we all sit around and wonder as to whether or not he is going to be burned alive in jail. As things turn out, he isn't.

The ending is, in my opinion, sort of weak. Why in the name of God this man didn't want all this mob convicted of the murder which they intended is just an MGM idea. But on the whole this is a picture that everyone who gion, Hearst, Alf Landon, and gets a bellyache off the Black Letter Daughters of the American Revolution, should exult in.

When "Fury" comes to your local theatre go to the thing, not from duty, but from the fact that you like a picture that has some reality, some connection with life in spite of the fact that the most popular picture in your neighborhood is that of a prominent young Englishman going to bed with his step-daughter on an estate in Westchester.

Personally, I'm so sick of seeing these lime-lighted bedroom scenes in which the lady tears off the Will Hays sections of her pajamas, that even this rather faint approach to reality strikes me as something hotsy-totsy.

Michigan Convention

LANSING, Mich.—A convention called by the state executive committee of the Socialist Party of Michigan will be held in this city, June 20-21. The convention will be a political convention as distinguished from a party convention and is authorized to nominate candidates for state offices, to adopt a platform, and to discuss the problem of a farmer-labor party.

Stylish Willie

Style tip for Willie Randolph Hearst: Black robes are being worn this season.

where to dine

GEFFNER'S DAIRY RESTAURANT — 143 2nd Ave., cor. 9th St. 24-hour service—a la carte at all times. Try our Special Luncheon, 35c. Full Course Dinner, 50c.

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Norman Thomas:

THE PRESIDENT IN A RIOT CAR; THE REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION

AS I write the best news that has come out of France for many a long weary year is before my eye. The workers seem to have won a magnificent and well deserved victory. First, they had the sense in the political campaign to put the Leftist groups in power. Second, they backed that up by a very orderly and well managed strike. Third, they were fortunate enough to have as Prime Minister of France Leon Blum, a Socialist, with intelligence, vigor and courage. The combination was a victory which is not only desirable in itself but, I hope, an omen for the future of the Blum administration.

Roosevelt And the Croppers

Here in America, unlike France, the Supreme Court will not let us adopt by law a 40-hour week or a 30-hour week, or any other sort of week—not, anyway, on a nationwide scale. Roosevelt, whose friends try to make him out the workers' choice, doesn't even say what sort of a constitutional amendment he will favor to change this situation.

Meanwhile in America there is a strike as orderly as any in France and against desperate odds. I refer to the strike of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in Arkansas. Its organizers have been jailed and mobbed. Its lawyer was chased out of court and all the way to Memphis. Arkansas is a state where slavery has not yet been abolished. But Roosevelt is going there to celebrate the centenary. Appropriately, it is announced, he will ride around in a riot car temporarily painted an apple-blossom pink. His first speech is to be on Wednesday, June 10, in Little Rock and I am sending him the following telegram to which I may make a few verbal amendments before actually despatching it:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Little Rock, Arkansas.

You are to speak at Centenary Celebration of State which has not yet abolished slavery in cotton fields. It is reported you will support your floor leader, Joseph T. Robinson for re-election. He has in every way been a supporter of planting interests and refused help to victims of night riding and gross oppression. Such small benevolence as your administration may have intended to share-croppers and agricultural workers frustrated by local committees. For example your telegram to me at Little Rock last March saying you had requested Governor Futrell appoint citizens' committee was totally disregarded by Governor. Because of critical developments of strike in cotton country word from you imperatively necessary. Belated investigation department of justice concerning violation federal peonage law insufficient. All who care for liberty and justice to workers wait to learn what you will say and do.

NORMAN THOMAS

The Republicans Get Together

While Roosevelt tours the Southwest his Republican opponents are having a convention in Cleveland which they fondly believe will make history. Whatever it does it will not do that. It will instead make some ludicrous compromise to hold together men who are only united by a desire for office, by a gen-

eral belief in capitalism and by a general dislike of the Democratic Party in power. What they think about specific measures they don't know or at any rate they can't all agree on. The platform will be something to behold. All the liberalism in it will be in behalf of the right of states to do this, that, or the other thing for the workers.

At first sight, to have the Republicans come out as the party of states' rights looks like a bewildering show. It's nothing of the sort. It so happens that economic interests now dominant in the Republican Party at one time wanted a strong enough Federal government to see that debts were paid, that there were tariffs, etc. They got that. Now they want no strong Federal government at all because such a government might regulate them fairly effectively whereas the state governments cannot and will not regulate them effectively. That is why the sons of the Hamiltonians are false Jeffersonians.

Soviet Russia Shows Progress

The revision of the Soviet constitution now under way in the direction of democratizing it is a very hopeful thing. It shows that the party dictatorship is not completely drunk with power. I particularly rejoice in a revision of the constitution which will give the individual justice as against an interpretation of justice based solely on what the dictatorship thinks is the good of the mass. That way in the long run lies not only tyranny for the individual but dangerous social stagnation or worse.

The Communist War Policy

At a recent symposium on War and Peace under the auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Mr. Clark Eichelberger of the League of Nations Association took pains to say that capitalism was not the root of war, that a League of Nations would be just as necessary were states to become socialist-economist, and to argue that the present league of quarreling national states might conceivably set up a force equivalent to a police force.

At this same symposium Earl Browder said that in the remarks of Mr. Eichelberger he could find nothing with which to quarrel very much. He did not urge the United States to join the League for prudential political reasons. He didn't think it would be popular in the country. But he did urge the United States to cooperate with the League; that is, to cooperate with the decisions of a body that we have had no part in making.

He dodged the issue of the exact circumstances in which the capitalist United States should enter a war against fascism as a new "good" war. The whole performance was an amazing illustration of the lengths to which Communist opportunism is now going. One of two things is true: If that opportunism is genuine it is pretty complete renunciation of any sort of Marxism. If that opportunism is not genuine but only a cloak soon to be cast aside, to support it, as the Communists now do, is a dangerous form of Jesuitism, dangerous not only in its effect upon the working class outside the Party but even upon Communists themselves, who are likely to be confused by this preaching of a doctrine so different from that which they hold

Communists have held and presumably still hold.

There is nothing in Russia's position to warrant so complete a break with the past. Indeed, what is fine in Russia will not be defended by these means. And if there were no other reason against a united front in America it would be found in the difficulty of having a united front with people who on sudden orders from on top change their opinions and emotions so completely as apparently the Communists have.

Meyer London— An Inspiration

The tenth anniversary of the death of Meyer London last Sunday recalls the memory of a man who was the ideal type of what a Socialist ought to mean in and through the labor movement. It is important that his memory should be kept green for our guidance and inspiration.

Hopeful Signs In California

One of the most important labor conferences of recent months was held last week-end in Stockton, California. It was a conference of agricultural workers looking toward the organization of a state-wide union of agricultural workers endorsed and supported by the AFL and the California State Federation of Labor. There have been strikes among the field workers aided by Socialists and others which show a promising upsurge of sentiment among these agricultural workers for better conditions and organization. More power to them. It's about time something good came out of California.

Oil Field Workers Sign Up 30 Firms

TULSA, Okla.—The achievements of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America during the past two years "have transcended those of almost every union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," President Harvey H. Fremming told 300 delegates to the union's seventh biennial convention here.

Reports of progress, however, only spurred the convention to plan for greater gains and discuss a proposal to raise a \$50,000 fund to launch an organizing campaign in the oil industry. The union is a member of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Fremming said that the union now has 40 agreements with 32 different companies, that hourly wages have increased 30.5 per cent since 1929, and that gains have been recorded in seniority, vacations, sick leave, overtime and the checkoff.

I. L. G. Backs C. I. O.; Compromise on F. D. R.

SAN FRANCISCO The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will not comply with the request of the AFL Executive Council that it quit the Committee on Industrial Organization. This was the decision of the General Executive Board of the ILGWU at its session here.

The ILGWU leaders likewise refused to follow their president, David Dubinsky, in an endorsement of President Roosevelt's campaign for reelection. The board adopted a compromise resolution, which praised the President, but which did not mention the coming campaign.

Industrial Unionists Sweep Shipyard Poll In Jurisdiction Fight

NEW YORK.—The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local No. 12, has emerged victorious from an election at the important Staten Island shipyard of United Shipyards, Inc. The Industrial Union received 1,399 votes as against 84 for the Marine Trades Council, AFL, and 51 for miscellaneous representation, including the company union.

Steel Union Accepts Bid From Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Victory perched on the banners of the industrial union forces this week after the first significant battle in the war between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor executive council when the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers signed a compact with the C. I. O.

The agreement, reached after a few hours negotiations between the executive board of the A. A. and officers of the C. I. O., virtually turns the task of unionizing men in the steel industry over to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the C. I. O. Its terms provide for:

Affiliation of the A. A. with the C. I. O.

Establishment of a "Steel Workers Organizing Committee" to be named by Lewis and consisting of a chairman, a secretary-treasurer and "such additional members deemed necessary by the chairman of the C. I. O., two of whom shall be from the A. A."

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee shall be a policy-making committee, meeting periodically, with the power to handle all matters relative to the organizing campaign with the exception of the issuance of charters. The committee and the officers of the A. A. are granted the exclusive power to negotiate agreements with steel companies, but the rights of the A. A. to execute current wage agreements are not abridged.

\$500,000 Fund
No action affecting the organizing campaign may be taken by the A. A. without the consent of the chairman of the committee and the committee will not interfere with the other duties of the officers of the A. A.

The C. I. O. will provide funds, up to \$500,000 as conditions warrant.

The organizing committee is empowered to dispense with initiation fees and dues are set at \$1 per month for each new member.

Termination of the campaign will be at the discretion of the organizing committee and the C. I. O.

Drive Starts Soon
According to the C. I. O., the organizing campaign will begin in the "early summer." The C. I. O. is waiting for nominations to the organizing committee from the nine unions composing the C. I. O., and is mapping its plans. Work has already begun in selecting strategic spots for field headquarters, points at

which the organizing drive should begin, and other details.

Asked what action is to be expected from the AFL executive council, Lewis replied: "I understand they are to take it up at their July meeting. If the fates are kind it will then be referred to the following meeting."

Local 12 of the Industrial Union has threatened a strike at the Staten Island plant if its demands for wage increases, recognition, and overtime rates were not granted, according to Philip Van Gelder, Socialist, and executive secretary of the union.

Negotiations broke down on the recognition issue when the Marine Trades Council also went to the management, claiming a majority of the 1800 men in the yard. The vote was agreed upon by the Industrial Union and the corporation to test the strength of the two organizations, and also to see what sentiment existed for other forms of representation, such as a company union. The vote was conducted by an impartial board of three, chairman by Professor Herman A. Grey, of New York University.

Important Victory
The Staten Island plant is the largest and most important in New York harbor, and is at present constructing four destroyers for the U. S. Navy, and three ferryboats for the City of New York. The victory of the Industrial Union is therefore expected to increase the prestige and membership of the new independent union here.

The Marine Trades Council, which is composed of a dozen AFL craft locals with members in the shipyards, has very little strength in the private yards, its chief following being in the Brooklyn Navy yard.

Both the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers have given financial aid to the Industrial Union in the past, and this overwhelming victory given the industrial form of organization by the shipyard workers is expected to strengthen the hand of the Committee for Industrial Organization in its battle with the AFL executive council.

Question
The workers and farmers of America are wondering what the injustices of the Supreme Court will do next.

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