

**Norman Thomas**DISCUSSES  
*Several Conventions*

ON PAGE 12

# Socialist Call

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# DEMOCRATS PERIL STEEL UNION DRIVE

STORY ON PAGE 2

## They Refused to Come

Last Saturday night a half-empty Madison Square Garden echoed with the amplified tones of Franklin D. Roosevelt accepting the Democratic renomination for the Presidency. In spite of the distribution of Roosevelt "nominator" tickets without cost to all members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in New York City, only 10,000 attended in a hall that can hold 25,000.

Why did the trade unionists refuse to come?

The pictures on this page will help to explain. Here you see troops called out a few months ago by Democratic Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana to break a strike of clothing workers in his state. Part of the program to which the Madison Square Garden meeting listened was a telephoned speech from the Hoosier Hitler, addressed to the assembled Democrats and absent clothing workers, on why Roosevelt should be supported for reelection.

It was to such a program that trade union leaders had invited their union members. Their followers, however, avoided the insult implicit in a speech from Indiana's Hitler by staying away.

Governor McNutt is one of the chief lieutenants in the drive of the Democrats to reelect Roosevelt. He has been placed in charge of the Roosevelt mid-western campaign. Union leaders should feel as uncomfortable in his company as picket-lines feel in the presence of his tin-hat soldiers.

It is curious to note, too, that trade unionists have a score to settle with the very man who nominated Roosevelt—Judge John E. Mack. The man who placed Roosevelt's name before the Democratic convention is known to members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as the lawyer who blocked their organization drive in Poughkeepsie by obtaining an injunction against their union restraining them from "picketing with signs stating that Roosevelt conferred on any one the right to organize." Who should know better than the orator who nominated Roosevelt what the President has or has not done for labor?

Such is the company which Roosevelt keeps—Roosevelt, "the friend of labor." Such is the nest in which some of the labor leaders are being hatched into fledgling Democrats.

Fortunately, the average unionist knows better. He will not support the candidate who is backed by strike-breaking governor and capitalist injunction-lawyers. He will rally, instead, to the banner of those who defend his cause—the banner of Socialism which is lifted high by Norman Thomas and George Nelson.



Above are two scenes of official strike-breaking in Indiana, ordered by Gov. Paul McNutt whom President Roosevelt has appointed as his campaign manager in the mid-west. At the top are some of the National Guardsmen in Terre Haute where they were rushed immediately after the famous general strike in that city. The militia retreated in disorder when Socialists and unionists, led by Norman Thomas, defied the tin-hat dictatorship.

Below is Hoosier Hitlerism in action again, this time in New Albany and Jeffersonville, during a strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The military, with bayonets a gleam, are forcing back the pickets that congregated near the Jeffersonville building.

## See Page Seven For Prize Contest

# Democrats Peril Steel Union Drive

PITTSBURGH—With enthusiastic meetings of steel workers launching the drive for unionization of the mills and the actual dispatching of organizers into the field, the eyes of America are turned on the beginning of what promises to be the greatest industrial struggle in years. The American Iron and Steel Institute has been preparing its defenses for some time.

In all the steel centers, the workers will find themselves pitted against the power of Democratic governors, all of whom have been notoriously anti-labor. The United States Steel Corporation recently gave \$5,000 to the Democratic Party's national campaign fund in the form of a convention advertisement.

The Gary steel area in Indiana comes under the dominion of Paul V. McNutt, the Democratic Hoosier Hitler who crushed all major strikes by the simple method of declaring martial law and depriving strikers of all civil rights. Most publicized of these incidents were the cases in Terre Haute, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. Nation-wide attention was riveted on the Indiana situation when Norman Thomas, Powers Hapgood and other Socialists defied military law by holding strike meetings in spite of McNutt.

### Hostile Governors

Steel workers in the Chicago area will have to contend with Democratic Governor Horner, whose callous treatment of unemployed workers was climaxed by the imposition of a vicious sales tax. At the present time, he holds in his unsympathetic hands the fate of Sam Bennett, refugee share-cropper from Arkansas who fled from a lynching-mob and is now being held in extradition proceedings.

In the southern states, Alabama and West Virginia, unsympathetic Democratic governors have also given indications of future treatment of unionists on the basis of their past records. Alabama's Bibb Graves has already permitted the shooting of iron miners by hired gangsters in the Birmingham strike. Governor Graves has not intervened to punish those responsible for the recent assaults on union organizers in Gadsden.

In West Virginia, where the Weirton mills are located, Governor Kump has allowed steel baron E. T. Weir a free hand in the suppression of collective bargaining efforts.

Organizers in the Pittsburgh area will be confronted by Governor Earle, who rules a state where the industrial conflict has resulted in some of the most bitter clashes America has seen.

### Company Unions Revolt

Announcement of the steel drive brought enthusiastic response from all quarters, including the rank and file of the company unions who now demand genuine organization.

In all quarters there is evidence, unionists said, of a discontent with company union plans. This was forcibly shown during the week when John J. Mullen, re-elected a short time ago as an employe representative at the Clairton, Pa., plant of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., refused to be a candidate for the chairmanship of that group.

Before the organization meeting he declared the employe representation plan (company union) is "nothing more than a solemn farce."

Mullen publicly declared for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers under the CIO set-up.

### Violence Threatened

The steel drive is backed by the Committee for Industrial Organization and is providing the or-

## HITS LABOR



Eugene G. Grace, head of the five-billion-dollar American Iron and Steel Institute and himself multi-millionaire president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who pledged himself to a fight to a finish in opposing the entrance of unions into the steel industry.

## 3,000 Attend Youth Parley

CLEVELAND—With delegates from every section of the country beginning their travels to this city, final arrangements were under way for the Third American Youth Congress, representing some 1,500 organizations, numbering 2,500,000 young people in membership.

The sessions will be held from July 3 to 5. Some 3,000 delegates are expected to attend.

The Congress has sponsored the American Youth Act and other youth legislation.

On the program of the Congress is a five-cornered symposium between the Socialist, Communist, Democratic and Republican Parties as well as the Farmer-Labor Political Federation. Roy Burt, national organizer of the Socialist Party, will speak for Socialism. Members of the Young People's Socialist League are active participants in the Congress.

Two radio programs, one preceding the Congress and one following it, will be broadcast from Cleveland over the red network of the National Broadcasting Company. A half hour symposium of youth leaders will be sent over the air at 2 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving time, Friday, July 3. A resume of the work of the Congress, by its newly elected chairman, will be broadcast at 5:30 p. m., Monday, July 6.

Organizers who will bear the brunt of the work. In the editorial in the Union News Service, its official organ, the CIO declares that it is prepared to come to grips with the "lords and masters of steel, rubber, automobile, electrical and other mass-production industries," denouncing them for having "fired workers without number when they sought to exercise their union rights." It calls attention to the "steel company preparations for violence."

"The movement that now is beginning to sweep the country," says the CIO, "many have its setbacks, but it will not stop until all American workers have won the right to union independence."

### LABOR ON THE AIR

LOS ANGELES, (FP)—An application for a radio station, to be operated and controlled by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, is before the federal communications commission. Labor council officials, Pres. William Green of the AFL and the Los Angeles County Committee of Young Democratic Clubs are among those supporting the application.

## Bennett Extradition Trial Set For July 14

CHICAGO—The hearing on the extradition proceedings of Sam Bennett, Arkansas Negro share-cropper who was forced to flee to Chicago to escape persecution at the hands of the planters, has been postponed to July 14. The hearing before Gov. Henry Horner was arranged after a committee of the Workers' Rights League visited the Governor.

The League is demanding that the Governor suspend his warrant since Bennett's return to Arkansas will be the signal for a mob attack on him. He is accused of an "assault with intent to kill" on an overseer who attempted to force him to go back to work while a strike of cotton choppers, members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, was in progress. No blows were struck.

An appeal was sent out from the headquarters of the Workers' Rights League, Moxley Bldg., Clinton St., Chicago, to unions, liberals and progressives to send wires to Gov. Horner in Springfield, asking for Bennett's release, and contributions to a defense fund in his behalf.

### Picket Dems

PHILADELPHIA—One of the features of the Democratic convention here last week was a picket line organized by Socialists in front of Senator Joseph T. Robinson's hotel, protesting the Arkansas terror. Robinson, who is the Senator from Arkansas, was permanent chairman of the convention.

Among those who participated in the picket line were Mary Hillyer of New York, Elisabeth Gilman of Baltimore, Paul Rasmussen, general organizer of the Workers' Alliance, Leo Rosenblum of the Emergency Committee for Strike Relief, members of the summer school of the League

### JULY 4

NEW YORK.—The first campaign demonstration to be held by the New York Socialist Party will take place on the Fourth of July, with the adoption of the Workers Rights Amendment as the key issue. New York Socialists have decided to revive the annual practice of celebrating a red Fourth of July in Union Square.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Governor, heads the list of speakers, which includes Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, Joseph G. Glass, labor lawyer, Mary Hillyer, of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Aaron Levenstein, editor of the CALL.

The demonstration is scheduled for 11 a. m.

## Labor In Action

STOCKTON, Cal.—As an outgrowth of the recent conference here setting up the Federation of Agricultural, Cannery & Packing Workers of America, 5,000 shed workers have already signed up.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The newly-organized United Electrical & Radio Workers Union is engaged in its first big strike as a result of a walkout of more than 10,000 workers of the Victor division-plant of the RCA company here.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—The Remington-Rand strike continues in full force with recent additions to the picket lines by workers who had gone back to work and come out again.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—The 200 scabs and guards at the Wheeling Steel Corp., Portsmouth plant are not bothering to go out for meals through the spirited picket line here. The 5,500 steel strikers are demanding recognition.

NEW YORK—David Dubinsky, Louis Nelson and Thomas P. McMahon were elected as heads of the general strike committee of the Joint Council Knitgoods Workers Union in preparation for the July 15th deadline when agreements expire.

HAZELTON, Pa.—The new anthracite wage agreement, negotiated after a 3-month deadlock of miners and operators, was ratified by a convention here of delegates of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Winning its second major victory since its birth, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America signed up the United Shipyards here in a strong one-year contract providing for union recognition, a general 5 per cent wage raise and seniority rights.

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The formation of a national AFL Maritime Federation and an embargo on loading and transporting war cargo to aggressor nations was voted at the convention here of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

DETROIT — Radio broadcasts, mass meetings and steady organizing activity are preparing the ground for the big drive of the United Automobile Workers of America.

BALTIMORE—An agreement providing for an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week, union recognition and rescinding a 12 per cent wage cut was won here by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers after a 13-day strike at the Eastern Rolling Mills plant.

BARRE, Vt.—Plans for the furthering of the strike of 500 marble workers at Rutland, now in its eighth month, were laid here by a citizens' conference.



SAM BENNETT

for Industrial Democracy, members of the Philadelphia local of the American Federation of Teachers and Socialists from Reading.

Jesse Holmes, former Socialist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, led an unsuccessful delegation earlier in the day to see Senator Robinson.

### Ask Removal

NEW YORK, June 26.—A demand for the immediate recall of Sam E. Whittaker, federal investigator in the sharecropper and tenant farmer troubles of Eastern Arkansas was made here today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a telegram to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings the N. A. A. C. P. charged that Whittaker is prejudiced against Negroes and that he refused to investigate a report that 17 Negroes were confined in a stockade in Arkansas by planters.

## ON THE PICKET LINE



Despite police attacks, women pickets turn out in full force to back the demands of the Electrical and Radio Workers Union in the RCA strike at Camden, N. J.

### 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.

**68 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!**



# Thomas Opens Socialist Campaign July 10

NEW YORK—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will open the 1936 \$100,000 Socialist Campaign Fund drive at midnight, July 10, with a 15 minute broadcast from New York City over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.

Groups of Socialists and sympathizers all over the country will meet together in halls and in homes to hear the speech that will be the first shot fired in the coming campaign.

In New York City, the broadcast will originate at a Socialist supper in the Hotel Delano, 43rd Street near 6th Avenue. The supper, which is sponsored by Local New York, will begin promptly at 10 p. m. Reservations for both the dinner and the broadcast at only 50c can be had at the New York Party office, 21 East 17th Street.

"It is a challenging task," said Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the Socialist party, "this task of raising \$100,000 for our campaign. This amount may seem small to Republicans and Democrats, but to workers who must raise it with their dimes, it looks enormous. The money as it is raised will be used for more broadcasts, organizers, speakers, literature, a campaign paper and sound trucks.

"We have an immediate pressing need," said Sen-

ior, "for money to get us on the ballot in Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Ore-

gon, South Dakota and Illinois. Discriminatory laws in these states make it necessary to work desperately during the next few weeks in getting signatures. Money for expenses in this work is needed immediately."

Enthusiastic letters from all over the country are coming into national campaign headquarters giving plans for radio parties on July 10 and telling of pledges and contributions already received. Some veterans are giving a part of their bonus to the fund.

With money-raising as the preliminary to the campaign, the Party has already gotten off to a flying start. In every part of the country, there is a remarkable interest in the message of Socialism.

Sections of the United States which have heretofore remained uncultivated are clamoring for Socialist speakers and Socialist literature.

That is why dollars are needed. Every bit of money raised means so many more leaflets, so many new readers of the Socialist program, so many more broadcasts to eager listeners.

One hundred thousand dollars—the sum that is needed—is mountain-high to workers. But Socialist enthusiasm can raise it!

## Hear Norman Thomas

The stations listed below are affiliated to the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company which will carry Norman Thomas' speech July 10. BE SURE YOUR STATION WILL CARRY IT—TELEPHONE THE STATION MANAGER. This is the beginning of the 1936 campaign—Let's make it a real demonstration!

City	Station	Kilocycles	Time
Baltimore	WBAL	1060	EST
Boston	WBZ	990	EDT
Cedar Rapids	WMT	600	CST
Chicago	WENR-WLS	870	CDT
Cleveland	WGAR	1450	EST
Des Moines	KSO	1480	CST
Detroit	WXYZ	1240	EST
Kansas City	WREN	1220	CST
New York City	WJZ	760	EDT
Omaha-Council Bluffs	KOIL	1260	CST
Philadelphia	WFIL	560	EDT
Pittsburgh	KDKA	980	EDT
Rochester	WHAM	1150	EST
St. Louis	KWK	1350	CST
Springfield	WBZA	990	EDT
Syracuse	WSYR	570	EST
Washington	WMAL	690	EST

EDT—12 to 12:15 a. m. CDT—11 to 11:15 p. m.  
EST—11 to 11:15 p. m. CST—10 to 10:15 p. m.

## Name Laidler For Governor

NEW YORK—Harry W. Laidler was nominated Socialist candidate for governor of New York by acclamation at the State Convention of the Socialist Party held in this city last week-end. His name was placed in nomination by Norman Thomas.

Dr. Laidler's entrance immediately after his nomination was greeted by a rousing demonstration by the delegates and visitors on the roof garden of the Delano Hotel where the convention was held. In his acceptance speech Dr. Laidler pledged himself to a vigorous state-wide campaign for Socialism and for the immediate demands embodied in the state platform.

The platform pointed out that the Democratic and Republican parties were "unwilling and unable" to grapple with fundamental problems. After an exposition of the basic aim of the party, that of overthrowing capitalism and instituting a Socialist order, it listed a sweeping program of immediate social and economic demands.

All other State candidates were also nominated by acclamation. They are: Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo, Lieutenant Governor; Edward Marks of Freeport, Attorney General; Coleman B. Cheney of Saratoga Springs, Controller; Darwin J. Meserole of Brooklyn, Justice of the Supreme Court; Frank R. Crosswaith of New York and Edna Blue of Schenectady, Congressmen-at-large.

### 800 New Members

State Secretary Frank Trager reported that 800 new members have joined the Socialist Party in the state since March, 1936.

The united front resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the convention, stated that "the function of the united front is to solidify labor's fighting forces and thereby to further its struggles. A united front of Socialists and Communists, unsupported by any substantial section of organized labor, would tend to isolate these political groups from labor rather than to unify them with labor." The resolution favored united activity with the Communist Party on certain specific issues, such as violations of civil liberties. Joint political tickets with the Communist Party were categorically rejected.

## SWING INTO ACTION



Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, who swings into real campaign activity this week with a flying trip across the continent. To millions of workers and farmers, Thomas represents the ideal of a real prosperity—a government for and by labor and the working farmers.



George A. Nelson, dirt-farmer Socialist candidate for vice-president, will speak in every part of the middle west as part of the Socialist campaign. His record in Wisconsin, as legislator and as a leader in working farmers' organization, is expected to attract agrarian support to the Socialist ticket.

## Wisconsin Prepares For State Campaign

MILWAUKEE.—The Wisconsin state convention of the Socialist Party meeting this past week-end prepared plans for the establishment of campaign committees for the Socialist Presidential ticket, Thomas and Nelson, in every county of the state. Walter Polakowski was the keynote speaker.

By a unanimous vote, the Wisconsin Socialists voted to make the CALL their official state organ. The Farmer Labor Progressive Federation was endorsed by the convention which, however, opposed support of Governor LaFollette.

The newly elected state executive board includes Glenn Turner, chairman, George Nelson, Socialist vice-presidential candidate, Andrew J. Biemiller, Ed Kiefer, Harry A. Miller, William Quick, C. O. Westcott, Walter Polakowski and Milton Peters.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—The powerful Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation at its state convention unanimously endorsed the Workers' and Farmers' Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution introduced in the Senate by Sen. Elmer A. Benson (F-L, Minn.)

## Socialist Nominees Speak to Thousands As Campaign Begins

CHICAGO.—There will be no rest for Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson, Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President if requests for speaking engagements continue to come in to national campaign headquarters at the present rate.

### South Dakota Drive Begins

PIERRE, S. D.—The first steps toward putting the Socialist presidential candidates on the South Dakota ballot will be made here next week when a group of young Minneapolis Socialists will begin their tour of the state collecting petition signatures. 5,900 signatures are needed in order to put the Socialist slate on the ballot.

The opening gun in the campaign will be a mass meeting in Sioux Falls which will feature a speech by Norman Thomas. The meeting will take place Wednesday, July 8.

The South Dakota representative of the national campaign committee is Marvin Halvorsen, 209 S. Euclid Ave., Sioux Falls, who is taking full charge of the petition campaign.

Thomas is making a flying trip to the west coast while Nelson is concentrating in the middle west. Thomas left New York City June 28, stopping off to speak in Chicago, Portland and Salem, Ore., and on his return trip will address audiences in Pocatello, Idaho, Laramie, Wyo., Greeley, Colo., Lincoln, Neb., and Sioux Falls S. D. He will return to New York City in time to speak over a nation-wide radio hook-up on July 10.

Nelson spoke in Wisconsin, his home state, during June. The first three weeks in July he will speak in Minnesota and on July 26 will address the Wisconsin state picnic where 25,000 people are expected. The picnic will be the formal launching of the Socialist campaign among the farmers. From July 27 to Aug. 2 he will tour the rural sections of Illinois and from there he will go to Indiana and Michigan.

## IN 'DEMOCRATIC' ALABAMA



When organizers for the United Rubber Workers went down to Alabama to organize the Goodyear plant there, they were jumped by 200 company thugs and badly beaten. In the foreground above are G. B. Roberts, Akron representative of the AFL (lying on bed); John D. House, W. W. Thompson and Stanley Edwards, union executives. Note the blood on Edwards' shirt.

# THE SOCIALIST CALL

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Editor: Aaron Levenstein Business Manager: Hal Siegel

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## Roosevelt Accepts

When President Roosevelt stepped to the microphones in Philadelphia's Franklin Field to accept the re-nomination offered by the Democratic Party, he began:

"Senator Robinson, members of the Democratic Convention, my friends."

It is in the light of this introduction that one must examine the thoughts behind the words. Senator Robinson and the members of the Democratic Convention—these are the friends of Roosevelt. The defender of the cruel plantation-owners of the South, the Democratic governors of the states who have used the military against strikers, the Tammany Hall bosses—of such stuff is the gallant crew that mans the Roosevelt pirate ship.

"I thank the Governors of the several states, their legislatures, their state and local officials who participated unselfishly and regardless of party in our efforts to achieve recovery and destroy abuses," said Roosevelt.

These thanks find no echo from the lips of the unemployed who have spent the past few years wrestling with their governors, besieging their state legislatures, picketing their relief stations, storming at their WPA officials. In the hearts of the working masses there is no reflection of gratitude to state officials who have levied sales taxes as burdens on the poor in order that the poor might be fed by the poor.

In spite of the surface liberalism which made Roosevelt's acceptance speech glisten with a brightness it would not otherwise have had, one simple phrase broke through to reveal the substance of his philosophy. He spoke in praise of "the American system of initiative and profit."

It is this defense of the profit system, which brands Roosevelt as the defender of capitalism. To wrap the worship of profit in the American flag is just another demagogic device to protect the "economic royalists" whom Roosevelt professes to oppose.

It is this system of profit-seeking that has brought misery to millions of Americans because of its wanton disregard of human rights, that has brought war and devastation because of its greed, that has—ironically enough—brought a suppression of initiative by its refusal to give to labor the just reward for its toil.

Against this profit-system which Roosevelt praises, the Socialist Party lifts the banner of revolt. It asserts that private profit must be eliminated; that a system of production for use instead of for profit must be established.

Roosevelt's "liberalism" cannot conceal the fundamental capitalist character of his philosophy. On this basic issue, the masses of the American people will have to pass judgment. Their own interests must finally compel them to reject the profit system of Franklin D. Roosevelt and turn instead to the building of a co-operative Socialist society.

### This Week's Landon Fact:

The chief economic advisor to the Kansas Coolidge is Ralph W. Robey, professor of banking at Columbia University, financial columnist for reactionary newspapers and special consultant to Wall Street banks and industrial firms.

### This Week's Roosevelt Fact:

After Administration pressure at Washington forced defeat of the Wagner-Allenbogen housing bill, the Democrats decided to carry a plank in their national platform pledging a housing program.

Hearst will defend his \$220,000,000 to the last drop of your blood!

# CAPITALIST CONSISTENCY



## Revolutions . . . Old and New

To the Editor:

In a recent issue of the Call you mention that some old-stock Americans may be found today in picket lines. May I mention that they are found everywhere, among the exploited and the exploiters, the rich and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the intellectual and the stupid, etc.?

Nevertheless, we in Broome County feel proud to have many in our Local who are both Socialists and pre-Revolution Yankees. There are at least three or four of us whose ancestry goes to or beyond the Revolution. In my own case I am a descendant of the patriot Butlers, one of whom became a colonel on Washington's staff, and of the Tottens of whom I understand one branch settled Fort Totten; and of the Twinings of whom John Twining was the original, having landed at Cape Cod from the Mayflower or some of its row boats.

We who are in this classification realize that this long ancestry does not save us from the exploitation of the "American" capitalists, the latter class being composed of not only old Yankee stock but also every nationality under the sun. The economic struggle of today is developing an alignment that does not depend on race or national extraction or religion.

And let me tell you we are proud to be Socialists, and to feel that our patriotism is of a higher order than that of the capitalists who want to starve and exploit us.

MERLE A. WILSON  
Binghamton, N. Y.

### A Word Of Explanation

To the Editor:

The capitalist newspapers, in reporting the New York State convention of the party, quote me as attacking Comrade Sam

Baron's remarks on the united front proposition of the Communists as "redbaiting." It was not my intention to express the idea nor has it ever been my opinion that Comrade Baron's views can properly be described by that odious term.

Even though we might have differences of opinion on some phases of Socialist theory and practice, I would not think of impugning the motives of Comrade Baron, whom I have always respected both for his Socialist integrity and his progressive trade union leadership.

I regret it very much if any other impression has resulted from words that I uttered in the heat of debate and without the calmness of considered thought and reflection. I view the incident, both for myself and others who were present, as a warning that level-headed, restrained discussion is needed, free from exaggerated characterization of opposing views.

AMICUS MOST  
New York City.

### Institution Of Learning

To the Editor:

At the present time there are in Paris a great many university men who have left dictatorial countries for reasons which do honor to their character. Trained in scholarly research, they are in a position to collect from the libraries, archives, and museums of Paris and the French provinces much material which scholars of other countries would be unable to obtain except at the expenditure of much time and money.

Accordingly, a group of exiled scholars has decided to form a Bureau of Research and Documentation, which will offer its services to scholars outside of France for research in historical,

economic, juridical, artistic, literary, scientific and philosophical fields.

The Bureau has research correspondents outside of France. It also offers to assist in the buying of books and act as a general intermediary in intellectual activities between scholars.

Communications may be addressed to Dr. V. Modigliani, Secretary of the Bureau of Research and Documentation, 8 Boulevard Ornano, Paris (XVIII), France.

We, the undersigned, beg to call your attention to this new institution, which may prove immensely valuable to scholars, and hope that you will help to make it known to those whom it may serve.

MAX ASCOLI,  
Graduate Faculty of Political Science, New York;

ALBERT EINSTEIN,  
Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton;

EDUARD HEIDMAN,  
Graduate Faculty of Political Science, New York;

OSCAR JASZI,  
Oberlin College;

EMIL LEDERER,  
Graduate Faculty of Political Science, New York;

GAETANO SALVEMINI,  
Harvard University.

### Fighting For Labor

To the Editor:

We have been reading the Call since its existence, for a year and a half, and wish to state that it is in our opinion the one and only working class newspaper in the United States that is fighting for the true cause of the workingman.

PHILIP and RALPH COHEN  
Bridgeport, Conn.



# OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

—By John Ball—

A moot question among the theoreticians of the revolutionary movement has been the problem of "spontaneity." Although our comrades in the trade union movement probably do not formulate the question in just these words, they are compelled, time and time again, to face the question.

How does it happen that extremely militant, fighting, and even class-conscious workers can, year in, year out, give steady support to capitalist politicians and perhaps give outspoken apologies for the maintenance of a capitalist system? Many comrades have asked this question. It deserves an answer.

Militancy can be born of many things: personal make-up, strong dislike for some employer, brutalizing conditions of labor, unbearable provocation, utter desperation. The history of America is a history of some of the crudest, toughest, bloodiest, most militant struggles in the history of the world. But Socialist thought has scarcely ever kept pace with the militancy of the American worker.

## Must Understand Capitalism

A conscious desire for a Socialist society arises only when workers begin to see beyond their factory and their industry to the problems of capitalist society as a whole. A scientific understanding of capitalism, its inherent contradictions, its contributions, the proper utilization of its creations, is essential for conscious Socialist thinking.

Socialist ideology must be infused into the organized working class.

There is a need, a crying need, for a Socialist institution, organized for the purpose of giving militant, advanced, progressive trade unionists a scientific Socialist ideology.

AND WE HAVE SUCH A THING. IT IS THE NEWLY FOUNDED EUGENE VICTOR DEBS SCHOOL.

The militancy of our comrades in trade unions, their fight against corruption, their advocacy of progressive policies, have been winning for the Socialist Party a well deserved prestige. Workers are not only beginning to accept the Socialists as the most devoted members of their unions but are also beginning to ask: What is Socialism?

These workers must be told. Our comrades must be trained to tell them. We must have a school to train ourselves to teach and to teach newcomers. This is the Debs' School.

First, there are the classes for beginners. Economics, both the facts and the theories. History of labor, of the unions, of Socialism, strategy and tactics, to explain the relationship and role of the various forces operating against capitalism. A general survey course, explaining the role of the modern working class in the spheres of culture, philosophy, politics, as well as on the industrial field; the role of the Socialist movement in relation to previous movements, previous revolutions and previous societies.

Then, intermediate and advanced courses. An introduction to Socialist philosophy and a finished exposition of Marxist philosophy. The economics of a capitalism in decline. The great revolutions of the last two centuries and the revolutionary struggles after the war. The history of the international organizations of the working class. The history of class struggles in America. The development of Marxist thought after Marx. The Russian Revolution. The development of capitalism.

## Practical Training

Then, the training courses. Public speaking, journalism, organization. These courses are the practical training for practical work. These are the courses to teach workers how to do the spade work of building a movement.

Because we conceive the school not as an intellectual monastery but as a weapon in the class struggle, our teachers are all chosen on the basis of their understanding the relationship between our theory and our practice from their own experiences. Our best comrades have been called upon to serve.

The syllabus for the school will be published soon. Registration will shortly begin. The classes will start immediately after election.

But meanwhile, comrades, the Debs School must be made the property of as great a body of workers as we can reach. They must know that here is the place they can get an answer to their questions. The spirit of Debs, the spirit of the class conscious worker who, having won the respect of his fellow workers, teaches them the Socialist doctrines, is the spirit of the Debs School.

Comrades in the unions! Give flesh and bone to this spirit. Get contributions. Get contacts. Awaken interest. Let Debs live again in your work for the Debs School.

# COMPETE IN LABOR MEET



These girls came all the way from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to compete in the July 4th Labor Olympiad to be held in Taborville, Ohio. They were selected after local, district and national contests. The girl at the extreme left is the winner of the national games—she made 176 out of 190 possible points.

## A Workers' Olympiad!

# No Nazi Propaganda In Labor Meet

It is particularly appropriate that July 4, the anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence, should in 1936 mark the occasion of the First Workers' Olympiad of America, labor's answer to the Hitler Olympiad.

For many years in European countries, labor athletes have boycotted the international Olympiad. Carrying through the spirit of working class independence, European labor has condemned the international Olympiad as basically capitalist in character; in its stead, it has sponsored a World Labor Olympiad, held in 1936 in Antwerp.

How true was their characterization of the international Olympiad was more than made clear by the events of the past year. Hitler, from whose hands drips the blood of thousands of men and women who were murdered for no other cause than their loyalty to their fellow workers, has made the 1936 international Olympiad the occasion for a huge lie-factory for Nazism. In this year of grace, the international Olympiad is no mere sports meet; it is rather a festival devoted to the praise and laudation of barbarous Fascism.

*The agitation in this country against American participation in the Olympiad failed, perhaps, in its primary purpose of boycotting the Third Reich; but, if in nothing else, it has succeeded in bringing to the American people a realization of the character of the international Olympiad. It has resulted in the springing up in this country of rival athletic meets, composed of those men and women who have refused to compete in the international Olympic trials, who have refused to become a party to Hitler's propaganda.*

Among the more important of these rival athletic meets is the First Workers' Olympiad of America, to be held this week-end in Taborville, Ohio. Those athletes who will participate in its contests and its games come from the ranks of labor; their only thought and their only aim is to serve the class of which they are a part. That the First Workers' Olympiad will be graced by the presence of sports teams sent across the seas from Czechoslovakia will add an international air of working-class fraternity that in these years of war-scares and nationalistic jingoism is important and significant of the determination of the labor movements of all countries to end the horrors of war.

The Socialist Party of the United States, through its representative, John C. Taylor of Ohio, will greet the Olympiad in the name of American labor. Dr. Franz Soukup, Socialist chairman of the Czechoslovak Senate, and Joseph Martinek, editor of the Czech Socialist daily in Prague, will present greetings.

*To the First Workers' Olympiad of America, The CALL extends its warmest, fraternal greetings of international working-class solidarity. Through independent labor action, we will march forward to our emancipation. May its initial efforts be marked by the success they deserve; may it live long into the future and soon take place under the sponsorship of a Socialist workers' and farmers' government in the United States.*

# DEFLATED WINDBAGS

—By McAlister Coleman—

WE WERE on our way to Philadelphia last week with serious intentions of covering the wind-up of the Democratic Convention when we happened to hear the keynote speech of Senator Barkley over the radio. That stopped us cold. We called up the Pennsylvania Railroad and told them that they could count us out and went to bed.

It is pretty evident now that we missed nothing. It so happens that even the supposedly sympathetic reporters for the old-line papers have given you a pretty accurate picture of the proceedings inside and outside the convention hall. Especially Westbrook Pegler who pulls no punches in his column in announcing his disgust over the whole smear. He was rough enough about the Republicans. But his distaste for the Democrats reaches a new high or low, however you want it, for reporting in papers allegedly friendly to the administration. Heywood Brown is a bit more delicate about it. But Heywood, too, is not exactly exuberant about the levels of statesmanship at Philadelphia. Even Elmer Davis in the New York Times does a lot of pooh-poohing.

## All to the Good

This columnar skepticism is all to the good. With the exception, of course, of The CALL, more people read columns than read editorials. It would be difficult even for the bitterest Socialist columnist to pan the two conventions any harder than they have been panned in the old-line press. It injects a lot of health into the body politic to have the two old parties kicked around in print. When bellowing and pompous key-noters are received with raucous laughter and the number of bottles of whiskey necessary for the completion of a platform draft are solemnly noted as part of the convention news, a new era has arrived in journalism.

Take it from Granpop, it wasn't that way in the old days. When we covered conventions back in 1912, we were mighty heavy about the whole business. We didn't see the back-room shindigs we were supposed not to see and we gave plenty of space to the dulltest utterances from the dulltest delegates. Covering a convention as a sports writer would needle a phoney prize fight, is a delicious novelty.

The significant thing is that this new slant derives directly from the shift in the public's attitude towards both old parties. The man on the street is overfed on conventional and campaign hokey. In many cases he is setting to vote for Roosevelt—not because he has any use for the men who are for Roosevelt but because he has less use for the men who are against him. Of course votes cast in that spirit signify nothing. Nothing except a sort of "silent despair" over the possibilities of getting anything tangible in the way of genuine social progress out of either mob.

And right here is where we come in. The mind of this same voter is by no means made up. It is casting about in search of something political and economic that seems to make sense, to offer something more than the old, old cliches. The minds of great cross-sections of both the middle classes and labor are open, as never before, to the Socialist message. There are men and women literally hungry for new departures, as the eagerness with which they seize upon even the most fantastic schemes for the overhauling of the social order is proof.

## Drive for Socialism

We must crystallize this vague feeling of discontent with the status quo into a vigorous drive for Socialism. No other party in sight is capable of doing this tremendous job. The communists, who are causing no small amount of embarrassment to their ancient enemy John L. Lewis by officially endorsing him, have frankly thrown up the sponge. The new, Browderized line now turns out to be a united front with the D. A. R.'s. Lemke is a good man fallen among Coughlins.

Some Socialists—I mean genuine ones, not renegade Old Guards—are moaning in private about the hopelessness of our campaign this year. I can't see it. Nor can those whose judgments I trust on political matters. Newspapermen who have been around, and other trained observers, all grant us a handsome national vote this year. I'm not prophesying anything but that. It's silly even to talk figures in June of an election year. Landon's man Hamilton is making a complete ass out of himself by yawning about a "Republican landslide." And some of the Democratic chieftains are beginning to realize that they have overdone this business of giving Roosevelt every State in the Union except six.

All that is certain as shooting is that there is nothing hopeless about our campaign. On the contrary it is filled with enormous promise. To be sure everything depends on how much each one of us is willing to put into it. But you can bet your last red apple that everything you do put into it will be repaid a thousandfold.



## Roosevelt's Cuba!

# White Terror Murders 300

By ARTHUR PINCUS

A military terror based on rifle and machine-gun rule, intensified by sadistic torture and wholesale imprisonments, was cynically overlooked for a year and a half by Roosevelt's State Department whenever optimistic statements on the upturn in Cuban affairs were issued. Yet it was this white terror which was the agency for the wanton murder of 300 men and women, the imprisonment of an additional 3,000, the total destruction of the powerful trade-unions and the consequent prevention of the embittered Cuban masses from expressing their will.

Such simple guarantees as free speech, free assembly and the right of suffrage do not exist in Cuba. President Miguel Mariano Gomez, a former ineffectual Mayor of Havana and prime representative of the job-hunting white Vedado suburb portion of the Havana population, was pushed into office under cover of Batista's guns and Ambassador Caffery's polite word barrage by barely 20 per cent of the total electorate. The rest of the potential voters were simply kept away from the polls.

### Amnesty Is Fake

Gomez, regime enjoys a weak sense of "legality" as a result. Actually vigorous protest and repudiation from the powerful underground revolutionary parties met his taking office, but instead of looking into the causes of this dissent, fundamentally unchanged since the days of the Machado abuses, his government silenced it by fresh violence while holding forth hypocritically the olive branch of a fake amnesty.

As I sat down to write this article a letter came from a hunted Cuban labor leader, recently released from prison, with whom I established contact this spring. His letter was lengthy, covering six typewritten pages and began with the significant and ominous:

"The status quo here has not essentially changed since I saw you last. The communists are seeking to placate Gomez and bloody Batista by acting 'respectably' and 'legally.'"

He went on to say that the United Front Committee for Amnesty, controlled mainly by communist organizations, had been handed over body and soul to the political devices of the shifty Republican Senator Rivero, who some weeks back had introduced a scabrous bill for amnesty in the Cuban Congress.

It was under Rivero's and Gomez' benevolent mantle that the Amnesty Committee held a public meeting May 29, minus police machine-gun fire, a circumstance given wide publicity by Caffery as proof of the stabilization of Cuba under "constitutional" Gomez. The size of the crowd was proof only of the wishes of the Cuban people for amnesty. Otherwise, the fact that the meeting was unmolested can be put down to Gomez' desire to woo the bourgeois opposition parties to his support and at the same time to freeze out the syndicalist and radical groups.

### Amnesty Popular Issue

Setting the tone of the whole farcical affair was the presence on the rostrum of Representative Jose Castillo, notorious in Havana as a gambler and boss of the Bolita Bank, the original of our own policy numbers racket. It was men like these who blandly discussed with the people a pos-

sible amnesty for Cuba's honorable political prisoners.

Two things appear self-evident: first, general amnesty is a popular issue with the Cuban masses; second, a true, sweeping amnesty cannot come from a government which still bases itself on rifle rule and is in addition undermined at its very fount by those same Machado elements, outworn and politically discredited, which forced the original people's revolt.

The struggle for amnesty must by all the merits of the argument include also a struggle for the right of labor to reorganize the unions.

The plight of Cuba's proletariat is reflected in a wage scale equalled only by China's coolies and enslaved Korean rice workers. The destruction of the trade-unions made easy a frontal attack to depress still further what had already been a sub-normal standard of living.

The employing class in Cuba consists almost wholly of American absentee landlords, who pool the most profit-yielding of the island's valuable sugar-crop acres. Refining mills are in the control of American corporations and banks. This rich combine pays ordinary field workers the meager sum of 20 cents for sun-up to sun-down labor. Yet even these wages obtain for only two months in the year, which is the



Nieves Otero, murdered by Roosevelt's policy of "dollar diplomacy," as she lay in her coffin in Havana.

length of the cane cutting season.

When a strike against these shocking wages took root among plantation and mill workers, imperialist interests were aghast. They were in danger of losing marginal profits already lowered by the depression.

### "A Crop of Blood"

Batista and Caffery were urgently appealed to and the "Siamese twins" as the Cubans call them went into hurried conference. At the beginning of the grinding season, Batista emerged with a curt response:

"We will reap a crop of sugar or a crop of blood!"

The army, recruited from the lower strata of urban population, enticed to shoot down their fellows by promise of high wages, good food and "bonuses for bravery," was poured into the fields. Hundreds of workers were mowed down. The strike was crushed. The crop was cut; the sugar ground.

There was sugar but it was soaked in blood.

## Make Roosevelt Answer!

The CALL here presents the second of a series of articles on Roosevelt's Cuba, an amazing account of a terror aided and abetted by the United States government. In the third and final article of the series next week, The CALL will tell the story of the shameful participation of the Roosevelt government in this murder orgy.

Arthur Pincus, the author of these articles, is a New York newspaperman who went to Cuba to ferret out the true facts. His story is a direct condemnation of the Roosevelt policy of "dollar diplomacy;" it must be made known throughout the land.

**THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON MUST ANSWER FOR THE MURDER OF THE CUBAN LABOR LEADERS! THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST KNOW THAT THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION IS AN ADMINISTRATION OF BLOOD AND TERROR!**

Observers are appalled by the fate of 3,000 men and women held in Cuba's medieval dungeons under conditions that outrage all humanitarianism. While talk of amnesty is bandied back and forth, letters smuggled from the prisons relate daily fresh atrocities. I saw a few of these letters received by the Socorro Obrero de Cuba (Workers' Aid). Apparently Batista and his corps of army jailers work on the simple principle of the greater number legally killed in jail, the fewer will be alive to benefit by the amnesty.

### Fed Ground Glass

In one of these letters dated only last April 20th, is related a typical incident which occurred in the penitentiary at Santiago de Cuba. Gilberto Torres, a member of the Bolshevik-Leninist Party, organized a hunger strike as a desperate protest against maggot-encrusted food and constant beating up of politicals. He and others were forcibly fed. A few days later he died in horrible agony. Ground glass had been mixed in his food. This was proved beyond contest by a post-mortem performed on his corpse. Prison authorities disclaimed all responsibility and officially recorded his death as a suicide.

At the same time hundreds of women prisoners bear no easier fate than the men. Nieves Otero, head of the unemployed section of the Office Workers Union of Havana, who had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for participation in the General Strike, took seriously ill as a result of harsh prison treatment. Medical attention was denied her. After months of underground agitation, the Workers' Aid organized enough mass pressure to force the authorities to transfer her to University Hospital. But it was too late. Nieves Otero died in the hospital, as surely murdered by the authorities as if a firing squad had sieved her body with bullets.

The real dictator is the dollar—the imperial American dollar. This in turn is controlled by a sly, cunning clique—American owners of Cuba's sugar mills and acres, of Cuba's

# World Socialism

SOCIALIST YOUTH AND WAR

By HERBERT ZAM

Now that sanctions, which were to have "paralyzed" Italy's attempt to subjugate Ethiopia, are officially at an end, it will be possible for the working class to view the entire question more objectively, and in the light of the recent experiences. Even before the formal failure of the Support-Sanctions policy was evident, definite trends away from this policy were noticeable. The executive committee of the Socialist Youth International, for instance, issued a manifesto which was a welcome contrast to the statements issued by other sections of the labor movement. Discussing methods of struggle against aggression, it said:

"The Socialist Youth Leagues are called upon to support the sanctions which the Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions apply against the fascist aggressors, such as boycotts, demonstrations, control over transportation."

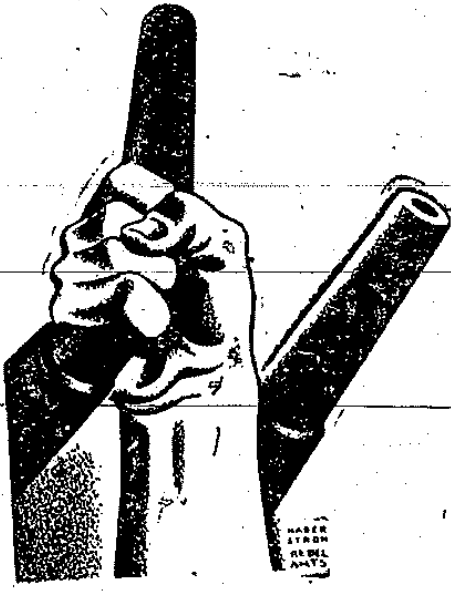
Thus, it calls for independent working class action and not for support of capitalist actions. Rejecting the idea of a classless "youth generation," it said:

"The Socialist Youth International considers as the most effective form of struggle against war the close unity with the International Socialist Labor movement, in close cooperation between the old and new generations of the working class on the basis of international Socialism."

Above all, the Socialist Youth International refused to make the mistake of abstract demands for "peace." It refused to divide the capitalist countries into "pro-war" and "anti-war," and declared:

"The Socialist Youth movement is opposed to war. It will do everything to maintain peace. It knows, however, that the war danger in Europe will disappear only when the workers in the most important countries will seize power. The struggle for peace is therefore closely bound up with the struggle for political power for the working class."

These few quotations should make it clear that American Socialists are not alone in their fight for an anti-war program



which will be free of illusions about the League of Nations, sanctions, collective security; which will definitely point out that only through a vigorous fight for Socialism can fascism and war be defeated.

The strong trend toward labor unity has been emphasized many times in the columns of The CALL. Several important recent events indicate that far from having become weaker, this trend is already assuming organization form and is finding expression nationally and internationally, both in the political field as well as in the organization field.

Politically, the most significant

utilities and of Cuba's finance. It is this clique, with the American government solemnly co-operating in its schemes, which did not hesitate to enslave a whole nation and to issue orders whereby was made possible the torturing of scores, the murder of hundreds and the imprisonment of thousands to the end that profits—sacred word—be not even momentarily curtailed.

development is the decision of the youth section of the Polish Bund (Jewish Socialists), Zukunft (The Future), to affiliate with the Socialist Youth International. The decision was made at the last Congress of the organization held in April at Warsaw. Like the Bund, the Zukunft had been independent for many years. Even after the Bund joined the LSI some two years ago, the youth remained aloof. Of course, this created an anomalous situation, and after a long and exhaustive discussion, affiliation was voted. This was not a mere mechanical decision, however, dictated by the Party. The vote at the Congress was 49 for affiliation, 31 opposed and one abstention—an indication of how serious the question was considered.

The minority accepted the decision and declared that it will work loyally inside the Socialist Youth International for revolutionary Socialism. The supporters of affiliation argued that national independence had had a bad effect upon the organization and had weakened its international character. They maintained that the developments of the last few years are in the direction of unity concentrated around the Socialist International. They furthermore pointed out that they are in complete agreement with the SYI in opposing the new communist theory of the youth generation and the proposal to set up a united youth league together with the bourgeois youth and thus to liquidate the independent class movement of the proletarian youth.

The entry of the Zukunft into the SYI will greatly strengthen the revolutionary forces in it, which already count the Belgian, Austrian, French and American sections, and thus strengthen the revolutionary character of the SYI as a whole.

In the economic field, the unity trend was marked by the affiliation of three new sections to the International Federation of Trade Unions—from Norway, India and Argentina. The Norwegian unions had been independent ever since the split. They made several efforts to get the two Internationals together, and for a while formed a special committee with the Russian unions. All these temporary and partial measures only served to convince the Norwegian workers of the necessity of organic unity with the main body of international labor.

### Affiliation Permanent

The Indian affiliation came after a two-year trial affiliation agreed upon in December, 1933, when the Indian National Trade Union Federation fused with the Railwaymen's Union. It was an experimental affiliation, as the Indian unions had heretofore been completely independent. The experiment has been entirely successful, however, and affiliation is now permanent. There are still some independent unions in India, but they will probably be absorbed into the united movement shortly.

The Argentinian National Trade Union Center was formed at the end of March in a unity congress in Buenos Ayres. Several previously independent unions from different trades merged their forces into what promises to develop into a powerful movement. Previously, only one of these groups had adhered to the IFTU. The unity congress voted to apply for affiliation, and this was granted at the session of the IFTU Executive held in Paris of May 20.

Boost the CALL!

# Are You Determined To Bring Victory In The Fight?

The Democrats and Republicans have finished their endurance contests. The microphones are no longer vibrating to the bellows of the marathon orators.

But now our serious work begins—the real endurance contest, the fight to win the workers of America to an understanding of their duty to themselves. That's our job—and we dare not fail.

In this campaign, you've got to bring the message of Socialism into the homes of your neighbors. And the CALL is the best medium for the fulfillment of that task.

At our end, we're doing the best we can—to compress into our 12 pages the week's news, the daily lessons of suffering that capitalism, in all its sharp cruelty, is bringing home to the masses. Ours is the job to see to it that the Socialist point of view is made clear.

Your job is to see to it that the CALL gets around to the people who need the hope-giving inspiration of the Socialist message. There are millions waiting for it.

Send in the subscriptions for which we are waiting. Don't forget the donations and contributions that are needed to make up the inescapable deficit which no self-respecting labor paper can avoid. If you have a contribution list lying idle in your coat-pocket, remember that you are guilty of a counter-revolutionary act: you are blocking the growth of the movement by your neglect of duty. If you have any amount collected on your list send it in immediately. We need it.

There can be no excuse for inactivity. Here is the illustration of a comrade who is lying on his back as a result of an unfortunate accident—yet he sends in 3 subscriptions. Walter E. Lund, of Erie, Pa., writes:

"Sunday morning I was carried to the hospital with a broken leg. Two friends came in to visit me today, so I induced them to include their subscriptions with my renewal to the Call."

That is the spirit of Socialism. Nothing must prevent our giving service to the great cause on which depends the hope of civilization. We wish our admirable comrade Lund a speedy recovery from his injury, and we know that we echo the good-wishes of Socialists throughout the country. You comrades who can get around, send comrade Lund your greetings—express your respect for him by following his example of service to the movement and helping to build the CALL.

The CALL is giving you sub-getters an opportunity to win a bound volume of the first year's issues of the CALL. The first twenty people who send in twenty subs will receive a volume for which the price to buyers is \$2.75. Here's your chance.

But more than that—remember your contribution list. It's got to be filled in—and then mailed in. As soon as you have any funds for the CALL, get them into the office and have them converted into Socialist propaganda. Don't forget!

## Saving the Bar Thomas to Poll For the Rich 6,000,000!

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Red-baiters in this state are now attempting to close the legal profession to young lawyers who show the least sign of radicalism.

Acting on the complaint of the "subversive activities" committee of the American Legion, the Bar Association is to hold a hearing to find out if Aubrey Grossman, a graduate of the University of California, is a "fit person" to be an attorney. Grossman passed his bar exams with flying colors.

"I admit being pro-labor, anti-war and anti-fascist, but I contend that this recommends rather than disqualifies me to the bar," asserted the graduate student, in reply to his accusers. "If I submit to defeat they will try to disqualify pro-labor attorneys in other states. I will carry this fight to the Supreme Court, if necessary."

Grossman's utterances and activities while a student drew the fire of the reactionaries.

NEW YORK.—A straw vote taken among passengers on the Golden Arrow Limited, Chicago-to-New York train, gave Norman Thomas, Socialist Presidential candidate, fifteen per cent of the total vote.

Observers pointed out that if this proportion holds true in the November elections, Thomas will poll 6,313,727 votes—an increase of 718 per cent over the results of 1932.

On just such calculations, Democratic Boss Jim Farley, has already predicted that Roosevelt will carry all but 6 states.

While it is too early to form any sound opinion as to the election figures, political observers are agreed that the Socialists will probably poll a record vote.

INDORSE CIO  
CANON CITY, Colo. (FP) — Indorsement of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the principle of industrial unionism was voted by the 41st annual convention of the Colorado Federation of Labor, held in Canon City.

# IS YOUR NAME LISTED HERE?

The CALL drive goes on. So far, the week's total for subscriptions is 155, but there's a long road ahead before we get anywhere near the goal of real Socialist accomplishment. Here's what some people have done:

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Cook County S. P., Chicago, Ill. ....	14
E. C. Englehart, Jeannette, Pa. ....	5
A. B. Lewis, Boston, Mass. ....	5
W. H. Tidrick, E. Akron, O. ....	4
John Petrone, L. I., N. Y. ....	4
Local Plainfield, N. J. ....	4
7th A. D. Ex., N. Y. ....	4
Ben Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	3
A. B. Cohen, N. Y. C. ....	3
Bernice Cohen, Yonkers, N. Y. ....	3
Mac Wollin, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	3
Cuyahoga County S. P., Cleveland, O. ....	3
Walter Lund, Erie, Pa. ....	3
Missouri S. P. ....	3
Kansas S. P. ....	3
C. E. Miller, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ....	3
Lyman Paine, N. Y. C. ....	3
Joe Hanson, Salt Lake City, Utah ...	3
Leon Harris, Erie, Pa. ....	3
Jennie Carliph, N. Y. C. ....	3
Eugene Haag, Reading, Pa. ....	3
David Salame, Yellow Springs, Ohio ...	3
Wayne County S. P., Detroit, Mich. ...	3
Clara Lowin, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	3
Joe Glass, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	3
R. B. Yelowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	3
Upper West Side Br., N. Y. C. ....	3
Worden Waring, Ithaca, N. Y. ....	3
John Timm, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	3
Kate Gitlew, Crompond, N. Y. ....	3
Joe O'Brocia, Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	3
Jack Bergen, Bridgeport, Conn. ....	3

Sid Isaaks, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	1
Alex Haberstroh, L. I., N. Y. ....	1
H. L. Groeteka, Glen Carbon, Ill. ...	1
V. E. Vanderveer, N. Y. C. ....	1
Amicus Most, N. Y. C. ....	1
Walter Davis, Hamden, Conn. ....	1
Herbert Zam, N. Y. C. ....	1

right and let next week's list of contributions run into several columns.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

Rob. Hammer, N.Y. (List No. 2193) \$	2.65
A. B. Morcow, U.S.S.R. ....	2.00
Ed Selden, N. Y. C. ....	.50
Joseph G. Glass, Brooklyn, N. Y. ...	5.00
Anita Block, N. Y. C. ....	5.00
Abo Wisotky, N. Y. C. ....	4.00
Lillian Goldman, New Haven, Conn. ...	1.00
Oscar Wilson, N. Y. C. ....	5.00
Zara duPont, Boston, Mass. ....	10.00
Brighton Beach Branch, N. Y. C. ...	5.00
List No. 1508 ....	4.00
H. Roth, Oakland, N. J. ....	1.00
Grace W. Curtis, Claremont, Calif. ...	5.00
Village Br. S. P. ....	5.10
Edward Gottlieb, L. I., N. Y. ....	2.00

And here's some book-keeping for you: The contributions that we are asking for must amount to \$7,500. So far, including the items listed below we have received \$1,228.60. Are you satisfied? We're not.

To fail to meet the challenge of our deficit is to surrender on one of the most important fronts in the fight against capitalism—the propaganda front. Do your job

Previously received .....	57.25
TOTAL .....	\$1228.60

"...one of the finest..."

The Voice of the Press is the voice of your organization. Build the Socialist Call and you build the Socialist Party. It is one of the finest publications we have had in the labor movement for many years.

RALPH O. BIGONY,  
Organizer, Reading Socialist Party.

# WIN BOUND VOLUME of the SOCIALIST CALL

Every regular and special edition of the "Call" from the first published prospectus, to and including the issue of March 16, 1936.

Each handsomely bound volume (in dark red buckram) will be autographed by Norman Thomas, McAlister Coleman and the entire staff of the Socialist Call.

Enjoy rereading McAlister Coleman's biting witticisms on today's headliners. See how Socialist prophecies of yesterday have become the fact of today. Prove it to your friends (with the aid of this priceless book).

Every winner will have a wealth of practical campaign material, charts, statistics—in fact a year's history of the world in one volume.

## Read Carefully! RULES

1. Every one with the exception of employees of the Socialist Call is eligible.
2. Only yearly subscriptions will count. (THIS MEANS THAT RENEWALS OR LESS THAN YEARLY SUBS DO NOT COUNT IN THIS CONTEST.)
3. Every subscription sent in to the Contest Editor, Socialist Call, 21 E. 17th St., N. Y. C., bearing post mark after July 10th and before August 12th will be credited to the person sending in the sub.
4. Every sub. blank should bear the name of the contestant sending in the sub.
5. The first 20 persons sending in 20 subs will be declared the winners.
6. The post mark on the letters containing the subs will be used in judging the winners. THIS WILL PUT THE CONTESTANTS on the Pacific Coast on an equal footing with those on the eastern seaboard.
7. Winners will be announced in the August 22nd issue of the Socialist Call.
8. The management committee of the Call will be the judges and their judgment on all questions will be final.

## HERE'S HOW

**20 Subs Needed 20**  
The First 20 contestants sending in 20 yearly subs (no renewals) will be awarded one of these precious volumes.

YOU NEED NOT WAIT until you have all 20 subs at once. Send them in as you get them. But remember to, send them to me. I will keep CAREFUL record of all your subs as they come in.  
Contest Editor.

## DON'T FORGET:

All subs (no renewals) must be sent to the Contest Editor, SOCIALIST CALL, 21 East 17th St. and be postmarked after July 10th and before August 12.

----- Here Is a Form for Your Convenience -----

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# Is It True What They Say About Dixie?

By WILL HUBERT

Twenty minutes of ballyhoo followed by one hour of hooley.

The ballyhoo—synthetic, one of the many staged demonstrations at the 1936 Democratic convention.

The hooley—even more artificial, spouting from the mouth of Joe Robinson of Arkansas, the wonder Senator from the wonder state, who droned on and on and on as he spilled forty-eight-hundred-and-ten words and never once mentioned the sharecroppers.

The sharecroppers of this own state, where the Southern Tenant Farmers Union continues its mighty strike of 5,000 cotton pickers against floggings, night terror and death.

Robinson, selected by President Roosevelt as permanent chairman of the convention, was escorted to the platform by Governor Futrell of Arkansas, who had just arrived in Philadelphia after refusing to investigate charges of brutality and murder in the strike zone.

*"The constitution prevents me from making an investigation," whined futile Futrell.*

As Robinson rose to speak the Arkansas delegation of plantation owners and their henchmen started a snake dance around the hall. "The New Deal—Never A Step Backward—Arkansas," read the largest banner.

Never a step backward...another march flashed through my mind, one I had seen only a few hours earlier in front of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where Robinson was stopping and the Democratic National Committee had set up headquarters. Fifty men and women on a picket line, drenched to the skin in a soaking rain, carrying banners:

*"Arkansas New Deal—race hatred, night riding, starvation?"*

*"Democrats unfair to organized jobless—the Workers Alliance of America."*

*"Socialists condemn mob rule, peonage, floggings in Arkansas."*

*"If sharecroppers could vote, Robinson would act!"*

Postmaster Jim Farley steps outside the hotel, takes one look at the picket line and dashes back inside, a scowl on his face, his bald head red.

Leading the pickets are representatives of the Teachers Union, the organization to which the Rev. Claude C. Williams belongs. Williams, with Miss Willie Sue Blagden, both Socialists, had been flogged two weeks ago in Earle, Ark., where he had gone to investigate the death of a Negro sharecropper.

## Is It True?

Back at convention hall...the snake dance continues. A band strikes up "Happy Days Are Here Again." The delegates dance through the aisles. Another band plays "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?"

Is it true? Did you read the editorial in the Earle, Ark., Enterprise last week, which asserted that the whipping of Miss Blagden and Williams "has produced results" in eliminating cotton labor "agitation"?

"Tenants are all on the job and day laborers are plentiful and glad to work for 75 cents a day, instead of \$1.50 as demanded by the union," the Enterprise boasted. "It is true that a few foreign agitators have felt the sting of a back-



SENATOR ROBINSON

band. This method has produced results where all other remedies have failed."

Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, declared, "This editorial presents a picture of worse than Fascist tyranny."

"It glorifies flogging, it condones the whipping of a woman and it exults in labor having to work for 75 cents a day," said Thomas. "The answer to this editorial should be given by Senator Robinson, chairman of the Democratic convention."

## A Silent Answer

And Senator Robinson did give his answer; Not a word about the million tenant farmers in the south. Not a word about the 750,000 sharecroppers in the south.

"Democrats during the present administration," said Robinson, "have made a

record of great things accomplished."

The man sitting in front of me turned to his friend and whispered, "Will he mention the sharecroppers?"

Not on your life, I thought, as recollections of simple matter-of-fact messages from H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, flashed through my mind.

March, 1936...twenty families evicted from the Wilson plantation in Earle. The union establishes a tent colony for the homeless and seeks aid from state and federal sources. Relief is refused and babies die in the cold, with no shelter. Dynamite, hurled into the colony, by some miracle does not explode.

Then...a union meeting in a church riddled by bullets from drunken night riders. A Negro railroaded to a seven year jail term for protecting his wife against agents of the plantation owners,

## Mitchell Ignored

"Liberty, art thou both deaf and dumb?" asks Robinson. And his own platform committee, busy in another part of the auditorium, answers "Yes."

Before the committee, headed by Senator Wagner, H. L. Mitchell appears. He urges that the Democratic platform extend to farm workers and tenant farmers the right of collective bargaining. Without such a guarantee, Mitchell points out, thousands of persecuted tenant farmers, especially in Arkansas, lack redress against boss terrorism.

Some of the committee members are absent. Others listen but hear nothing.

## Socialist Answer

Robinson ends his speech: "No one dare advocate that those who cannot get work shall be permitted to starve."

Is it true what they say about Dixie?

Are the sharecroppers there in despair?

Is the Civil War unended, between the North and South?

Is the Negro unbefriended, does he live from hand to mouth?

Is it true what they say about Dixie?

Are men there on earth judged by birth?

Are men pinched to be lynched? Doesn't Justice ever see?

If it's true, then Dixie's no place for me!

No, Senator, no one dare advocate it, but your policies and those of your President leave thousands of farmers no alternative. No alternative, that is, but to turn to the Socialist platform, which proposes "the abolition of tenant farming and the substitution of the use and occupancy title for family-sized farms, and the conversion of plantation and corporation farms into cooperative farms."

The Socialist platform, which proposes that "the marketing, processing, and distribution of farm products be taken over by bona-fide cooperatives and other agencies to be created for this purpose."

The Socialist platform, which proposes that "farm prices be established at cost of production to the working farmer, such stabilization to be made by representatives of organized working farmers and consumers."

# When A Man Loses His Job

WHEN a man loses his job and sees ahead of him the picture of his wife and family starving, he is very likely to become unreasonable. Like an animal that has been wounded by a hunter, he will strike out at the nearest object that seems to be responsible for his suffering.

So it was when the world first faced the coming of the machines.

In the minds of the workers, the machines were like an army of wild beasts marching into their villages and towns to tear them and their families to pieces. They looked upon the machines as monsters that took their jobs away, that forced their wages down, that compelled them to lead their wives and even their children into the factories like sheep.

## Machines Badly Used

To them, the machines were their enemies. They did not realize that the owners of the machines were to blame for their troubles. They did not understand that their suffering was due to the way the machines were being used.

As a result they turned their anger against the machines. Armed with sticks, stones and axes, they smashed factories. Despairing workers would hide in the dark of night along forest roads, waiting for new machines on the way to the factories. They would spring at the machines as if they were some human thing and shatter them to bits. Kings and prime ministers were petitioned and often forced to pass laws forbidding machinery.

But it was useless. Way back in the 1500's, the inventor of a weaving machine was secretly drowned by order of the Mayor to keep him from creating any more such devilish devices. Yet the machine spread all over Europe like wildfire. Weavers in England forced their Town Councils to outlaw it. Holland, after passing laws against the same weaving machine, finally had to legalize its use. In England, in Germany, laws were passed against it. But in the end, every such law had to be dropped from the law-books.

The workers began to understand, then, that the machine was not at fault, that the machine was not a curse. As a matter of fact, the machine was a blessing—it could lighten the hardest jobs that men have; it could shorten the dull hours of work and still turn out more goods.

Then began the real fight—the struggle against the owners of the machines, who instead of using the machine to lighten labor and to turn out more goods to clothe and feed the people, used it to add to their profits by discharging workers.

At first, the workers turned their attention to their individual employers. They did not understand that they were in a fight with a whole class of people, the employers in general. To them, this was only a struggle in their own shop, with their own little group of fellow-workers striking against their employer for shorter hours or higher wages or better factory conditions. These first strikes seemed to spring up by themselves, and nobody thought of them as part of a great and rising labor movement.

But the workers learned from their experiences. They began to understand that they had to unionize other shops besides their own. Workers in other parts of the country had to be organized to prevent them from being brought in as scabs. If wages and conditions were bad in other sections, their employers would move to those localities or push their conditions down. Besides that, workers in other crafts had to be organized—skilled as well as unskilled—in order that the union might have a real grip on the industry.

## Politics Important

This whole struggle, however, meant more than strikes. The workers found that questions of politics were included. The government played an important part in the fight.

Workers had to force their governments to recognize their right to strike, to picket, to organize, to meet, to speak, to print, to carry on their activities openly and

without the danger of being jailed as criminals. They found that they needed these democratic rights in order to organize greater and greater numbers. To be sure, the struggle of the working class doesn't stop even when these rights are denied. But where the activities of the workers are treated as legal, huge mass organizations for the defense of labor can exist and grow more easily.

## Labor Won Rights

In every capitalist country of the world, no matter how "democratic" it claimed to be, the working class had to force such rights from the governments which rested in the hands of their masters. For example, the great Chartist movement had to bathe the streets of "merrie England" red with blood before it won the simplest human political rights from the government. In America, even though the story is not often told, nearly two hundred years of struggle against the state were necessary before workers won the right to strike, picket, and vote. Even today, in "democratic" America, these simple rights are often in danger, are only partly enjoyed, and in many cases, don't even exist.

Many of the people who are fighting for these rights do not understand, even now, that the struggle is only part of a greater battle. They may not know all the why's and the wherefore's; yet, even without thinking it through, they fight for these things because every struggle for better working and living conditions becomes a question of politics. Every economic struggle, in other words, becomes a political struggle. Just as the workers find that they need their labor unions, so too they find that they need their own political party.

In the United States, the political party which speaks for the workers in this struggle of their class against the owning class is the Socialist Party.

(The above is an article on *The Political Struggle of Labor* and is one of a series of articles on various phases of the Socialist program and philosophy.)

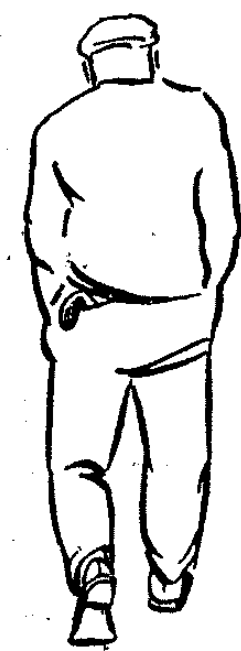


"I Break Strikes"

# A Major Industry THE ROLL OF DISHONOR

By EDWARD LEVINSON

**D**URING the last ten years strikebreaking and spy agencies have grown up in every city, and industry itself has been working out new techniques which make competition between agencies keener than ever. The Burns, Pinkerton, Railway Audit and Inspection, Thiel and Sherman bureaus have hundreds of offices from the Pacific to the Atlantic.



The steel and automobile industries, among other trade groups, maintain their own bureaus for espionage or strikebreaking, and sometimes for both. Company unions achieved their widest development in 1934 and 1935 and have become the least expensive strikebreaking and espionage technique yet devised. Nevertheless, the private agencies still flourish.

John F. Sherman passed on to his reward in March of 1933, but the system he built continues. From the central office of the Sherman Corporation, Engineers, at 22 East Fortieth Street, New York City, there are threads of undercover work that cover the nation and in one year brought Sherman enough of an income to warrant his paying a tax to the Federal government of \$258,000.

The engineering of which the Sherman Corporation boasts has to do with human beings. One bit of this engineering attracted the attention of the Cook County, Illinois, district attorney during famous instructions of the Sherman company to its operatives were found.

"We want you to stir up as much bad feeling as you possibly can between the Italians and the Serbians," Sherman men were directed. "Spread data among the Serbians that the Italians are going back to work. Call up every question you can in reference to racial hatred between these two nationalities."

Pinkertons National Detective Agency, Inc., offices in every large city, yields to none its claim to be the most effective spy bureau in the land.

"We have unequalled facilities through special service in plants, factories and business houses to expose and correct existing faults and abuses such as radicalism, discontent, dishonesty, inefficiency," says the Pinkerton agency.

William J. Burns completed his earthly detective work in 1932, but his sons, Raymond J. and W. Sherman, carry on the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, with special industrial and radical departments, in 32 cities.

**St. Louis and Chicago**

The Thiels, from their central office in St. Louis and the Baldwin-Felts men, from their West Virginia base, are in as great demand as ever, though little has been heard of them publicly of late. Most of their work is the less spectacular spying. St. Louis also has the Pattee Service which supplies spies, strikebreakers and guards, and the Carl Swinburne Agency which offers similar services. Chicago has a nest of agencies, numbering between seventy and eighty.

Cleveland harbors the American Plan, which hopes to become a central clearing house for all information gathered by spy agencies and strikebreakers. Already a considerable amount of data has been exchanged though most agencies oppose this centralization as a menace to their own rich sources of income.

In New York City in 1934, of a total of 187 licensed detective agencies, there were fifty-five which solicited retainers for strikebreaking, industrial spying or both. Besides the detective agencies, there are a dozen un-

licensed bureaus which supply finks and nobles.

The American Confidential Bureau, headed by Charles W. Hansen, has the germ of a great idea in labor espionage. Hansen tells of his plan in a lurid, red-covered pamphlet, *The Hand of Crime*. The idea, in a nutshell, is to fingerprint all workers and thus build up an all-inclusive blacklist. Hansen envisages a nation of workers properly fingerprinted, photographed and minutely described, and labeled in his files as thief or agitator. "The employer is guided too much by exterior experience," Hansen yawns. "A man can change his name but never his finger print."

**N. Y. Agencies**

In New York City there are Arthur F. Fagan, a strikebreaker without a detective license, who publicly deplored the quiet nature of the elevator operators' strike in 1935; the William J. Flynn agency, founded by a one-time head of the United States Bureau of Investigation; Bernhard Haas, friend of Bergoff, who supplies finks, nobles and spies, and acts as "personal guide to Chinatown and all Other Points of Interest."

The Val O'Farrell Detective Agency continues to supply "re-

## Hollywood Plans 'Fink' Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The life story of Allan Pinkerton, founder of the notorious Pinkerton Detective Agency, professional strikebreakers, will be memorialized in Paramount's newest film. The picture, titled "Pinkerton," will be produced by B. P. Schulberg.

The counter-offensive is on. Facing a Senate investigation to probe strikebreaking activities and a federal law making the interstate transportation of strikebreakers a felony, the robber barons of America are preparing to use every avenue of publicity to strike back at the publicity given the strikebreaking racket.

Edward Levinson, veteran Socialist, deserves credit for the favorable action on both Congressional measures. Without publication of his excellent work, "I Break Strikes," it is doubtful that action would have been taken.

The CALL next week will conclude its series of selections from Levinson's book with an article on "The Future of Strikebreaking." We are proud of the fact that we have been able to bring you this outstanding book of the year. Due to lack of space, we have been unable to reprint "I Break Strikes" in full. We suggest that readers would do well to obtain an autographed copy of this book through The Call Bookstore for only \$2.50.—Editor.

placements, armed guards" and undercover men to "report on general conditions inside the plant and also on the union activities of employees."

Val O'Toole's Detective Agency, and its companion organization, the Pioneer Industrial Service, was in the public spotlight during the 1934 elevator operators' strike when five hundred strikebreakers besieged O'Toole's Fifth Avenue office demanding their pay.

**In Auto and Steel**

Though the detective system continues to enjoy prosperity and immunity from the law, there are some clouds in the detectives' skies. Among these are the growth of spy and strikebreaking bureaus as integral parts of great industries, and the growing resort of union smashers to company unionism.

When a joint commission of the Department of Labor and the National Industrial Recovery Administration went to Detroit in December of 1934, it heard stories of spying and espionage from employees of the Ford, Dodge, Chrysler, Murray Body, Buick, Briggs, Chevrolet Fisher Body and Plymouth plants. The Ford 'service

## JAILED



A dynamiting frame-up, often used to imprison labor leaders, has placed Mike Lindway (above) in jail. He was arrested in his home during a strike at the National Screw and Manufacturing Co. in Cleveland a year ago. The General Defense Committee is appealing his case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

department," it was found, has ears and eyes wherever their employees go, in streetcars, lunchrooms, toilets and parks.

"You are treated with less courtesy in the automobile plants than in penal institutions," said a Pontiac employee and worker of twenty-eight years' service.

When the Research and Planning Division of the National Recovery Administration issued its report, it told of tragic consequences of the espionage systems, which, the report added, "are widely existent [and] are bitterly resented by the workers as un-American."

With steel and automobiles in the lead in maintaining their own detective systems, other industries are not far behind. The National Founders Association and the National Erectors Association operate through the agency of Captain Robert J. Foster and through their own systems. The American Iron and Steel Institute had direct wires to Pittsburg during the 1934 convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and had reports on the progress of a closed convention before the respective sessions adjourned.

Flanking these purely business organizations, are such "patriotic and altruistic spy agencies as the National Civic Federation; the National Security League, captained by the rather senile but energetic General Lee Bullard, Retired; the Daughters of the American Revolution (of 1776), with its Red Lists as well as black; and a host of petty rack-

## Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

### The Month in Review

The most significant series of events last month in the cooperative movement was the attention given it by the political parties. It marks the coming of age of cooperation in America that the major political parties deigned to take semi-official notice of it. That both the Republican and the Democratic Parties are conscious of the political power pregnant in the rising surge of cooperation was evidenced by the host of rumours in pre-convention days that each would have a plank on consumers cooperation in its platform. Capitalist politicians, however, are afraid, apparently, to commit themselves on so radical a step as to endorse a non-profit movement. The promised planks failed to materialize and instead both parties were content to rest their appeal to the cooperative vote on the announcement of the pre-convention sentiment.

The bombshell of Lemke's candidacy provoked a more definite but nevertheless meaningless gesture on the part of the Democrats. Roosevelt let it be known that he was appointing a three-man commission to study the cooperative movement in Europe this summer for the purpose of furthering the movement in America. If our cooperator friends can see any substance in this mirage, let them remember that even this would not have been possible were it not that the cooperative movement by its very size and strength exerts a pressure Roosevelt cannot ignore. If you want action from the government instead of vague crumbs you will have to get it by the pressure of an even greater and stronger movement.

### Socialists Cooperate

Unlike the capitalist parties, the Socialist Party is embarking on a program of real fraternal action with the movement. The splendid resolution on cooperation drawn in a pre-convention conference has been followed by plans for a cooperative committee with a full-time secretary.

eteering "patriotic" and dues-collecting organizations.

### Company Unions

There is yet another force that has entered the field to compete with the strikebreaking agencies. Company unions financed and controlled, openly or subtly, by employers have reached a high point of development. They frequently are cheaper than the spy and fink agencies. Company unions seek to make spying and strikebreaking a legitimate enterprise. The heads of these company-controlled units are usually of the same stripe as undercover agents.

The fountainhead of company unionism, known also as "works councils" and "employee representation" plans, is to be found in a suite at Radio City, New York, occupied by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. The counselors are subsidized by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and have counseled company unions into existence all over the country, particularly in the large-scale industries. H. A. Tiedmann, who promoted company unions for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is the head of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. but its guiding spirit and mentor remains its former chief, Arthur H. Young.

Young claims divine inspiration for company unionism. He told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in April, 1934, that company unionism is the application of the Golden Rule, as given by Jesus Christ, plus some modern technique by Arthur H. Young.

## THE FRONT LINE OF CLASS WAR



After professional strikebreakers began an unprovoked attack upon peaceful pickets at the Black and Decker Electric Company plant at Kent, Ohio, more than 2,000 strikers and union sympathizers opened a pitched battle which ended only with the arrest of the strikebreakers. Here are the trenches.

Party Activity:

Party NEC Meets In New York

NEW YORK.—The national executive committee of the Socialist party will discuss plans for the presidential campaign at its meeting in New York City the week-end of July 10.

Two Summer Schools

CHICAGO — Definite arrangements for the first two of a series of Socialist summer schools have been made. The first will be held July 12 to 25 at Ashland People's College, Grant, Mich., and will draw students from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. The second will be held in Gillespie, Ill., from July 26 to Aug. 2.

All its sessions will be held in The Hotel Delano on Saturday and Sunday, July 11-12. Socialist party members are invited to attend. The Rocky Mountain states will have their school in Colorado early in August and two schools will be held in California—one in the northern part of the state Aug. 9 to 16, and one in the southern part Aug. 16 to 23.

Both schools will be under the directorship of Leo Vernon of Chicago. The faculty will include Arthur G. McDowell, Albert Goldman, John Fisher and George A. Nelson, Socialist candidate for Vice-president.

Illinois

A drive to raise a campaign fund of \$6,000, independent of local campaign funds, has been started by the state organization. Five organizers are in the field as part of the drive to get the 25,000 signatures that are necessary, under Illinois laws, to put the party on the ballot. Funds must be raised immediately to finance the petition drive.

KEWANEE. — A new branch has been chartered here. There are a number of members-at-large in two unorganized neighboring counties.

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BOOKS

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SPANISH



Filippus Mosesco, Spanish newspaperman, brought the greetings of Spanish Socialists to New York state convention of the Socialist Party.

Oregon

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, will be in the northwest the early part of July to participate in two important events.

He is to address the convention of the National Educational Association in the Portland Auditorium together with a prominent Republican and Democrat Thursday, July 2, at 8:00 p. m. The speeches will be broadcast. Preceding this he will meet in Salem at 4:00 p. m. with an assembly of 250 electors required to place his name and the name of George A. Nelson, Wisconsin farmer and Socialist vice-presidential candidate, on the ballot in Oregon. The Salem meeting will be held in the high school auditorium.

Young Socialists

CHICAGO — A five week national organizers' school will be held in this city starting July 20 by the Young People's Socialist League of America, 549 Randolph St., Chicago. Its purpose will be the training of organizers to take charge of youth campaign work for the Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President.

Immediately after the school, the students will be sent to various sections of the country where opportunities for work are greatest and where leadership is needed most.

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BOOKS, by Bruno Fischer

A Blue Print For Socialism

American Socialists are inclined to be vague as to the manner in which they intend to take over and run industry after the revolution. While there has been much discussion and debate on the road to political power, Socialist speakers have generally avoided direct answers to questions concerning the road to economic power once the political revolution has been accomplished. They have been accustomed to reply, somewhat haughtily, that blue-prints are not necessary; we will solve the problems when we come to them.

But blue-prints are necessary, as Soviet Russia found out. The complexity of modern industry calls for complex techniques in the transfer of industry to the working class and in its management and operation under socialism.

"The Socialization of Iron and Steel," by "Ingot" (London: Victor Gollancz), which John Cripps was good enough to send to the Call, is an attempt at such a blue-print. It is a critical analysis of the British iron and steel industry from a Socialist point of view, as well as a detailed plan for the socialization of the industry.

Production, profits, wages, capacity and all other pertinent facts are examined. Then the method of socialization is discussed.

Social Ownership

My chief criticism is that the writer thinks in terms of public or government ownership rather than in terms of social ownership. The difference is of the utmost importance. It is the difference between State Socialism and Socialism. The post office, which is owned by the government, is no illustration of Socialism in action. The workers have no voice in management; they are as underpaid and as exploited as workers in capitalist industry. Social ownership, or Socialism, means ownership and management by the workers themselves, with the government, a workers' government, serving only as a directing force. That is what we want.

Aside from that, the book is useful and necessary. The English Socialists, in common with most of the great European Socialist parties, recognize to a certain extent the need for blue-prints. Perhaps the fact that we in America are not on the threshold of power is not, of course, any

reason why we as well should not work out concrete plans in relation to the industrial set-up in this country. Much of our support comes because of what we intend to do, and we ought to work out, more carefully, exactly what it is that we intend to do.

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# The Lesson of 'Fury'

## Lynching Becomes A Political Issue

By ALFRED LOWELL

For a long-awaited change, Hollywood has given us a moving picture that is actually moving—a picture that stirs its audience with emotions that are decent. That picture is "Fury," an indictment of one of the most brutal aspects

of American life. Here at last, in all its vicious ugliness, is the spectacle of mob insanity trampling under foot every principle of justice.

Audiences walk out of the theatre with emotions of disgust for the horrible thing they have seen. The film does well in awakening a holy hatred for the brutality of the lynch-mob.

But whatever value the art of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios may have in offering this revelation of mob criminality, it will be utterly wasted unless the audiences do more than shudder. They must realize that such frenzies of crowd hysteria inevitably wind up in unhappy endings—the victim is actually burned to ashes or hung from the limb of a tree until the breath of life is choked from his lungs.

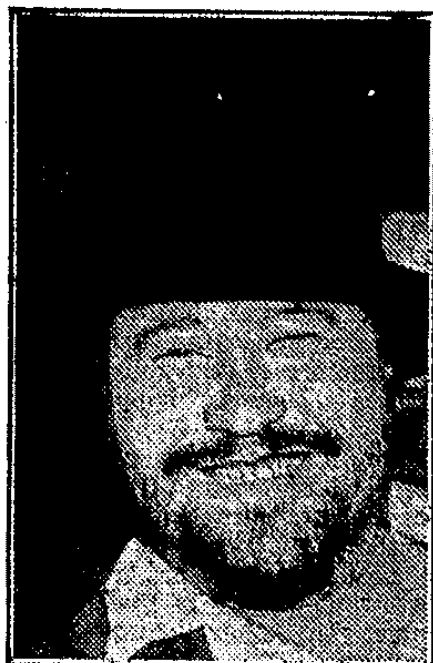
They must understand, too, that this lust for killing sometimes

clothes its criminal nature in legal garments, using a court-room for its stage. This was the case in the legal lynching of the Scottsboro boys, the case of Angelo Herndon, the case of Sam Bennett, the Arkansas share-cropper who lives in fear of being returned by the sovereign state of Illinois to the lynch-mob which pursued him when he refused to scab on his striking fellow-members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

### Anti-Lynching Law

All too often, the victim is sacrificed merely because his color is black. But whether the victim is murdered because of his race or because of a mere accusation of crime or because he is a union organizer, it is part of the same issue, springing from the same roots. Movie audiences, seeing the picture, must understand that the system of lynching is not just accidental. It is carefully cultivated, with the knowledge that it is very useful in suppressing the demands of Negroes for better conditions, in crushing union organization. One of the leaders of the mob in

## BEAVER



Film players are often called upon to do strange things to make their pictures authentic. Here is Jack Oakie, temporarily negligent of the barbers as he grows a beard in preparation for a new role.

"Fury," for example, boasts that his profession is strike-breaking. Lynching and strike-breaking are just different departments in the same business.

This explains why Congress has not passed the federal anti-lynching law, why President Roosevelt, playing ball with Southern politicians particularly, refused to compel its passage in spite of the insistence of every decent element in the country.

Men and women who see "Fury" will not forget it. But they must remember, too, that lynching—so vigorously denounced in the picture—is a political issue in the 1936 presidential campaign. While politicians are dodging the question, the Socialist Party in its national platform, calls for the adoption of anti-lynching laws.

The lesson of "Fury" must not be wasted in shudders of horror. It should remind people that if they want a decent world, they ought to vote Socialist.

### Boat Ride

NEW YORK. — New York Socialists will be hosts to the National Executive Committee of the Party on their boat-ride the night of Saturday, July 11, aboard the S. S. Bear Mountain. They will sail at 8:30 p. m. Passage may be booked for one dollar at the office of the Socialist Party, 21 East 17th Street.

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## COMING EVENTS

### IMPORTANT DATES

Speakers Seminar, July 2.  
Fourth of July Demonstration, July 4, at 11 a. m. in Union Square.  
Moonlight Sail, boatribe under auspices New York Socialist Party and Young People's Socialist League, July 11, National Executive Committee Meeting, July 11-12.  
City Convention, July 18 at 1:30 p. m. Socialist Call Auto Outing to Jones Beach, August 2.

### Thursday, July 2

Speakers Seminar at 21 E. 17th Street, at 8:30 p. m.  
William Gomberg at open air meeting, 26th Street and 8th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Chelsea Branch.  
Elmer Laebowitz at open air meeting, 10th Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Lower East Side Branch.  
Joseph Meyerson at open air meeting Kings Highway and 17th Street, Brooklyn, auspices Midwood Branch.

### Friday, July 3

Jane P. Morgan at open air meeting, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices 19th A. D. Manhattan.  
Noah C. A. Walters Jr. at open air meeting, 137th Street and 7th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices 21 A. D. Manhattan.  
Stanley Brelvi at open air meeting, Broadway and 72nd Street, Manhattan.

## Hollywood Unions Gain Membership

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (FP).—The amalgamation between Actors Equity and the Screen Actors Guild having become a reality, practically all Equity members in Hollywood have already entered the Screen Guild.

More than 5,000 strong, the Actors Guild has stood staunchly behind the Writers Guild in its current fight with the producers, and on their own the actors have taken steps to gain recognition. Outstanding among new members are Alan Baxter, Jack Benny, Mary Boland, Melvyn Douglas, Helen Gahagan, Ted Healy, Kay Johnson, Una Merkel, Walter Pidgeon, Frank Reicher, Beverly Roberts and Sammy White.

auspices Upper West Side Branch.  
Irving Salert and Samuel Frost at open air meeting, 43rd Street and 13th Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Boro Park Branch.  
Open air meeting at Union and Utica Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 18th A. D. Branch 1 Kings  
Elmer Laebowitz at open air meeting, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Avenue, auspices Brighton Beach Branch.  
Amicus Most at open air meeting, Flatbush and Albemarle Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 21 A. D. Kings.  
Gerald Coleman at open air meeting Walton Avenue and 170th Street, Bronx, auspices 2nd A. D. Bronx.  
Max Rosenberg at open air meeting, Burnside and Walton Avenues, Bronx, auspices 8th A. D. Bronx.  
Hal Seigel at open air meeting, Ward and Westchester Avenues, Bronx, auspices Lower 6th A. D. Bronx.  
Solomon B. Marcus and Irving Panken at open air meeting, Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, auspices Jewish 1st and 4th A. D. Bronx.  
Open air meeting at Graham Square and Southern Boulevard, Bronx, auspices Jewish 5 Bronx.  
Social and Dance of Mattitotti League, 107 McDougal Street. Admission 10 cents.

### Saturday, July 4

Harry W. Laidler, Mary Hiller, Frank Crosswath, Joseph Glass and Aaron Levenstein at Fourth of July Demonstration in Union Square, at 11 a. m.  
Theatre Party to see "Class of 1939," sponsored by Chelsea YPSL. Tickets 25c, on-sale at box office, 8:30 p. m. curtain.

### Tuesday, July 7

Alexander Constat at open air meeting, Claremont Parkway and Fulton Avenue, Bronx, auspices Jewish 1, and 4th A. D. Bronx.

### Wednesday, July 8

Gus Tyler, Frank Trager and Henry Sobotko in symposium on "The Present Situation in Palestine" at 21 East 17th Street at 8:30 p. m. Admission by Party or Yipsel card.

## A New Play

A new play by George Sidor, with music by Jerome Moross, will be the first production of the Theatre Union next season. It is titled "Life and Death of an American." Mr. Sidor, one of the founders of the Theatre Union, was co-author, with Albert Maltz, of "Merry-Go-Round" and with Paul Peters, of "Stevedore" and "Parade." Mr. Moross wrote most of the music for "Parade."

### BEGIN SUMMER SCHOOL

BREVARD, N. C. (FP)—With 30 women from cotton, textile, hosiery, garment and other industries in attendance, more than half of them union members, the tenth session of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry will be conducted July 2 to Aug. 14 at Camp Illahce, near here.

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# Norman Thomas:

## THE CONVENTIONS ARE OVER, A BITTER CAMPAIGN BEGINS

With Socialists are now able to win the stock of the situation in this campaign. More clearly than ever we alone are fighting for Socialism against capitalism. Our communist friends are playing a deep game. Temporarily their true love is "democracy against fascism." Not long ago they were calling Roosevelt a Fascist, but now its Landon and they are helping Roosevelt by pushing him from the left. Their analysis of the real danger of Fascism in America is incorrect. They actually weaken the struggle by dropping the positive fight against capitalism. They make it less, not more, likely that we shall get after 1936 the right sort of labor party. The Lemke program isn't very much worse than Browder endorsed at the Hotel Morrison conference.

The Lemke movement and the forces behind it are a serious sign of the time, even though I still doubt that the Union Party itself will develop great strength. The Lemke movement is a revival of populism at a stage in the disintegration of capitalism and under conditions which make it intellectually far less worthy of respect and far more likely to be a forerunner of fascism than was Populism. Father Coughlin has handed down a candidate, a platform, and an appeal to middle class discontent quite in the fascist style.

The Democratic platform is less inconsistent and from labor's standpoint better, or at any rate less bad, than the Republican. But the New York Times editorial analysis on Friday morning was correct in minimizing the differences between the old party platforms. The great difference, of course, is the insincere Republican adoption of states' rights because that dogma serves corporate interests.

### A Bitter Campaign

Nevertheless no one can understand the bitterness of this campaign simply in terms of the difference in platforms. One must understand it in the light of Roosevelt's record, the role of Hearst, the Liberty League, and other such matters. Even so, the struggle between Roosevelt and the Republicans is between two kinds of capitalism.

The labor leaders have got very little for their support of Roosevelt. They have not even got a definite promise of a constitutional amendment — only a promise of a clarifying amendment of a sort not described — as a last resort. Meanwhile, somehow or other, the Democratic Party seems to hope that it can fool the Supreme Court into reversing itself or changing its personnel. Either that or else the Democratic Party has abandoned its New Deal aims. This delay, this fumbling, this uncertainty, are very ominous.

In general the platform promises nothing specific except that now that all the jobs are filled by Democrats it will protect them by civil service. The party of Joe Robinson dares not specifically rebuke terrorism in the cotton fields. It dare not specifically promise agriculture workers the right to organize. It dared let a Negro preacher pray for us but it dared not endorse an anti-lynching law.

### Labor Leaders In Odd Company

Our friends, the labor leaders, Louis Waldman and other Old Guard Socialists who left us — yes, and the communists who cheer for

Roosevelt and insist that the difference between him and Landon this year is the difference between democracy and fascism — have much to explain.

Roosevelt was nominated at a Democratic Convention presided over by Joseph T. Robinson, the political beneficiary and defender of flogging as a way to deal with labor agitators in the cotton country. He was nominated by a lawyer named Mack from Poughkeepsie who recently got a sweeping injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; he was nominated by a Convention, some sixty-five per cent of which was made up of office holders; a Convention which reached a new low level as any sort of a deliberative assembly. And for President Roosevelt and this outfit these labor leaders did not even get the price of a specific plan for amending the Constitution or any specific program for the future.

Under these circumstances our duty is clear. The fight is a fight between Socialism and capitalism. There is no emergency to force us temporarily to forget that basic struggle. There will be no worthwhile Farmer-Labor party except as in this campaign we can educate the people in the nature of that struggle. In this fundamental education we are not ignoring important immediate issues and security for the workers, but we are putting them in their place. In this great crusade for Socialism we have a responsibility and an opportunity. Let us go forward!

### Two Conventions Hear and Obey

We do not want to insult the communists by comparing their Convention to the Democratic show staged in Philadelphia. Yet at one or two points there are some curiously interesting comparisons which are in order. The Democratic Convention sat around waiting for Roosevelt and Farley to tell them what to do. The communists listened to Browder and others of the high command to tell them what to do and their freedom of discussion was a freedom to come up to the platform and bless the decrees already handed down. Their treatment of the various reports and statements from their functionaries reminds one of nothing so much as the Roman Catholic treatment of an encyclical by the Pope.

The communists are for democracy against fascism, and so are the Democrats in theory although they don't talk so much about fascism. The communists somewhat critically are for Roosevelt except for picked communists who want to give their own ticket some support. The Democrats are uncritically for Roosevelt so long as he has any guns or powder. The communists are, however, somewhat critical of the Democratic Platform and confidently look forward to a farmer-labor party. That is the principal difference in their program this year.

### Industrial Struggles

While politics have been filling the national stage some immensely important things have been

happening on the labor front: The steel organization campaign is away to a good start under able leaders. More power to it! All Socialists should back it. The aggressive and well justified strike of the workers in the Remington-Rand factory is still going on. It deserves a degree of support that it has not got.

Here in New York City the white collar workers of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union are to be heartily congratulated on a really worthwhile victory in their strike against the Metropolitan News Company.

It is hard to say what the strike of the field workers is now accomplishing. It has at last revealed to the country one of the most shameful areas of exploitation in the entire world. The workers are standing loyally by their union. They are bound to win in the end.

### Harry Laidler

I am delighted with the ticket which the Socialists of New York have put in the field and think



HARRY W. LAIDLER

that Harry Laidler's speech of acceptance lays down the line of a Socialist campaign more clearly than that line has been laid down in any state campaign. Socialists in New York ought to give a good account of themselves this year.

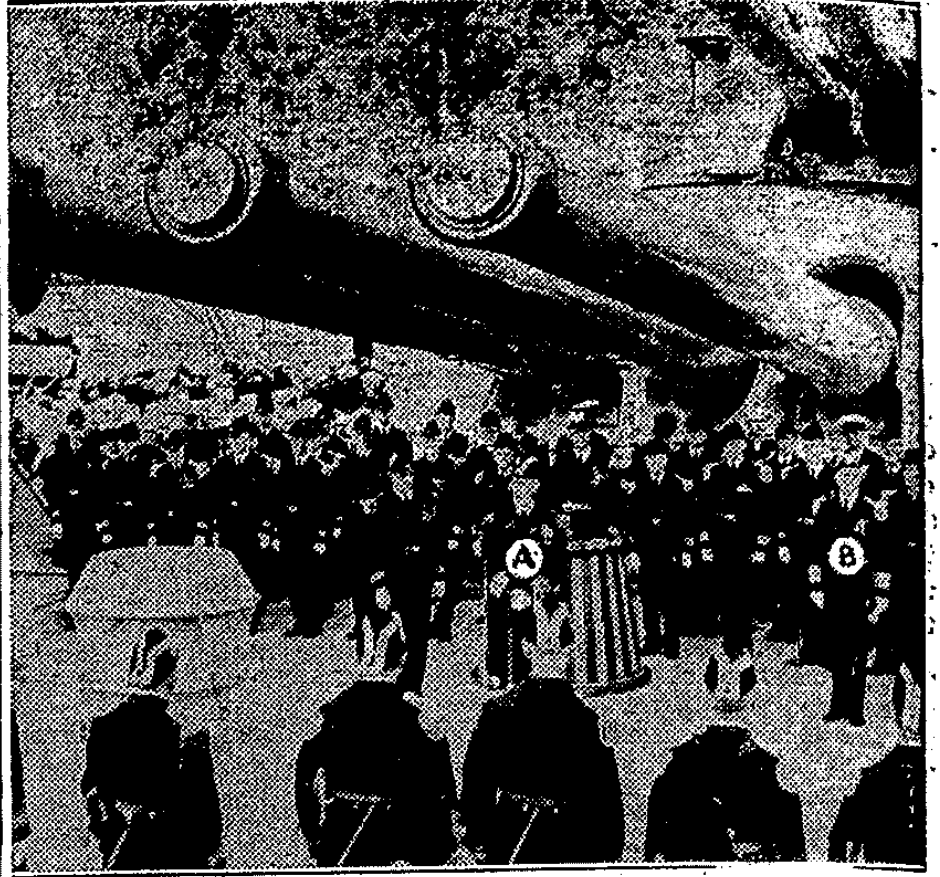
### The Soviet Constitution

The new Soviet Constitution is an interesting document. It is exceedingly encouraging that it marks definite progress toward civil liberty. More than that the outsider can scarcely say until he has watched the new Constitution in action. It is interesting that Russia is putting in a two Chamber Parliament or Supreme Council just at the time when many people are considering the advantages of a one Chamber Council or Parliament. There is, however, some reason for the two Chambers in Russia.

Just how the various branches of government will work together will depend, we suppose, still upon the Communist Party which apparently is the only legal party, though not the only legal association under the Constitution. As long as the Communist Party keeps its power as the sole party it can make governmental machinery work together about as it wants. Therefore it will not be easy to judge on their merits the advantages of the particular set-up and the divisions of power set forth in the new Constitution.

Finally, it must be observed, that it is still to be proved whether or not the new interest in civil liberties in Russia will mean a fair trial for individuals to whom the party in power does not wish to be fair. What about Russia's political prisoners?

## DRESSED TO KILL



There they are—in some of the trappings for which Uncle Sam spent half a billion dollars. That's the navy budget. And this is what you get for it—plus the prospect of death and disaster. The (A) stands for Admiral Hepburn who's taking command as well as for Atrocities that militarism brings. The (B) stands for the Battleship's departing commander as well as the Bloodshed that the Battleship brings.

## French Labor Gains As Strikes Continue

PARIS—Seeking to avoid the effects of the government's decree dissolving fascist organizations, Colonel de la Rocque, head of the reactionary Croix de Feu, announced this week that he would convert his forces into a political party under the name of the "Social Party."

Conflicts between fascist groups and adherents of the popular front continue daily. Several clashes have occurred around the Arc de Triomphe, the fascists shouting their slogan, "France for the French."

While the strike wave that swept the nation a few weeks ago has subsided, thousands are still out—particularly, the shipyard workers at St. Nazaire, iron and steel workers in Lorraine and the book-makers in the parliamentary offices of Paris.

Retaliating against the strike wave, owners of the Riviera hotels locked out their workers claiming that they could not operate under the conditions laid down by the popular front government. Aristocrats from all corners of the globe who flock to the French Riviera for amusement found themselves compelled to make their own beds and keep their own rooms clean.

Demonstrations of all kinds are taking place throughout the country. Reactionaries called for a display of the tricolor as a symbol of opposition to the movement. The workers thereupon hung out the red flag while the national banner was flown in the wealthier sections.

The General Confederation of Labor (CGT) announced this week that its membership had increased to 3,500,000 since the beginning of the strike wave.

### Seek to Deport Frisco Socialist

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Frank Kovar, member of the Socialist Party, is being held for deportation on charges of advocating overthrow of the government. His arrest was based on alleged previous membership in the Workers' Party.

Kovar's bail of \$1,000 was raised by San Francisco Socialists, in conjunction with the American Civil Liberties Union. Austen Lewis, noted Socialist attorney, will defend Kovar. Hearing has not yet been scheduled.

Kovar is well known to unionists of the city. He recently played the leading role in the production of "Black Pit" by the San Francisco Theatre Union. He has been in the U. S. ten years.

A defense fund is being raised by San Francisco Socialists. Contributions should be sent to the Defense Committee at 1057 Steiner Street, San Francisco.

### PROTEST BARRACKS

FORT PECK, Mont.—A 2-hour parade was held here under the auspices of Fort Peck Federal Union 20,192 as part of a campaign to get the barracks here made optional. Under the present conditions, the workers are forced to live in dirty crowded barracks in the midst of intolerable filth.

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