

Norman Thomas
On
The PWA Strikes and Johnson
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Socialist Call

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PAY CUTS LOOM WAGES SLASHED AS BOSSES FOLLOW WHITE HOUSE LEAD

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATE FOR UNION PAY

NEW YORK—In a firm united demand for union wages on all relief projects, more than half a million of the nation's jobless are parading and demonstrating against the New Deal's "coolie wage" in hundreds of cities and towns in 31 states this Saturday, August 17.

Sponsored by the Workers' Alliance of America, nation-wide jobless federation, the mass demonstrations have the full backing of trade unions and of the Socialist Party. The marching workers are seeking a minimum relief wage of \$30 a week for a 30-hour week.

Gotham Meet at Union Sq.

In New York, storm center of the battle against Roosevelt's court order to "scab or starve," the Workers' Unemployed Union, WAA affiliate, issued a call to all workers to mobilize and demonstrate in Union Square at 10:30 a. m. A huge parade to the office of General Hugh S. Johnson, WPA administrator, will follow.

Endorsed "100%" by Thomas Murray, chairman of the WPA strike committee of the building trades unions, the jobless demonstration has the complete support of nearly a score of local unions, including the powerful dress and cloak joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Electrical workers, structural iron workers, and other building trades unions called upon their entire membership to march.

From Coast to Coast

Workers in other cities from coast to coast are staging demonstrations and parades at least equal in size and strength to the one here, according to David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers' Alliance.

In Portland, Ore., 15,000 workers are mobilizing at the Plaza for a parade through downtown streets.

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"Let Them Eat Cake," was the reply of Marie Antoinette when the cries of the hungry poor reached her as she sat in the regal castle.

"Nobody Has to Work," was the reply of Franklin Roosevelt when the cries of the hungry poor reached him as he sat in the White House.

AFL ANSWER TO WAGE CUT IS 'STRIKE'

Following White House policy, building contractors throughout the country began a national wage-cutting drive this week, seeking to slash union standards to the Roosevelt "security-wage" level. In answer, unions immediately began preparations for strike resistance which may evoke strike waves of such proportions that America may indeed become the battle ground for open class warfare.

In Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and New York City were heard the rumblings of the giant boss wage-slashing policy. In Philadelphia, employers openly served notice upon building trades workers that if they accepted the "security-wage" on WPA projects, the contractors would immediately reduce wages on private jobs. In other sections of the country, the bosses were more soft-spoken but there was no doubt of their sentiment:

"The President has shown us the way: Cut Wages!"

Meanwhile, organized labor throughout the nation went to the support of union workers on relief who were either on strike or preparing to take action against the White House coolie wage-scales. Although the strike in New York City seemed to be broken, thanks to the united front of Roosevelt, LaGuardia and the police, labor unions in hundreds of cities announced their determination to defend wages scales which they had built through sacrifice and militancy over a 50-year period.

Union leaders in New York

(Continued on Page Two)

LABOR FIGHTS WAGE CUTS

AFL ANSWERS WAGE SLASHES WITH STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

promised a finish fight. One of them privately declared:

"The unions will go on fighting to the last so as to make a clear record showing that President Roosevelt has beaten organized labor on the question of a living wage."

Other union leaders were far more optimistic. They pointed out that although the strike in New York City may have failed temporarily, it had not affected hundreds of thousands of workers in other centers in their determination to fight Roosevelt to the last ditch. They also declared that New York City would revive the strike as the walkout became nationwide.

Solidarity with the striking New York workers was expressed by every section of the labor movement. At Atlantic City, where the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was meeting, President William Green issued a statement pledging national support on laying the blame for the walkouts on Roosevelt. The council urged that all projects planned for the WPA be transferred to the Public Works Administration, which pays union wages.

The only discordant note was struck by President George Berry of the Printing Pressmen's Union, a notorious reactionary, who denounced the position of General Johnson, as WPA chief in New York City, has fought the strike bitterly with threats of starvation and demagogic radio addresses about "a strike against the poor." Green immediately disassociated himself from Berry's stand.

Tabloid news from the labor front of the nation follows:

NEW YORK—An indeterminate number of men struck, with white-collar and jobless organizations, including the Workers' Unemployed Union pledging support.

PHILADELPHIA—WPA work at the navy yard has been struck.

ALBANY—Vice-President William T. Bernis of the Albany Central Labor Union predicted that WPA strikes would become prevalent throughout the state.

NEW JERSEY—All local unions affiliated with the state building trades councils were ordered to demand prevailing wages or refuse to work. Flying squads are planned to keep unionists off Roosevelt coolie jobs.

CLEVELAND—"The Cleveland Building Trades will strike every WPA project unless union wages are paid," asserted Albert Dalton, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and business agent of the Building Trades Council.

WISCONSIN—Plans were made to enforce decisions by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and many city labor bodies to refuse to accept the White House wage scale.

BOSTON—The Massachusetts Building Trades Council announced its determination to strike all projects when they open in September if the union scale is not paid.

BUFFALO—Building Trades Unions voted here to strike all WPA jobs paying coolie wages.

'THERE IS NO STRIKE' - F.D.R.



"There is no strike," was the hypocritical answer of the White House when press correspondents questioned him about the WPA strike. "The men just went home—that's all." The two pickets in the picture (above) however were pretty certain that it was a strike.

AFL CALLS FOR DRIVE AGAINST TAXES ON POOR

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ATLANTIC CITY—An intensive drive against the sales tax, through which "millions are being collected from impoverished people" was mapped by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session here. The council also decided upon a vigorous campaign to organize the steel industry.

Although leaving more controversial subjects for later days in the sessions, the executive indicated its stand on the hot issue of industrial vs. craft unionism when it rejected the application of affiliation to the AFL of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in Camden, N. J. The Camden union has been backed financially by AFL internationals which have been prominent in the struggle for industrial unionism, such as the United Mine Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

President William Green also announced that defiance of his orders to oust Communists from the trade union movement by the International Fur Workers' Union would be considered by the national convention rather than by the executive.

All state federations of labor were ordered by the executive to conduct intensive campaigns for the repeal of sales tax legislation. The tax was denounced as "unjust and unfair" by Green, who declared that "the tax has transferred the burden of relief from the propertied classes to the working people and the unemployed."

Hailing the harmony attained in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers when local unions which had been ousted because of militancy had been reinstated, Green declared that the AFL was ready to organize more than 100,000 steel workers in an intensive drive.

NEW HAVEN—The FERA Workers' Union prepared strike action as members received wage cuts and longer hours.

WITNESS ADMITS HIS LIES HELPED CONVICT MOONEY

BALTIMORE—Testifying under oath in City Hospital here, John MacDonald, a key prosecution witness at the original trial of Tom Mooney in 1918, told Referee Addison E. Shaw of the California Supreme Court that he lied when he identified Mooney and Warren K. Billings as the men involved in the bombing.

MacDonald, stricken with paralysis in the local hospital, swore that prior to the day he saw Mooney in a San Francisco jail cell he had never laid eyes on the man before. He also swore that although he told police and the prosecuting attorney that Mooney and Billings definitely were not the men, the officials instructed him to perjure himself in order to "frame" the two labor leaders.

Shaw was appointed by the California Supreme Court to take depositions of important witnesses in the Mooney case, after the court had denied a plea that Mooney himself be freed on \$1,000,000 bail to aid his own defense work. Evidence secured by the referee will be used at habeas corpus hearings, starting in California September 9.

Jobless Demonstrate For Union Wage Scale

(Continued from Page One)

In Baltimore, the People's Unemployment League is sponsoring a huge mass demonstration at City Hall plaza. In Reading, Pa., organized labor and the unemployed are joint sponsors of a big open air meeting.

Thousands of other workers are participating in similar protest demonstrations in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other important centers.

BENNETT REBUFFS JOBLESS
OTTAWA—Relief marchers, who have had the full force of the Canadian government leveled against them in their efforts to demonstrate peaceably for better conditions, met another obstacle here this week, when Prime Minister Bennett flatly refused their plea for food and shelter.

STATES PUSH WHITE HOUSE RELIEF PURGE

WASHINGTON—Disregarding the pleas of women and children, hungry because they had been dropped from relief rolls upon White House orders, President Roosevelt continued his policy of silence. Meanwhile, the entire Roosevelt machine throughout the country proceeded on the program of forced labor, echoing the President's battlecry against the organized jobless: "Scab or Starve!"

In Massachusetts

BOSTON—Continuing their drive to slash the jobless from relief rolls, Massachusetts' relief officials dropped approximately 10,000 from the lists within the last few days.

6,000 Chicagoans-Cut

CHICAGO—Within the past month, nearly 6,000 families have been dropped from Chicago relief rolls, according to an estimate by Executive Secretary Wilfred S. Reynold of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. The commission's expenditures have been cut \$1,000,000, Reynold reports.

Only 7,000 Remain

PHILADELPHIA—Work relief activities, "being tapered off as rapidly as possible" throughout the state, reached a new low with only 7,096 jobless men and women remaining on Pennsylvania relief job rolls last week.

The full extent of the slash was revealed here in a report by Robert L. Johnson, state relief administrator. Most of the unemployed who are being cut off of the work relief rolls are also being denied direct relief, Johnson's figures showed.

\$30 a Month or Starve

CHICAGO—A threat to stop all relief to Lake County jobless unless they accept low-pay farm jobs hung over the heads of the unemployed here this week, as the result of relief officials' drive to clear their lists as rapidly as possible.

If the unemployed do not accept harvesting jobs paying \$30 a month and board they will have to starve, declared Harold F. Piffant, supervisor of Waukegon township.

Forced Labor in Fields

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (FP)—Forced labor in the cotton fields is the policy of the policy of the Bexar County relief administration now that the picking season is opening. Several hundred men have already been dropped from the relief rolls, and have departed for the Rio Grande valley, according to Marvin T. Bradford, county administrator.

200 'Vigilantes' Smash Apple Pickers' Meet

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—A gang of 200 American Legionnaires broke up a meeting of apple picker strikers at Santa Rosa, dragging two speakers off the platform and beating them. Approximately 300 strikers and their friends were in the hall at the time of the raid.

Apple pickers in this area have been on strike for a week for higher wages.

LABOR IN ACTION

By JOHN HERLING

Warehouse workers in two fruit canneries at Oakland, Calif., have walked out. They demand union recognition, increased wages and shorter hours.

Shoe workers of Lynn, Mass., through their joint council, have declared they will not participate in any scheme to induce manufacturers to move to Lynn by granting wage and other concessions affecting the living standards of the shoe workers. President William Thornton of the Council declared "we want continuous production at Lynn, but not at the expense of other shoe workers or at the cost of our own wage."

The Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, headed by Mrs. Dexter Otey, has completed its fifteenth season at Mt. Ivy, Pomona, N. Y. Two-thirds of the students were from organized trades with needle trades and textile workers in the majority. The school was on the Bryn Mawr campus for fourteen years until this season.

Over 700 Cleveland bakery drivers have won a strike which began June 22. Preferential closed shop, one week paid vacation, and negotiations for a wage increase were among the conditions obtained. The companies involved had earlier declared they would sooner stop business than agree to a closed shop. Eighteen hundred bakers are still locked out with a settlement expected shortly.

Three thousand street car workers, members of the Cleveland Railway Carmen's Union, have refused to accept paychecks delivered by scabs in the employ of the Brinks Express Company. Members of the Bank Guards and Messengers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, have been on strike since early this month when leading officers of the new union were discharged.

Parading Jersey Workers Demand Sales Tax Repeal

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DOVER, N. J.—More than 300 local workers parading with banners demanding immediate repeal of the state retail sales tax greeted Governor Harry Hoffman when he came here last week to address a Rotary and Kiwanis clubs banquet.

Organized by the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League, the demonstration forced Hoffman to admit that the tax is "inequitable" because "it bears heaviest on the poor." Previously, the governor had defended his tax policies in a speech at the banquet.

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for

PICTURES

The CALL, America's outstanding picture paper for Socialism and Labor, will pay \$1.00 apiece for suitable photographs of the class struggle. All photographs not used will be returned.

Address picture editor, SOCIALIST CALL, 21 East 17th St., New York City.

\$ \$ \$

POVERTY - STRICKEN MINERS REBEL

GOVERNMENT SHIP STRIKE PLAN FLOPS

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
CAMDEN, N. J.—Continued mass picketing, not fake arbitration awards hatched by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins or Acting Secretary of Navy Henry L. Roosevelt, will win the Camden shipyard strike, in the opinion of union members here.

After a week of uncertainty, pending action by the company on a mysterious "settlement" plan offered by the New Deal government, the strikers voted unanimously at a meeting of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers to reject the plan.

Denouncing the government's latest scheme as a "company proposal," the union's negotiating committee wired President Roosevelt that the workers would not and could not bow to the plan, because it did not grant union recognition, a major strike demand.

The strike is now entering its fourth month.

Government Conspiracy Charged

WASHINGTON—Bitter in their criticism of the "outrage" perpetrated by the Navy Department against the Camden ship strikers, members of a House labor sub-committee openly charged a conspiracy between high government officials and the open-shop New York Shipbuilding Co. to smash the strike.

FREE BURLESQUE IN DALLAS



Workers in downtown Dallas were treated to a free show when indignant pickets seized women scabs and undressed them in public. Police arrested the pickets (above).

CLOTHING UNION FIGHTS RETURN OF SWEAT-SHOPS

PHILADELPHIA—With a special war chest of half a million dollars, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has launched a tri-state organization drive to battle returning sweat-shops in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

As "cockroach capitalists" in

scores of small towns as well as in the large cities drove wages down to \$6 a week for a 48 and 54 hour week, the union sent into action a corps of over two dozen skilled organizers, headed by A. D. Greenstein, veteran union leader, and Newman Jeffrey, formerly organizer of the Taxicab Drivers' Union and the Ball Bearing Workers' Union.

Lebanon Workers Strike

LEBANON, Pa.—In a vigorous drive against sweat-shop evils, workers at the S. Kantor Shirt Factory are on strike here under the leadership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Tightly controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Company, dominant local industrial concern, the community is nonetheless swinging rapidly to the side of the strikers as their battle for union conditions enters its second week.

An overflow crowd which jammed the local Auditorium last Thursday night cheered to the echo speeches by Charles Ervin, labor economist, and Newman Jeffrey, national organizer for the ACW, and other speakers who flayed local papers and city officials for their reactionary attacks on the union.

MISSOURI DIGGERS FIGHT COMPANY FOR LIVING WAGE

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
POTOSI, Mo.—Pressed by the greed of a wealthy corporation into a state of misery equalled only by that of the Southern sharecroppers, 4,000 Washington County tiff miners have at last revolted and are conducting a strike that has completely shut down all operations throughout the county, center of tiff mining in the United States.

Tiff is a hard rock containing barium, which is used as a paint base. Engaged in their first struggle against an oppressing owning class, the miners have shown a solidarity that is startlingly hardened news-hawks and labor men. Three hundred men picketing by day and 500 by night have completely blocked all roads and tied up the entire county.

Picket Lines Solid

Even newspaper men, company officials, and the sheriff and his deputies are forced to go to strike headquarters for passes before trying to go through the rigid picket lines. In the face of strong local sentiment for the strikers, police have not yet attempted to enforce a strike-breaking injunction recently granted against the miners. Nor have politicians yet dared to obey the company's frantic demand for troops to smash the strike.

Working 10 to 12 hours a day at back-breaking hand labor for 40 cents a day, the tiff miners here have been in a race against starvation—with starvation having all the odds. The thin, tight faces of hungry children grouped around the wretched log huts of the miners furnish grim testimony of that.

\$2.52 a Week!

A good miner can mine a ton of tiff a week. The National Pigments and Chemical Company, National Lead subsidiary and largest producer in the area, pays the miners \$2.20 to \$3.50 a ton. So the average weekly earnings of the tiff miners last year were exactly \$2.52 a week!

Organized at last in a militant protest against their plight, the miners, more than half of whom were already on \$8 a month relief, are demanding a \$2 a week increase for their ore. The rates asked would give the miners \$4.20 to \$5.50 a ton.

Brookwood Grads Leave Picket Lines for Reunion

KATONAH, N. Y.—Workers' education in America has come of age and its products have proven their worth to the labor movement.

That was the feeling at Brookwood Labor College, here, on the week-end of August 9, 10 and 11, as graduates of that school, the oldest resident labor college in America, came together for their first reunion and institute.

More than fifty of the 400 graduates which Brookwood has turned out since it was founded in 1921, came from every field of labor endeavor for the conference. Trade union organizers, teachers of workers' education classes, and active rank-and-filers, they represented Brookwood's contribution to the American labor movement. The sessions were devoted to the problems facing the labor movement today. Many of those unable to attend gave the benefit of their experience in the form of written reports.

The discussions were based on speeches made by three of the graduates and the acting director, Joel Seidman. The possibilities of organizing a strong consumers' front for the labor movement along lines radically different from the established consumers' cooperative movement were pointed out by E. J. Lever, president of Cooperative Distributors. He said that organization was building up a quartermaster department for the army of labor.

A heated discussion on the value of labor legislation and especially of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, was provoked by Adolph Gersh in a talk which urged that trade unionists pay more attention to the type of labor laws passed, and to their administration.

Julius Hochman, manager of the Dressmakers' New York Joint Board and a vice-president of

the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, asserted that there was a great need for capable organizers, and discussed certain techniques in organization work. Another vice-president of the garment workers' union, also a Brookwood graduate, Rose Pesotta, was among those who sent greetings to the gathering.

ANGRY HOUSEWIVES PICKET BUTCHER SHOPS



American housewives, indignant at the high price of meat, have called "consumers' strikes" in many cities. In Detroit, where for a time 75% of the butchers were forced to close because of such a strike, women picketed, demanding "meatless" days until prices are reduced to meet their slim pocketbooks.

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Passing the Buck

Although no one can deny the reactionary motives prompting Herbert Hoover's challenge to the Roosevelt administration at Chicago last Sunday, it will take a pretty blindly loyal New Deal supporter to refute the truth of at least one section of Hoover's blast.

Said the pudgy Herbert:

"The nation has a right to know before this session of Congress ends what changes this administration proposes in the Constitution. . . . The people should now be told openly the specific words of the exact amendment that these gentlemen want, so that the people can consider and themselves determine it. That is their right."

It is, in fact, the duty of the American people to ask Mr. Roosevelt some pretty blunt questions. Either the present administration intends to bow to Supreme Court dictatorship, because it is in essential agreement with it, or it intends to push a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to pass needed social legislation.

So far, Roosevelt has been passing the buck in a way that he is expert in. He is "against" the Supreme Court reaction, but he is not doing one single thing to fight it.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party has been effectively answering both Mr. Hoover's challenge and Mr. Roosevelt's continued inaction by pushing the drive for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment. Socialists will continue and intensify that drive.

The Simpson Case

American labor is getting a slight foretaste of Fascism through the case of Lawrence B. Simpson, a union seaman, who was recently the subject of a sharp protest to the Department of State.

In this case, the Hitler anti-labor terror did not stop at German boundaries but reached out onto an American ship and seized an American worker—a member of the International Seamen's Union.

According to information reaching The CALL, Simpson was arrested late in June by Nazi secret police before the S. S. Manhattan, on which he was employed, had even dropped anchor at Hamburg. He was brutally beaten in the presence of ships officers and engineers, and members of the crew were threatened with similar treatment by the Fascists if they protested.

Since then, Simpson has been thrown into a Nazi concentration camp, bail has been denied, no attorney has been allowed to defend him and no trial date has been set.

What was Simpson's crime? The Nazis claim that in his locker he had secreted anti-Nazi literature!

Perhaps he had. And perhaps Simpson, evidently a worker who dared to work in concert with the underground labor movement against Hitler, was planning to distribute them among the German workers.

This may be a crime to Hitler—it is still allowed to American residents. The Department of State has been unusually lax in protesting against this unwarranted treatment—an interesting failure to act in view of the alacrity with which this same department sent "regrets" to Adolf when indignant New Yorkers trampled on the swastika.

A Newspaper of the Jobless

The first issue of The Workers' Alliance, unemployed semi-monthly ably edited by Loren Norman, marks another milestone in the march of the jobless toward complete organization. The Workers' Alliance of America has in a remarkably short time united within its affiliated groups more than half-a-million unemployed who are not yet ready to accept Roosevelt's edict, "Scab or starve!"

The CALL greets The Workers' Alliance and wishes it long life and success in its struggle. But not too long a life, for The CALL also looks forward to the near dawn of Socialism when papers like The Workers' Alliance and jobless unions will be history of a past period.

Some of the PWA strikers are wondering why the government entitled the set-up the Works Progress Administration.

"It sounds like the 'P' meant 'Payout' to us," was one strikers comment.

A REAL UNITED FRONT



How the Sales Tax Was Born

To the Editor:

The country of Mania depended for its transportation on a single street car line, which, however, was losing money.

A special meeting of the Maniac parliament was called to consider ways and means of saving the national transportation system.

Up speaks Representative Red, when the question is put before that august body.

"Let each of us help pay for the trolley line according to his name. I propose a steeply up-graded income tax."

Representative Bigge Bizz immediately takes the floor. "The gentlemen from the gashouse district completely forgets the Maniac traditions of democracy on which our great country was founded. All of us benefit equally from the street-car; let us all equally share the burden. I propose a tax of one cent on every street-car ride."

"But," expostulated Mr. Red, "will the unemployed citizen, spending his last few pennies looking for work, be taxed the same as

The letters appearing in this column do not necessarily express the point of view of the CALL. Letters should not be more than 200 words long. All letters must be signed, although the name will be omitted if requested.

the business man on his way to work?"

"Of course," answered Big Bizz. "One man's as good as another, ain't he?"

And that's how the sales tax was invented.

JANE COLEMAN, Albany, N. Y.

AN EXPLANATION

To the Editor:

The Youth Page recently carried the news that I cast the only opposing vote in the Y.P.S.L. N.E.C. to the endorsement of the Socialist Call and Wisconsin Leader. Since that fact has news interest, the reasons for my vote should be mentioned.

I believe that there is no need or value in the Y.P.S.L. endorsing any Socialist paper. The practice of endorsing papers which are not

controlled or responsible to the endorser is a particularly pernicious evil in our movement. I also object to exploiting the Y.P.S.L. name in order to serve the supposed interests of the Militant-Caucus group. The Wisconsin Leader was included in the motion as a cloak in an attempt to avoid a too obvious factional policy. Incidentally, Comrade Weisberg voted with me on this proposition. WINSTON DANCIS, New York.

THANKS

To the Editor:

I am writing you to let you know that Comrade Charles Barker handed me a copy of the CALL and I surely was well pleased with it. I am going to do all I can to boost the circulation of the CALL for I think it is about the best workingclass paper that is published today. You surely have some good writers on this paper, and I hope it will continue to grow. I think that every Socialist Party member should take it.

As an old timer of the Socialist Party when Debs was the leader I remain your comrade.

ED RANKIN.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

BACK INDUSTRIAL UNIONS SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Industrial, rather than craft unionism, got the official OK of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as it closed its golden jubilee convention here.

The federation also moved to allow its executive council to conduct a referendum of all local unions in the state on the question of a state labor party. If the ayes have it in the referendum, a special political convention will be called in Boston next Spring.

Join the Socialist Party

For information fill out the blank and send it to the Socialist Party, 540 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Name

Address

City State

TURN TO THE LEFT

By S. A. DE WITT

THE REVOLT OF THE HILLS

Last night I heard the wind preach
Mad sedition to the hills

The oaks muttered
And lifted their gnarled arms
Like wrestlers ready for the grip.

The pines shook their spears restlessly
And rustled about
In armor of fine mail.

The elms disrobed their pomp;
The poplars threw their crests
Into the gloom;
The birches shed their gentleness,
All donned steel gray
Even the willows
Flung away their piccoloes
And seized the fifes of the gale

Out from the brushwood came
The patter of drums

"I will be the drummer"
Cried the wind.

From far places a vanguard came
In summons
Giant horsemen strode ahead,
Brandishing great scimitars of light

And when a charger stumbled—
Then a shattering boom
Went cataracting down
The valley of the worlds

The wind drummed on.

Behind a curtain of the spattering sleet
Sundering mountains trudged
With slings and catapults
And boulders for the siege:

The wind drummed on.

The black armies poured in
Through the canyoned alleys
Of the town

The trees were dusters
Sweeping the things of dust
From cobbled floor and asphalt shelf
Out into the sea

"I am a drummer,"
Cried the wind.

"The wind is sporting with us again,"
Gossiped the stalks of steel and stone.

"I am the drummer"

"Drum on, you fool," the towers jeered.

"The hills and forests follow us,"
He warned.

"You dreamed this for a thousand years,"
They laughed.

"Then you will dream with me,
When you are hills, and trees,
And dust again."

"The wind's a mad mutterer to-night,"
The steel-ribbed obelisks winked
To one another.

"Beware" shrieked the wind

A pyramid of crag lumbered in
Upon the scoffers:
A mastodon trampling brush;
A majesty that leaned its granite chest
Against a million walls
And snapped them at the base
Like sapless weeds

"I am the drummer," sang the wind

I rose and closed the window of the room.

I did not hear the wind again that night.

BOOKS

AMERICA FACES THE BARRICADES,
by John L. Spivak, Covici-Friede, New
York. \$2.50.

These days the lot of Communist fellow-travelers is a hard one indeed. Consider the case of John L. Spivak.

How was he to guess, when he was preparing "America Faces the Barricades" several months ago, that the AFL would cease to be a "semi-racketeering outfit, existing only to collect dues from guileless workers"; that the Communist unions, which, in Spivak's words, were leading the American working class to emancipation, would be suddenly found to be non-existent; that the Socialists, who were "the only force standing between American capitalism and revolution," would become within a short space of time "class brothers" rather than "social fascists"?

On the other hand, Spivak anticipated Browder's speech to the Comintern. A reporter is supposed to have some regard for facts; but Spivak has a case to make, and he makes it with Browderish disregard for truth, which is that all militant working class action in America is being led by Communists.

Here Is How

The unemployed, it seems, were organized exclusively by Communists—and he mentions not a word of the half a million and more jobless in the Workers Alliance of America, organized and led by Socialists. Nobody loves a share cropper but Communists, he infers—and avoids, five states so as not to mention the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. The Toledo Auto-Lite strike, believe it or not, was led by Communists, which would be news to the strikers; and while it is true that the Minneapolis Teamsters' strike was led by Trotskyites, they lost the strike (not won it as everybody had supposed) because they did not get proper inspiration from Stalin. And so on.

In all fairness, however, Communists should be absolved from some of the notions in this book. No Communist, for example, sincerely believes that the duty of a labor "government" in a one-horse Midwest town is to set up a local Soviet—an argument to which Spivak devotes a chapter. Nor do they believe (unless they changed their line a couple of hours ago, which is possible) that all that stands in the way of a revolution is the fact that the workers are not yet hungry enough. (Spivak is hardly consistent. A page later it's the Socialists who prevent a revolution.)

Undeniably Spivak can be a good reporter when he keeps his eyes open. As a story of the economic ravages of the depression, this book has its merit; but as effective a picture can be gleaned from almost any newspaper.

BRUNO FISCHER

THE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALISTS,
by Leo Krzycki. Socialist Party, Chi-
cago. 16 pp; 10c.

In the struggle for the emancipation of Labor, what are the roles to be played by the political and the economic arms of the labor movement? Leo Krzycki, who has spent most of his life working with in both movements, answers in the newest Socialist Party pamphlet, "The Unions and the Socialists."

Krzycki, who is one of the most active field organizers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and is national chairman of the Socialist Party bases his arguments on the common goal of both movements. "Both want to gain for the working people the largest possible amount of the wealth which labor creates." Different methods give rise to differences in organization and tactics.

On the job of the unions, Krzycki writes:

"Our guiding principle must be the one so clearly set forth fifty-four years ago in the preamble to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor:

"A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefits."

"As this struggle sharpens, there can be no quarter given. For labor to yield would mean one step backward after another until labor is crushed as it has been in Germany. Yes! Our defense must be an offense. We must demand more and more. It will be a fight to the finish. Either labor or the bosses must win complete control."

Out of this struggle, the author sees that "The final victory will rest with the side that controls the government." This is the job of the Socialist Party, or of a farmer-labor party of which the Socialists would be a part.

Out of his wide experience in the field, the author outlines some immediate union problems, and gives the Socialist answer. He deals with strike tactics, industrial unionism, organizing the unorganized, working with the unemployed, education, Fascism, racketeering, and a labor party.

The pamphlet closes with a chapter on why Socialists support the A.F.L., followed by "Labor Needs a Labor Government."

It will be useful not only to Socialists active in the trade unions, but to class-conscious workers who are not yet Socialists, and to students and "intellectuals" who want to understand the labor movement.

The pamphlet sells for ten cents by mail. A dozen will be sent for 50 cents; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.50.

'G MEN' COP MOBSTERS

By McALISTER COLEMAN

Even the capitalist news-hounds use the vocabulary of gangsterism when they write pieces about their sugar daddies, the "kilowatt klan," as Amos Pinchot once labelled the utility crowd. They describe the getaway of Howell Colwell Hopson (once the fair-haired boy of every city-room whose rag carried Associated Gas ads), the chase of Hopson by "G" men and his final rundown in a "hide-out" in Jersey.

This is racy news technique and incidentally shows the real contempt for men like Hopson, Floyd Carlisle, our own (Jersey's own) Thomas Nitwit, McCarter, which is everywhere held by newspapermen, no matter what their political or social philosophies.

Scratch a working newspaperman who has had to do with our "Builders of Business Empire," and you dig up a radicalism of a peculiarly parochial and personal character. It is usually naive, unscientific and unrelated to any organized radical movement. But despite this it is deep-seated, mordant and eloquent. I have sat in on interviews with utility and banking tops. The attending news-men were all smiles and deference while the mouth-shooting was in progress. And why not? It was the job to get that interview and get it as expeditiously and painlessly as possible.

But when the horn-blowing was over and everyone was going down in the elevator for a drink, such "large, divine" and altogether hair-raising language was showered upon the absent person of the smug executive who had been interviewed, as has rarely been my lot to hear and to admire. Quite natural to despise a man you know is pulling the gold teeth out of widows and burning down their asylums over the heads of helpless orphans, at the time he is handing out canned statements saying that his opposition to the mild Rayburn-Wheeler Utility Holding Company bill is based on his undying and ancient solicitude for the welfare of those unfortunate "widows and orphans" who have been stuck with holding company stock. I know plenty of newspapermen whose nights are made uneasy by their dreams of just for once putting down on paper what they really think about the Big Shots they have been building up in their papers. It is the dream of a latter-day slave, wreaking sweet revenge upon his Simon Legree.

The tragedy is of course that it can never come true under the present set-up. Incontinently fired was the ship-news reporter sent to interview the senior Morgan upon the arrival of The Magnifico from a trip around the Mediterranean with the Archbishop of Canterbury. "I have seen conditions in other countries," pontificated Morgan, "and on the whole, I am more than ever convinced that I like America best." "Well, Mr. Morgan," said the brash reporter, "any time you get tired of this country, you can always give it back to us." And, of course, he lost his job.

This story is repeated by Stephen Raushenbush in his grand book on Power, sold in The New Republic series for one buck. If the gas and electric gang and the rest have left you one buck, an investment in Steve's book will pay you lots more than an investment in Associated Gas, and incidentally give you plenty of good dope for a factual, devastating attack on any defender of the Power mob who still has the crust to stick his neck out.

Just back from a vacation, I have the guiltiest of feelings as I come into The CALL office. While I have been disporting my Adonis-like figger upon the remote sands of The Vineyard, the comrades down here have been sweating and grunting and sitting up nights getting out the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second issue of a paper that the wise ones said would not last six issues. And best of all, they have been getting out better papers each week. Columns are made by fools like me, but only good proletarian editors and reporters can make a readable news sheet.

Surely there's nothing in it when the ghost walks, if indeed the said ghost shows the slightest inclination towards pedestrianism. There are a thousand kicks to every boost. Importunate creditors press on every hand. As Oscar Ameringer put it, "Getting out a labor paper is like feeding hot butter on the end of an awl to an infuriated tom-cat."

But what the Hell and all. You can go home and look in the mirror after the paper has been put to bed and your face needn't be red, though your writing has been, and you can make some of those Simon Legree dreams come true. And that's living, isn't it? Saying what you damned please about any old subject under the economic sun.

ONLY

10 DAYS LEFT

to send in your

Labor Day Greeting

I wish to greet CALL readers Labor Day. I want a \$-----
Greeting as my share of the Special SOCIALIST CALL Labor Day
Issue.

Send me a bill for the amount. Enclosed is the cash.

Name -----

Address -----

City -----

AT THE FRONT



By **NORMAN THOMAS**

It has taken a long and heroic struggle by labor to build up some kind of standard of hours and wages. The structure the workers have erected is far from perfect. There are inequalities as between different types of workers, but scarcely any calamity in our country would be greater than, under pretext of any sort of emergency, to break down and destroy what has been won at such great cost. Now it is ridiculous to suppose that the government can cut hourly wages on skilled labor jobs almost in half without threatening the entire wage structure. It is absurd to think that bricklayer Jones who works under WPA can be content with the security wage while bricklayer Smith who does this same sort of work on a contract on PWA gets work at union wages. It is more absurd to believe that next March when the bricklayers negotiate their new agreement the employers will be such philanthropists as to continue to pay far more than that great employer, the Government.

Entitled to Wages

Oh yes, we all know the answers that General Johnson and others have given which have impressed a large part of the public: "This is relief work. The wage is a monthly security wage and will not affect the wages of private jobs." The President himself said that his plan called for the employment of men on useful work, not the old sort of made work which consisted of moving park benches from one place to the other. Men doing useful work at their own trades are entitled to be paid for it and not be considered beggars.

As for the security part of it: The workers are not asking for full time and full wages. They are not seeking more money for themselves—they would even take less by the month. But they have a right to be very suspicious about the amount of security there is in a monthly wage system under a relief organization which has changed its plans and program as often as the Roosevelt administration has changed them.

The security wage? Remember labor has no representation on the relief boards or the governing agencies of WPA, nor reasonable assurance how long the money will last.

Labor should trust the Government? Who is the Government?

Johnson

General Johnson? He was an open-shop employer from the day he left the army until the day he became the keeper of the Blue

Eagle. When he was keeper of the Blue Eagle he advised the A.F.L. to renounce the right to strike. His last act before his resignation was to denounce the textile strike and to tell America how his "heart wept"—he could make money in a museum by exhibiting a weeping heart—not, mind you, for the workers, but for Sloan, the head of the Textile Institute.

Or is it the President and the Administration who are to be trusted? Ask the Colt arms strikers at Hartford what happened. Ask the Camden Shipyard strikers (now in the 14th week of a strike which the Navy should have settled in

14 days). Ask the rubber, the steel and the auto workers.

Bosses Campaign

Who says that the Government pay on relief jobs won't affect private employers? The idea in itself is absurd and President Green in his admirable statement says that he has definite testimony from Philadelphia that a campaign will begin by employers to break down the wage scales to the level paid by the Government. Labor is fighting for something precious and important when it fights to maintain a wage scale. It fights for the spending power on which any prosperity depends. It needs to make

its case clear to the public. The beneficiaries of comparatively high hourly wage scales will want to make it clear to their fellow workers less well paid by the hour that they will make common cause with all labor in the struggle for a greater share of the abundance which we can produce.

The New Tax Bill

It makes us dizzy in hot weather to watch this new tax bill merry-go-round in Washington. The President wanted to soak the rich enough to take the wind out of Huey Long's sails. The bulk of Congress did not want to pass any tax laws before the next election.

Senator LaFollette and a few others had the sense to know that under capitalism only drastically increased direct income taxes which go down to fairly low income levels will stop these dangerous indirect taxes like sales taxes which bear so heavily on the poor.

A lot of newspapers are supporting the drastic LaFollette proposal on the theory that it is good for the soul of the citizen to pay big taxes directly rather than indirectly. There is something in it, but the chances are that the New York Times and Herald-Tribune and the Scripps-Howard papers really hope that if the little fellows have to pay income taxes they will form a solid block against expenditures for relief and other "frills" or what the Chamber of Commerce regards as frills.

Actually the case for heavier taxation is that this disintegrating capitalism can't pay its way and support relief by any program of merely soaking the very rich which capitalism will stand. Direct taxes are fairer than indirect taxes. At present the poor—the very poor—are paying a frightfully disproportionate part of the taxes through the sales tax system. For the Federal Government alone indirect taxes amount to almost two-thirds of the total.

Unless more taxes are raised it is idle to think we can avert inflation. Inflation will cost the men who earn a small salary far more than a moderate direct income tax. That briefly is the case for the LaFollette program.

There is no program of taxation which can serve us under capitalism. It isn't likely that the LaFollette program will get far with a politically-minded Congress because most Representatives fear the little man, who will be hit, more than they now fear the unpaid workers, who pay a disproportionate part of the taxes indirectly.

Hillquit Bill Fight May Mean Labor Party, Says Railway Clerks' Brotherhood

BULLETIN

NEW YORK—Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union endorsed the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment this week. The union represents nearly 40,000 New York dressmakers.

CINCINNATI—Out of the struggle for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment may arise a new political alignment of labor, declares The Railway Clerk, official organ of the Railway Clerks' Brotherhood in a feature article in the current issue.

Listing reasons for support of the amendment, H. M. Douty, chief feature writer for the journal, says:

"It is possible that out of the struggle a genuine Farmer-Labor party would arise, with its base in the trade unions and the farm organizations. The struggle for a fundamental constitutional revision might force a fundamental political realignment among the social groups in the nation, for beneath the constitutional issue would lie economic issues of the gravest importance."

Labor Unions

CHICAGO—With two state federations, one international union, and over a dozen central union labor unions already on record in favor of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, endorsements continued to flood headquarters of the Labor Committee for the Amendment in this city.

Swelling the ranks of trade union support, the Central Labor Unions of Spokane and Everett, Wash.,

and Latrobe, Pa., and the Monongahela Valley (W. Va.) Trade and Labor Council announced their support this week.

Other organizations registering their approval of the bill this week included: Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Lodge No. 299, Dayton, Ohio; Carpenters, No. 512, Ann Arbor; Teachers' Union, No. 340, Baltimore, and the Ministers' Union, No. 1, New York City.

City Council Endorses Bill

BERLIN, N. H.—By unanimous vote, the city council of this city endorsed the Hillquit Bill at its last meeting.

Prior to the action of the council, the amendment on motion of President Edward J. Legarrie, was approved by the Workers' Club of Coos County, local labor organization.

Unemployed Back Campaign

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—One hundred and thirty thousand members of the Illinois Workers' Alliance, state-wide organization of the unemployed, entered the campaign for the Hillquit Bill as a result of an approving vote of their state convention held here. Prior to the convention, thirty locals of the IWA had endorsed the amendment.

The Indiana Workers' Alliance and the Workers' Unemployed Union of New York, affiliated with the Workers' Alliance of America, have already voted support of the bill.

BROOKVILLE, Pa.—The Jefferson County Committee of the Pennsylvania Security League, representing 4,000 members, has just endorsed the Hillquit Bill and started a petition campaign in its favor.

Y.P.S.L. Pushes Drive

CHICAGO—To speed up youth work for the Hillquit Bill, the Young People's Socialist League of America has set up a special Workers' Rights Committee. It consists of Murray Plavner, Nat Weinberg, Al Hamilton, Winston Dancis, and Aaron Levenstein.

Levenstein's pamphlet, *Make Freedom Constitutional*, originally published by the New York City YPL and giving arguments for the amendment, has been reprinted by the national organization. Copies may be secured from the YPL, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, at five cents each, by mail, or \$2.00 a hundred.

Jugoslav Groups Approve

CLEVELAND—The Yugoslav section of the Ohio Association for Unemployed Insurance, a federation of the working-class groups among that nationality in Ohio, has endorsed the Hillquit Bill.

Dallas Rail Union

DALLAS, Tex.—Lone Star Lodge No. 17 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America has endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment.

Hartford Labor Approves

HARTFORD—Despite opposition by communists, the Hartford Central Labor Union endorsed the Hillquit bill at its last meeting.

NEW YORK—6,500 members of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the largest local union in the brotherhood, voted unanimously to endorse the Hillquit amendment at its last meeting.

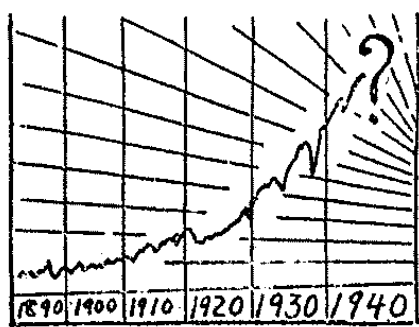
Garment Workers Sign With Jobbers

NEW YORK—What is viewed as a great victory for the garment workers was achieved here this week under the terms of a union agreement negotiated for the entire market by Julius Hochman, manager of the New York joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The agreement, arrived at through prolonged conferences among contractors, jobbers, and representatives of the union, provides for stabilization of labor prices through uniform grading at the source of supply. All contract-

OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION

1 In fairness to modern business and production—which we call capitalism—it must be said that on the average we work shorter hours than long ago. Nevertheless, we still work longer than necessary. Eight hours is the usual working day; nine, ten and eleven hours are still quite common. Science says we need not work more than four hours a day.



2 What is worse, while so many people in this country work nine to twelve hours a day, more than twelve million have no work at all. Our troubles wouldn't be solved even if we simply divided up work evenly; but it is simply crazy that some should work too hard and others not at all. This is at least a first step.

The 30-Hour Week

3 Efficiency is one of the things boasted of by business and industry, especially in America. Yet science has shown for many years that a workingman's efficiency is much greater during the first six hours of work than for longer working hours; also that when men become tired they make mistakes. Fingers are cut off; hands are crushed; lives are lost.



LABOR FIGHTS
FOR WORKING HOURS

4 American and European labor had to fight to get the eight-hour day. Businessmen fought against it; called it an impossible dream. Now labor wants a 30-hour week, and again the bosses are against this reform. They fight it because it will raise wages per hour. All the arguments of science and common sense, however, are in its favor.

By CHARLES STEWART and SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD

5 At this point it should be said that the 30-hour week, while a good thing from every point of view, is not enough in itself. Aldous Huxley in his book "Brave New World" pictured a scientific utopia where everybody had it easy, but they were slaves. We want more than ease; we want to be free men. Only economic democracy—Socialism—can do that.



ADMITS ROOSEVELT PLAN FLOP

Hamilton Says NYA Chief Admits 'Sense of Failure'

By AL HAMILTON

National Council of Methodist Youth Chairman, Social Action Committee,

As the National Youth Administration has developed in the last few weeks, the objectives of the administration in the creation of this special section of the WPA are becoming clearer.

The essential purpose of the NYA as outlined in the executive order of the President is to "find jobs in private industry," to "train youth for employment opportunities," to "provide for continuing attendance at high school and college," to "provide work relief."

As the NYA is being organized in practice, it breaks into two parts. Three-fourths of the program is the old college aid program expanded to include more college students and some high school students. After this portion of the \$50,000,000 allotment is spent, there will remain between 15 and 20 million dollars for the relief of unemployed youth.

"Inadequate"

It is evident that such a small grant of funds is entirely inadequate to provide relief for even a few thousand of the 6,000,000 unemployed young people.

To carry out the hope of the President that youth may find jobs in private industry is fantastic with 10 to 15 million adults now unemployed.

Even Aubrey Williams, director of the NYA, stated this fact in an interview when he said, "I have a sense of impending and utter failure."

Chisels 250 Million

The political purposes which lie behind the President's loving gesture for youth, are very evident when one realizes that President Roosevelt rejected almost completely the program originally proposed by Commissioner of Education Studebaker.

Dr. Studebaker had proposed an allotment of \$300,000,000 for the relief of about 2,000,000 young people. This was rejected and only enough was allotted to give a semblance of relief.

Dr. Studebaker proposed a plan for jobs through the creation of new social services. This was rejected and twisted by President Roosevelt into a plan for youth

apprenticeships in private industry. Studebaker, while proposing an increase in the college aid program, left the control in the hands of the local school authorities. President Roosevelt instead, in the NYA, has created a political bureaucracy appointed from Washington to administer the student aid program.

Not Representative

It is now plainly evident that President Roosevelt did not plan upon the participation of representatives of organized young people, in the National Youth Administration. The National Advisory Council has been created without a single representative from an organized youth group upon it.

This is characteristic of the way the state councils are being created. Youth representatives are to be handpicked to serve.

Last week-end representatives of the National Student Federation, the Civic Youth League of Philadelphia, and the National Council of Methodist Youth interviewed various people in the administration protesting the type of youth representation. The echo received from all the NYA officials was, "Yes, the NYA is youth run and managed. The majority of people working in the NYA are between the ages of 16 and 25."

It was made perfectly clear from Aubrey Williams down to the assistant that the principle of recognizing as youth leaders those elected by mass organizations of youth, was not going to be followed.

What is being done is the creation of an essentially dictatorial mechanism of control. The President appoints the director, the director appoints the state director, the state director recommends for the approval of the director young people as individuals who should be on the state councils, the state councils select

YOUTH GROUP CALLS STAFF 'HAND-PICKED'

WASHINGTON—The President's selection of the National Advisory Council of the National Youth Administration was denounced as arbitrary and undemocratic by outstanding youth leaders visiting Washington in a delegation to register their protest.

The delegation consisted of Albert Hamilton, Chairman of the Social Action Committee of the National Council of Methodist Youth, also National Chairman of the Student League for Industrial Democracy; Frank J. Palm, of the Civic Youth League of Philadelphia, and Marvin Halverson of the New York State Youth Committee.

After interviewing Corson, secretary to Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, the youth leaders issued a statement that the council was "handpicked" and that "no youth leader really represents any organized body of young people has been selected."

When the delegation protested the composition of the Advisory Council, Corson admitted that the selection had been "entirely in the hands of the President." No outstanding youth leaders were even consulted. The delegates further learned that state advisory committees would be chosen by the same procedure, the selection being left "entirely in the hands" of the state directors.

On leaving the office, Hamilton, Palm, and Halverson declared that efforts would be made to organize a delegation representing every important youth organization in the country to visit Aubrey and the various state directors and demand representation.

the local councils and decide who should receive aid.

Thus the federal government handpicks young people and calls those persons the representatives of the Youth of America.

A political bureaucracy of youth is being carefully selected and used for political purposes. IS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TRYING TO CREATE HIS OWN YOUTH MOVEMENT?

CHICAGO SLID PLEA DENIED; STILL BANNED

By DOWNING NAYLOR

CHICAGO—Refusing the application of the Student League for Industrial Democracy for re-recognition on the University of Chicago campus, Assistant Dean William E. Scott told representatives of the organization that the University would never permit the officers of the SLID who had "defied" the University to hold office in any campus organization. The SLID was suspended from the campus after it participated in the May thirtieth parade against war.

Dean Scott virtually demanded the right to hand pick the executive of the SLID when he said that not until the SLID chose officers whom he regarded as "responsible" would he consider an application for reinstatement.

Krueger "Not Acceptable"

In the course of the interview, Scott told the SLID representatives that theoretically the faculty sponsor had complete jurisdiction over his group. However, when it was called to his attention that Maynard C. Krueger, assistant professor of economics, and member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, who is the faculty sponsor of the SLID at Chicago, was entirely in sympathy with the SLID's action, Scott said that in his opinion Krueger would not be acceptable to the administration as a faculty sponsor should the SLID reorganize and be granted University recognition.

"As far as I am concerned," said Scott, "there need be no SLID at the University for the next two or three years. While I have no personal dislike for you people, I have been forced to give more time to the radical and anti-war organizations than to any other group, and I would prefer not having to bother with you."

Every month the million children of the New York City public schools receive a copy of The Health Broadcaster, which is published for Pupils, Parents and Teachers by the Board of Education. This publication contains advice and suggestion of how to guard the health of the school children.

In the issue of May-June, 1935, the following message to Parents by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, is featured:

"Dear Parents: There is nothing that means more to the health of school children from the standpoint of food than the daily use of milk. Its liberal use is an excellent investment for health.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Harold G. Campbell,
Superintendent of Schools."

In addition to the excellent advice by Dr. Campbell, is also included a detailed description of the values of a liberal use of milk in the daily diet, how necessary it is to build strong, well-shaped bones, sound straight teeth, and well-developed muscles, and the important food elements contained in milk.

Only one thing is not mentioned by the Board of Education, which publishes this advice—where and how the children of the unemployed are to get the money to buy a quart of milk daily for each child.

Oh, I forgot to mention that the same publication also stresses the importance of acquiring habits, how to be thrifty and starting a bank account in the school bank.

War Issue Splits Mo. United Front

ST. LOUIS.—Another united front went on the rocks here when Young Socialist delegates withdrew from a "Conference Against War and Fascism" because they found the new Communist line on war incompatible with a genuine anti-war position.

Morrison, O'Meara, and Allen, of Circle 2 Srs., St. Louis, issued a statement announcing the circle's withdrawal and other labor groups are expected to follow.

"We are not going to defend any kind of a capitalist government during war, regardless of what country it is allied with," they declared.

Acquit Socialist Charged With Criminal Anarchy

NEW YORK—Arrested on a charge of "criminal anarchy" because he made an open air speech favoring the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, Sidney Bykofsky, 20-year-old young Socialist was acquitted here this week in a courtroom packed with workmen and Socialist youth.

The hearing turned into a demonstration for the Workers' Rights Amendment as those present heard Bykofsky and his attorney, Matthew M. Levy, review the case for the amendment.

The case was regarded as particularly serious in view of the fact that radicals charged with criminal anarchy have been sentenced to state prison for five years, including Ben Gitlow of the CALL editorial board.

"If we could all mass in one solid army, we could overthrow the government," police quoted

Bykofsky as saying. They admitted, however, that he had not called for the use of violence.

From the witness stand, Bykofsky made his speech once more.

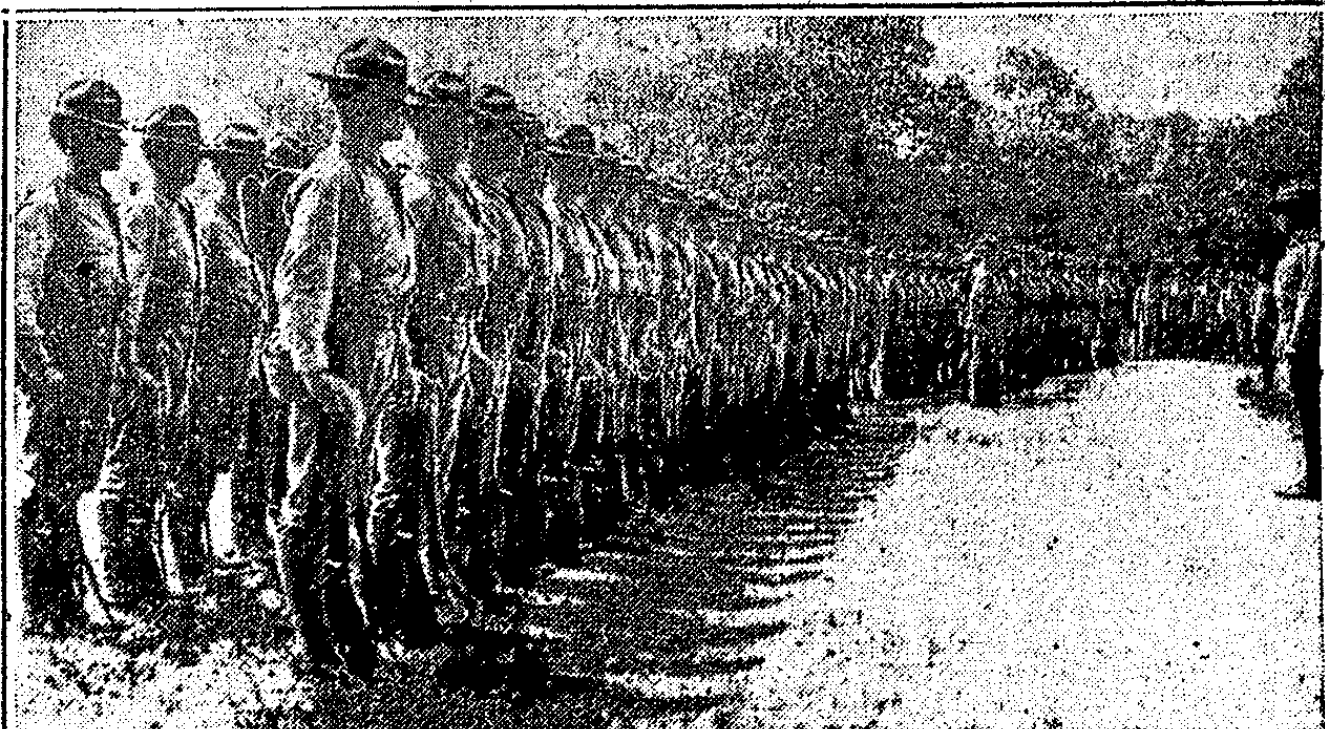
9-Men Dictatorship

"The United States is being ruled by a dictatorship of nine men. Power must be returned to the people. For social legislation, the Hillquit amendment for workers' rights must be passed. That is what I said."

Levy, referring to sections of the amendment from a copy of the CALL, asked whether a call for labor solidarity was "criminal anarchy." In making a successful motion to dismiss the complaint, he stated:

"Let there be no mistake in this record about the position of the Socialist Party. We believe in the use of the ballot to bring about social change, but in countries like Germany where fascist dictatorship exists, Socialists believe there is no other road open to the workers than to use insurrectionary methods."

'YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW'



Here are the future generals and colonels of the United States Army, the plebe class at West Point. They began by taking a rifle—will they end by death on the battlefield?

World Socialism

'AND WE SHALL ALL ADORE HIM...'

By HERBERT ZAM.

In every well-balanced circus, the clowning comes first. It puts the audience in a receptive mood. It prepares them for the juggling, the feats of strength and dexterity, the rapid shifting from position to position that comes in the more serious performance.

The organizers of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International adhered strictly to this rule and did a good job of circus organization. The serious work of the Congress was devoted to juggling with the question of national defense, lifting the enormous weights of coalitionism and rapid swinging from extreme left to extreme right on the questions of the united front, bourgeois democracy, etc. But this serious work was preceded by the clowning acts in which almost the entire Congress participated, and which was a fitting opening to this political circus.

Let us follow the reports on the Congress as mirrored in the Russian press (Quotations are from the TASS reports in the Moscow "Emes" of July 26, 1935).

Fifteen minutes before the opening of the Congress, there appeared in the hall Comrade Stalin and the Comrades Andreyev, Zhdanov and Ezhov. The entire audience springs to its feet and the beloved leader of the world proletariat, Comrade Stalin, is greeted by a stormy ovation. For a long time the cries of greeting in all languages continue. Continually beginning anew, the ovation lasts for almost fifteen minutes.

Then Pieck opens the Congress and calls for the election of a presidium. The first demonstration of love was not enough, for when Comrade Koplenny mentions the name of Comrade Stalin, the applause again grows into a stormy and long-lasting ovation, which demonstrates the warm love of the many millions of the working masses of the entire world for the leader of the working class.

These formalities accomplished, the Congress proceeds peacefully for a while. The further business requires no mention of Stalin's name. Then the greetings begin. The first to greet the Congress is a Chinese representative, Chow Cho Sin. He concludes with the following peroration:

"For the victories of Socialism in the Soviet Union we are indebted to the Bolshevik cohorts who are led by a man whose name is written on the pages of history, by the immortal Comrade Stalin." ("Ovation. The entire audience stands up.")

But Chow Cho Sin hasn't reached his apex yet.

"Let the entire work of the Seventh Congress be permeated with Stalinist practicality, with Stalinist wisdom, with Stalinist belief in the justice of our own course and with Stalinist will to win. Long live the Comintern. Long live the world revolution. Long live our leader and teacher Comrade Stalin."

Of course, "The last words of Comrade Chow Cho Sin are echoed and re-echoed by a stormy ovation in the entire hall."

After this immortal effort of the Chinese Comrade all subsequent ones are bound to appear pale. But they tried manfully. There appears a representative of the Moscow proletariat, a factory worker Sokolov.

"The embittered enemies of the working class, the Trotskyists, the Zinovievists, the opportunists of all colors, made special efforts to pull the Party and the working class backwards," he orated.

"Thanks to the fact," thunders Comrade Sokolov, "that in the

leadership of the Party there stood the greatest leader of the toilers, Comrade Stalin, who armed the Party to shatter the Trotskyists, Zinovievists and all enemies of the working class, we achieved colossal success in our land.

"Long live our great, powerful and beloved Comrade Stalin. Hoorah!" ("Stormy applause throughout the hall and cries of Hoorah!")

Finally someone did rival the Chinese oratory—a delegation of parachute jumpers! Their spokesman, Pankin, makes a flaming speech and ends:

"We will win, because we have been brought up in the traditions of struggle of the Bolshevik Party, because we are convinced of the justice of our cause, because we are children of our party, children of our fearless leader and unconquerable hero Stalin!"

This brought down the house!

The Congress itself was taking no chances of being accused of disloyalty to "the leader." It adopted a special resolution addressed

"To the leader, teacher and friend of the proletarians and oppressed of the entire world

"To Comrade Stalin."

Here are some of the gems of servility of this resolution.

"Under your leadership, Socialism was victorious in the Soviet Union . . ."

"The nations of the world do not want war, they do not want fascism. With continually more hope and love they look to the Soviet Union, to you Comrade Stalin as the leader of the toilers of all countries."

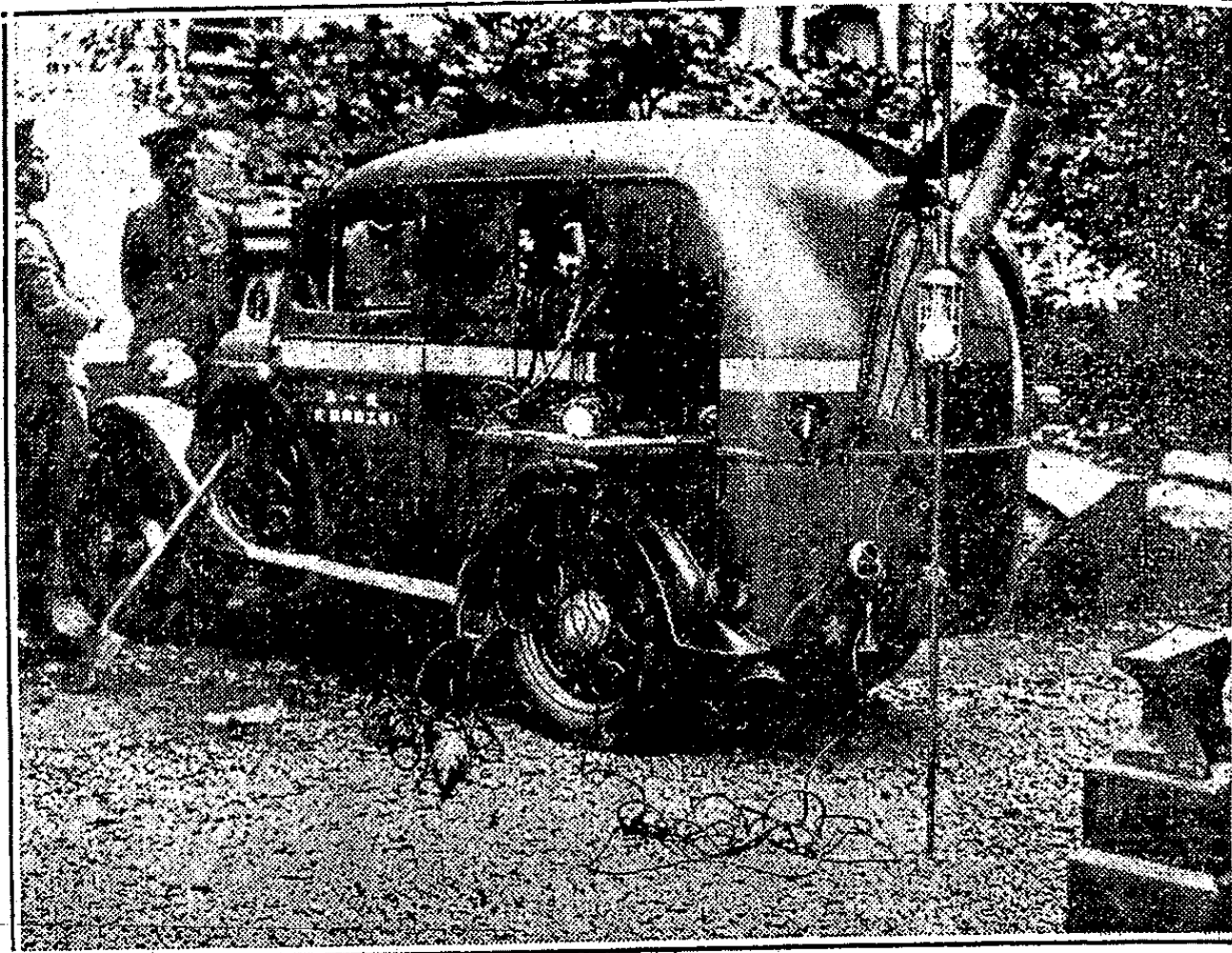
"Our heroic soldiers in Germany, China, Japan, Spain, Poland, Italy and in other lands are leading the masses to struggle, with your name deep in their hearts, a name which gives them faith in the victory of our cause."

"In the struggle against the counter-revolutionary Trotskyists-Zinovievists, in the struggle against the right and 'left' opportunists, you, Comrade Stalin, have defended the Marxist-Leninist teaching and developed it in the new epoch of the world revolution, which will remain for the generations to come as the Stalin epoch."

"The Seventh World Congress of the Communist International assures you, Comrade Stalin, in the name of the Communist Parties of 65 countries, that the Communists will always and everywhere be faithful to the end to the great unconquerable flag of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

Thus the Congress which will go down in labor history as a great tragedy rivalling only that of August, 1914, started out as an enormous revivalist gathering, a gathering whose purpose was to enthrone a new god. The well-organized and well-timed outbursts of enthusiasm, far from arousing admiration, can arouse but contempt for a "revolutionary" organization which engages in such disgusting sycophancy, such aping of the Nazis. Any movement which resorts to such methods to arouse enthusiasm, confidence and faith in "The Leader" is rotten to the core, is suffering from an incurable disease.

GETTING READY FOR ACTION



Japan builds motorized blacksmith shops to care for cavalry when the troops are away from bases of supply. A high-point of efficiency in mass-murder.

Letters Of A Socialist To His Son--V

By David P. Berenberg

This the fifth of a series of eight articles by David P. Berenberg, a member of The CALL Editorial Board and an editor of the American Socialist Quarterly.

Dear Karl:

WHAT do we Socialists want? We want a society in which the productive machines, the land, the raw materials will be owned by the workers. You ask: "How do you propose to establish such a society?" That is a very important question.

I have taken pains to point out how important to capitalism is the control of governmental power. It clings to that power, even after capitalism itself has broken down. Through control of government, capitalism can compel the workers to work at starvation wages; it can punish those who rebel against poverty and tyranny; it can govern the thoughts and minds of the masses.

Does not that tell us where the attack upon the capitalist system must be centered? One of the most important steps in the direction of setting up the Workers' Democracy is the winning of political power. The workers must gain control over of the government.

How can that be done? Our government, like that of most capitalist nations, pretends to be a democracy. Real power is supposed to rest with the people. Governments, in the words that Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence, "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." We, the people, are the government. We are supposed to give our consent to all that the government does.

We Are Not Consulted

WE know that most things are done without our consent. We are not even consulted about them. But suppose that the workers took it into their heads to call the capitalist bluff. Suppose they were to say, some day: "Very well. We, the people, will use the power you say we have. We will form a political party composed of the workers. Such a party will easily be the majority of the people. It will be able to gain control of all branches of the government. It will be able to win election after election. In full control of the legislature, the courts and the executive power, the workers will take over the land, the machines and the raw materials and will set up a Workers' Democracy.

Much depends, of course, upon the value of

the democracy that we are supposed to have. If it is a reality, if it is not a fraud, if the will of the masses can really be expressed by the vote, nothing can stop the advance of the workers but their own disunion, their own failure to see how their political power must be used.

So far it has been easy to deceive the workers with cheap promises, to divide them by means of racial and religious prejudices, to frighten them with horror tales of what would happen if the capitalist system were to fall. It has been possible to buy them off with the hope that they, too, might some day be rich, a hope that no longer has any meaning.

Resist New Slavery

IF ever in America the attempt should be made by the capitalists to destroy democracy, to end political freedom, to deny the will of the workers as expressed in the elections, who doubts that the workers would resist, by force if need be, such an attempt to set up a new form of slavery? Just as the rebels of 1776 fought against the attempt of the English crown to destroy the Bill of Rights, and the liberties won by Englishmen in a century of struggle, so the American workers would fight to preserve the liberties won in the Revolution, and in more than a century of labor progress, especially when they have learned the real value and the true power of political democracy.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Men have no rights and no liberties except those they are willing to fight for. Just as the capitalists discovered this in their struggle against feudalism, so the workers are finding it out as they fight on the picket line, in the courts, in the legislatures, at the polls, in all the phases of modern life.

We propose to gain control of the government, and to use the powers of government to set up a Workers' Democracy. We do not imagine this will be an easy task. Easy or difficult, it will be done. It must be done. Capitalist control over industry is growing weak. Unless the strong hand of the workers intervenes society itself will go down to ruin.

TRUE STORIES FROM LIFE

By THE BYSTANDER

"Big Mike" Torelli was one of the best workers in the yard. Hearty and boisterous, he was liked by his mates. His great arms could guide the heavy cables, and shift the great ropes with power and ease. He used to hum little songs from his native land as he worked. He had a girl, Maria, whom he would see every Saturday, dressed in his checkered suit with the yellow shirt and red tie. Maria used to say she had the handsomest man in the shipyards.

"Big Mike" worked hard to earn the twenty dollars a week which meant life to him, for out of his earnings he was saving enough money to marry his Maria. Besides, the foreman had a way of looking at her that he didn't like. Some day, he promised himself, he was going to slug that big stiff, always shoving him around, taking men off his squad and increasing the work until his shoulders ached with shooting pains.

But once he had the hundred dollars saved, he would marry Maria and then everything would be all right. Maybe there would be a little bambino after a while, with Maria's flashing black eyes and his father's strong muscles. So Mike sang as he worked.

It was Friday, and only one more day until he and Maria would go to the movies and have a fine time. Mike looked up and saw the foreman approaching with the superintendent.

"Here he is," the foreman was saying. "This big guy here."

"What you want?" asked Mike. "I no do nothin'."

Fired
He was handed a little pink slip and a pay check. The superintendent walked away to where Patsy Calloni was standing. Mike stared after them, then, wiping the perspiration from his brow, he gazed down on the paper in his hand. The black markings on it meant nothing to him. He raced up to Patsy.

"Hey, you can read. What this mean?"

"It say here, you fired," said Patsy. "I gotta one too. I guess all the guys in our union is fired. My wife she in the hospital getting a leetla bambino. How I gonna feed them? What I gonna do?"

"What you mean, fired? The boss, he no can fire me. I'm the best worker in the yard. Why he want to fire me?"

"It say," said Patsy. "If you work here you gotta join company union."

Big Mike shook his head beligerently. He patted his friend on the back and told him not to worry. Everything would be all right.

The following night was Saturday, but Mike did not go to see Maria. His union had called a mass meeting and Mike had to be there at eight o'clock. He met Patsy going down the street and the two walked down together.

The hall was crowded, but Patsy and Mike managed to find seats in the back. Joe Scudder, standing up in front, pounded for order. Slowly the hubbub subsided and Joe began to speak to the men.

Strike
"Men," he said, "we can't go on this way. The bosses down at the yards are taking every human right away from us. They're taking away our union. We want to live like human beings, not like slaves. We've got to fight them and the only way to do it is to strike!"

There were roars of approval all over the hall. Men took up the cry. Strike! Strike! Strike!
The vote was taken. Although it meant long weeks and hardship, drawn belts and starvation, the men were unanimous in their de-

termination to meet the "yellow-dog" contract by a strike.

The Picket Line
On Monday, Mike was on the picket line surrounding the shipyards. Up and down he strode. Patsy in front could hardly adjust his short steps to Mike's long strides. Then suddenly, the inevitable swept down on them. The mounted police!

Still the men kept the line, looking straight ahead of them, waiting. . . . Clubs descended. Mike saw the figure in front of him drop to the ground, blood flowing from his head. A blind rage filled him. He dashed from his place and leaped upon the cop, dragging him from his horse. Mike handled the big man like a toy, clutching the neck in a vise-like grip until the beety face began to turn purple.

But it was not to last. Other cops rushed to get Mike. He stood no chance against their clubs and fists. Savagely they beat down on him.

Arrested
Bloodied and helpless, Mike was finally shoved into the waiting patrol wagon. As the wagon rattled on with its battered cargo, Mike could vaguely hear the conversation of the bluecoats in front.

"Well, I guess we settled this one fast," the first said.
"Yeah," said the other, "But ya finow . . . That little guy died. Stoo bad."

"Oh, I don't know. Teach those other guys a lesson."

Five months in jail taught Mike the lesson he needed. When he got out he became noted as the most militant of all the strikers. For his comrades had not failed him, and the strike had been carried on. Maria? She was just a woman with big, black eyes. There were bigger things to fight for now.

ILG NINE PLAYS FOR MANHATTAN CHAMPIONSHIP

By SAMUEL ROMER
CALL Managing Editor

NEW YORK—"HE'S OUT!"
The crowd stood up as one man to slander the umpire as that male progeny of capitalist canines dared call the ILG ball-player out—a clear piece of robbery.

From all parts of Yankee Stadium came the cries of the infuriated pickets—beg pardon, fans—

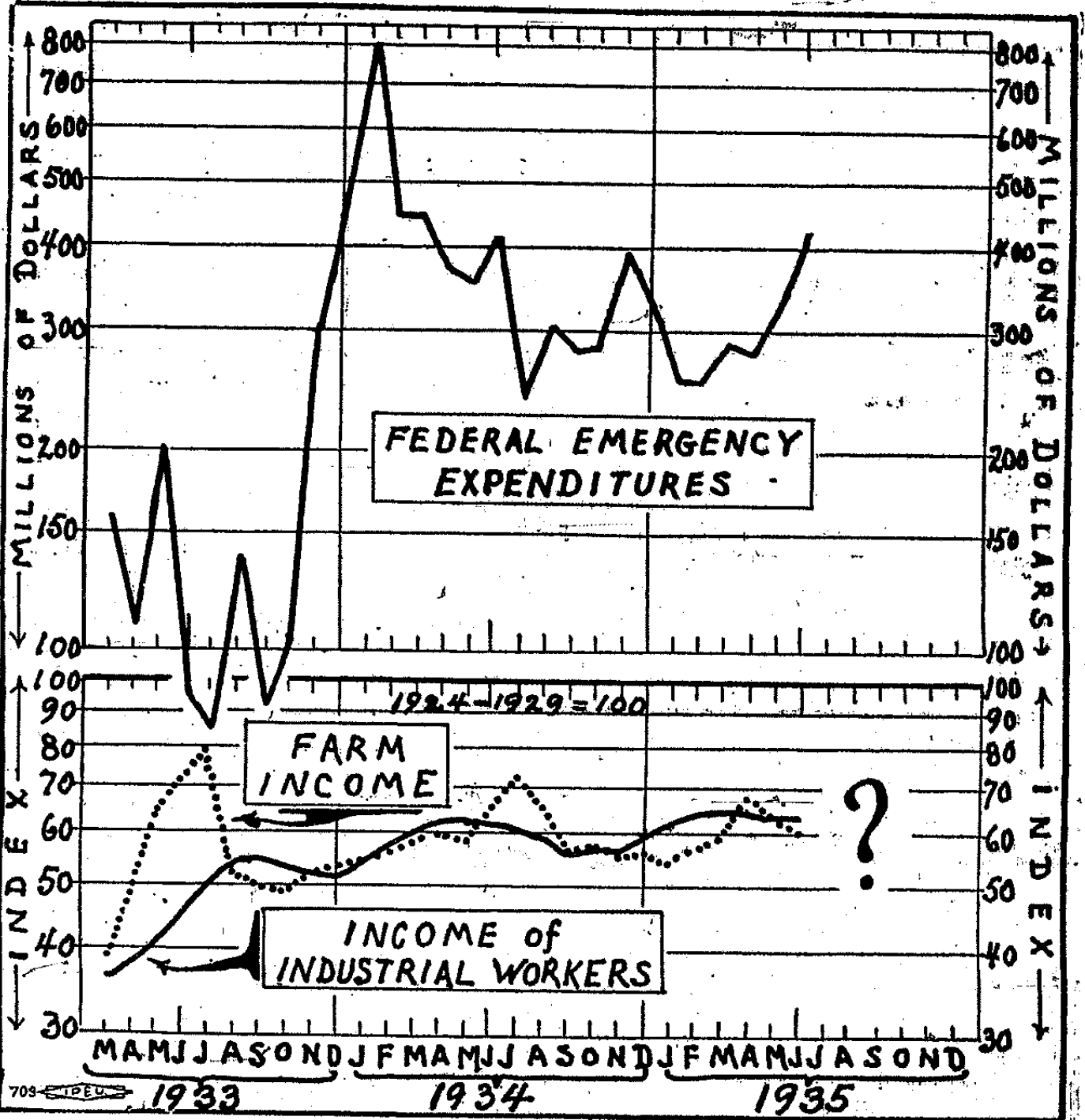
"Social-fascist!"
"Capitalist boot-licker!"
"War-monger!"

And, rehearsing for the next big strike, 35,000 pop-bottles left the hands of 35,000 outraged unionists and simultaneously hit the counter-revolutionary umpire.

This all happened at the swell ball game which will take place next Saturday afternoon (August 17), when the International Ladies Garment Workers' star nine takes the field against the Franklin-Simon ball team for the amateur baseball championship of Manhattan at Yankee Stadium.

(I don't know when the managing editor turned sports reporter—but it's quite a fad. Hello, Mr. Casey-at-the-bat! Personally, we feel that the great Casey struck out miserably

Federal Spending Swells Boss Profits



By JOHN MANN

Government emergency and relief expenditures, against which business is yowling, are helping business no end—partly through direct loans and partly through profits. Excess reserves are piling mountain high in the banks, and they represent the gains of business, not the savings of working people.

No doubt, through federal spending work of a kind is being provided for millions who otherwise would be out of jobs. But, while admitting that such spending is necessary, although it could be done to better advantage, one glance at the effect government spending has had thus far should

—but that's just professional jealousy.)

Undefeated in the New York Baseball Federation, the ILG stars (sponsored by Local 10, composed of the Cutters) expect to make mud pies out of the Franklin-Simon crowd at Yankee Stadium—that is, if the umpire isn't a born scab.

Local 10 is the star athletic local of the ILG—which, incidentally, is no piker when it comes to turning out sport teams. It has won, among other trophies, the Basketball City Championship in the 1934-35 season.

The ILG regularly sponsors tournaments and leagues in baseball, basketball, soccer and swimming with contestants of locals affiliated with the union from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The ball game will be reported by none less than this correspondent, who earned his sports-reporting trophies while rooting for the Detroit Tigers. (Who, incidentally, are at this writing six games ahead of the Yanks in the American league pennant race.)

Watch for the full and complete report of the game (including the box-score) next week—from the press box. (You know, me and Bill Feigenbaum.)

annihilate the belief that it will end the depression.

Not Spending

In the first place, government spending was not responsible for the most important rise in the income of industrial workers and farmers during the depression. The race to produce cheap goods before the codes increased wages and shortened hours was responsible for the first and biggest rise.

The index of income of industrial workers—those who work in factories, on railroads and in mines—rose from 36 in March, 1933, to 50 in July—and, after the codes went into effect, 5 points more to 55 in September. That means a rise to 55% of the average income during the years 1924 to 1929, inclusive.

65 Is Top

Government spending did not get going in a big way until November, 1933, and then the income of industrial workers rose again to a 1934 peak of 65 in May. Then, despite large continued expendi-

tures by the government, workers' income declined until October, 1934, when it began to rise again. The top was reached this year in March and April when the index registered 65—still 35 points below the average for 1924-29.

That can hardly be called recovery, especially when about 10,000,000 workers were still jobless, 4,500,000 families on relief and 880,000 single persons getting direct aid. Yet the federal government spent \$4,400,100,000 for emergency purposes in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, and \$3,654,200,000 in the year ended June 30, 1935. Nor does it appear that labor will regain its normal income with an additional \$4,880,000,000 emergency spending in the next fiscal year.

Capital Profits

Capital, however, profits immensely. All the government money eventually finds its way into the bank accounts of owners of business. And yet they squawk about higher taxes and declare that government spending must cease.

Roosevelt-Bankers Unity Fails to End Depression

NEW YORK—The "help the banks to help business" policy ardently pursued by both the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations is shown a failure at the end of six years' trial.

The Federal Reserve System reports that loans to business of the reporting member banks have declined to a new low level for the depression. Business is not borrowing.

For Speculation

Indeed, the Federal Reserve reports that but one dollar in eight of its assets are loaned to business, three to the government and nearly three to speculation.

The theory was that if the RFC poured hundreds of millions of taxpayers' money into the banks,

the bankers would lend that money to businessmen, the employers would hire workers, and, lo, the depression would be over. Gen. Charles G. Dawes preached that as RFC chief. To prove it, he resigned from the RFC and borrowed 90 millions from it for his own bank. He had paid a little of that back before his bank went haywire—and he announced that the depression would be completely over by last month.

Banks Glutted

The theory has worked out about that well generally. The banks are glutted with funds. New York banks report an all-time high in deposits. Relief officials report an all-time high in human suffering. Swollen bank deposits have not ended depression.

IS EDSSEL'S FACE RED?



Edsel Ford (left) is reported to have blushed when Robert H. Jackson (right), counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau, declared that Henry had already assigned to Edsel \$246,000,000 interest in the Ford Motor Company to evade inheritance taxes.

Huey Long Censors All Movies and Newsreels

NEW ORLEANS. — Even the motion pictures in Louisiana are now under Huey Long's control. Huey went after the movies after a March of Time sequence was re-

leased showing the Louisiana dictator making a fool of himself.

At the last special session of the state legislature, Long had his henchmen pass a measure, later signed by Governor Allen, providing for a board of three to act as motion picture censors. The board's duties are to inspect each reel of film, pass judgment on it, and tax the exchange man \$4 a reel of each 1,000 feet, plus 25 cents for their seal of approval.

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BEST DRINKS 27 Union Square (next to the Ritz) Soda fountain Orange & Pineapple drinks, Cigars, cigarettes, candy.

WANTED

FOR "Call String Quartet" 1 cello and 1 violin or viola. Interesting program arranged. Write Jack Cohen, 614-4th Ave., Brooklyn, or call South 8-5981.

THE SPECIAL LABOR DAY ISSUE OF THE CALL WILL BE A TREAT—HAS YOUR LOCAL UNION OR PARTY BRANCH ORDERED IT?

Party Activity

CHICAGO—Petitions calling for freedom for Angelo Herndon, young Negro unemployed organizer, and repeal of the Georgia insurrection law of 1886 under which eighteen unemployed are now indicted, have been sent to all local organizations by Clarence Senior, national secretary. There are spaces for one hundred names on each petition, and each local or branch organization is expected to get at least one form filled out.

ROY BURT, Socialist national organizer, will tour the Eastern section of the country in October and November. Locals wishing to arrange meetings should write at once to the party's speakers' bureau, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago.

FARM PAMPHLET, "The Farce of Farm Relief," by George A. Nelson, Wisconsin leader, has been published by the Socialist Party. Send a stamp for a copy. The leaflet sells for 35 cents a hundred, \$3.50 a thousand.

California

SAN FRANCISCO Socialist Party Open Forum will hold a series of three lectures on current social problems by Austin Lewis, well-known local labor attorney. These will take place at 1057 Steiner Street at 8:15 p. m. every Wednesday. The second one, "What Is Actually Happening," will take place August 21, and the third, "What May Happen," August 28.

Connecticut

HARTFORD Socialists will hold their annual picnic at Rhodin's Grove, South Meriden, this Sunday, August 18. Murray Baron, national labor committeeman of the Socialist Party, will be the main speaker. There will be refreshments, swimming, and games.

Illinois

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, meeting at Jacksonville last Saturday, decided to launch an intensive drive to build the Socialist press and to start an organization campaign in the early fall. A sustaining fund, to which each branch in the state will be asked to give at least \$1 a month, was set up.

STATE LABOR COMMITTEE chairman is now Nate Egnor of Decatur. Arthur McDowell of Chicago has been designated as secretary.

COOK COUNTY (Chicago) picnic plans virtually completed. Picnic at Pilsen Park, August 24.

THE LAND of the FREE--SOCIALIST AMERICA

See what would happen to railroad workers, stenographers, farmers, storekeepers, teachers, college grads, under Socialism.

Ten cents, coin or stamps.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF U.S.A.
549 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Speakers: Maynard C. Krueger, member Socialist national executive committee; Leo Krzycki, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Henry Ohl, Jr., president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, and others.

CHICAGO Socialist Party interests in connection with the move of local unions for a labor party are to be protected by a special sub-committee of the SEC. Meanwhile, the Socialist Party will go ahead with plans for an intensive state-wide campaign in 1936.

CHICAGO YPSL, in cooperation with Party office, is planning a series of "Red Nights" for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment—with a city-wide concentration of forces at one street corner.

MERODOSIA, hitherto untouched farm community, was the scene of an open-air meeting addressed by State Chairman Douglas Anderson and Maynard Krueger last Saturday. Foundations for a new local were laid.

Massachusetts

STATE PICNIC at Saima Park, August 18, at Fitchburg. Comrade Frank Crosswaith of New York will be the principal speaker. The program at the picnic will include water and field sports. All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to attend.

SUMMER INSTITUTE for one week under the joint auspices of the SP, YPSL and the Cooper Cooperatives at Saima Park, beginning Sunday, August 18. It will train workers for the Socialist and labor movements. Tuition of \$7.00 will include all expenses—and locals are urged to provide scholarships for young comrades. For details and registration, write to Alfred Baker Lewis, 86 Leverett St., Boston.

STATE COMMITTEE meeting held last July 28 considered finances of the state office. Report of the finance committee (Leon Arkin, Joseph Bearak and John Suominen) adopted, provides for one big concert or ball, debate between prominent non-Socialist and Socialist, state picnic, soliciting of sympathetic organizations, and production of Socialist and labor plays.

Legislative committee chosen (Joseph Bearak, Morris Berzon, Albert Sprague Coolidge, Leo Meltzer, George E. Roever) to draft Socialist bills for introduction in the legislature, to follow sessions for bills which Socialists should support and to help locals running candidates for municipal elections this fall to draw up municipal platform.

BOSTON general membership meeting of local endorsed candidates for school committee and city council in coming municipal elections. Endorsed were: school committee—Maurice Wheeler and John Brooks Wheelwright; city council—David Boynick, ward 14; John Malloy, ward 4, and Bessie Perking, ward 7.

WORCESTER Socialists are entering municipal elections for first time in many years. Candidates: Mayor, William O'Hearn, alderman-at-large, Louis Epstein, and school committee, William Adam.

Michigan

MOONLIGHT BOAT RIDE on Steamer Put-in-Bay on Monday, August 19. Tickets available from all party members and at dock ticket office. Three gangway prizes, dancing, refreshments and a guaranteed moon.

Boat leaves foot of First Street at 8:30 p. m.

New York

HARLEM Socialists plan election campaign with flying squadrons of speakers and a door-to-door canvass. More than a hundred members of the Young People's Socialist League and their sympathizers are working with the campaign committee.

Ohio

PICNIC SPEAKERS will be Robert D. Dullie, Socialist nominee for mayor of Cleveland, and Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party, and others at annual picnic and dance of Local Cleveland.

Picnic site will be Bohemian Gardens, 4314 West Clark Avenue, reached by West 14th-Clark-Denison Street car from Public Square.

Picnic date will be August 17 from 2 to 11 p. m.

Picnic admission will be 10 cents, obtainable from any member of the party.

Picnic prizes will include door prizes, among them a radio.

Picnic program will be dance music by Frank Mates' WJAY radio orchestra, games and entertainment for young and old, refreshments.

WILLIAM ADAM of Massachusetts will speak this week for Locals Akron, Massillon, Canton and Toledo.

Pennsylvania

ERIE local is working hard on the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, securing signatures and getting the cooperation of the Erie Central Labor Union. The CLU Labor Day picnic at Glenwood Park will be supported by the party.

PARTY PICNIC attended by more than 3,000 to open the Erie election campaign. Darlington Hoopes, Socialist legislator from Reading, spoke on the work of the legislature and attacked Governor Earle for his cut of unemployment relief appropriations.

SUMMER SCHOOL for Pennsylvania Socialists at Camp Hofnung, Peipersville, August 17 to 25, under direction of Dr. George W. Hartman of State College.

Registration with state offices, 122 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh; tuition \$12 for all expenses outside of transportation; registration must be accompanied by \$5 deposit. Following information should be given with registration: name, age, occupation, previous schooling, membership in Socialist Party, YPSL, or union.

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International Young Socialist Correspondence

Any Young Socialist interested in carrying on correspondence with Yipsels in other English-speaking countries, may secure correspondents by sending in their own name, address, sex, age, circle or branch, and length of time in the movement, and any particulars regarding the kind of correspondent they would prefer, to Edward Simpson, 16 East 20th Street, Bronx, New York City, plus return postage. This service is free.

CALL Builders

A lot of our New York comrades who take bundle orders for their branches were disappointed this past week... the issue was completely sold out by Friday afternoon and those comrades who call for their papers Friday evening or Saturday were out of luck. And the moral of this sad little tale is that if comrades would give us a standing order for so many papers each week we'd be able to put them aside for them and thus they would be sure of their bundle.

We have another task for our readers to handle. Our special Labor Day issue is going to be the biggest thing the Socialist Call has ever attempted and it's up to our readers to make it a success. We want our readers to tackle their branch, their trade union, their fraternal organization for an ad or a greeting for the Labor Day Special. Advertising rates are \$80 per page, \$40 for a half page, \$25 for a quarter-page, \$15 for an eighth-page and below that, \$2.00 per inch. Every dollar secured in this manner helps insure the future of the Socialist Call. Copy and orders for the Labor Day issue must be in by August 27th and the time to start on this is right now.

The morning's mail brings in a five dollar greeting from the Jewish Verband branch of Passaic, N. J., and another from the Flushing Branch, Long Island, N. Y., in addition to a lot of individual greetings. And John Loski of Camden, N. J., orders a bundle of ten weekly, while Walter Lund of Erie, Pa., sends in the first order for the Labor Day special... 40 copies and encloses money to pay for same. Who's next?

Our staunch friend Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston orders another 100 sub cards and pays in advance... which runs his total up to three hundred and makes him head man among the CALL boosters. Another twenty or thirty comrades like Comrade Lewis and all our worries would be over.

John Brooks Wheelwright, our poet friend from Boston, sends in an order for twenty-five sub cards and Ed Rankin of Portsmouth, Ohio, who was handed his first copy of the CALL one day last week by a comrade was so impressed that he immediately went out and garnered a list full of 2 and 6 month subs. It's things like this which make us honestly believe that we're going places and doing things.

We have a lot of names and very little space in which to list them... so we're merely going to pick a few at random and if yours has been left out, wait until next week... or the week after... and in the meantime be assured that we fully appreciate the work each and every CALL booster has been doing... and every sub that's been sent in has meant a great deal to the CALL... so here goes:

New York City: (43). Aaron Levenson from the Bronx sends in two and William Wallit, star Call salesman, sends in a club of four. Manna Boobar sends in a total of 16. Rose Hoffman 7, M. Moscovitz 2, Hal Siegal 1, M. Rubinstein 2; and from Manhattan comes our youth editor, Melos Most, with a club of 10.

From Elmira William C. Perry sends in four and we credit the same number to John H. Nienaber of Rochester.

The wide open spaces of Utah, Wyoming and Texas are somewhat slow in sprouting call subs, but E. M. Lane of Dallas, Texas; Joseph Lamb of Cheyenne, Wyo. and Don Grunberg of

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CALENDAR

Calendar items must be in by Saturday of week previous to publication.

All Week

Tennis courts are available every Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for free use by members of the YPSL. For tickets, apply in person to Frank Stern at 21 East 17th Street, New York City. The courts are at Kingston and East New York Avenues, Brooklyn.

Friday, August 16

Entertainment and social for National Seal Co. strikers at the Boropark Labor Lyceum, 11th Avenue and 42nd Street, Brooklyn. A play, entertainment and a dance band. 25c admission charge going to union.

Vincenzo Vaccara, former deputy in the Italian Parliament, will speak on "Mussolini's War" at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street, New York City, at 8:15 p.m. under the auspices of the Bellamy League.

Saturday, August 17

Baseball, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 10, vs. Franklin Simon, Yankee Stadium, 3:15 p.m. Admission, 75c and 35c.

Beach Party at the Brighton Sixth Street Beach, under the auspices of the South Brooklyn District Council (Circles 3, 4, 5, 12 Sr., 12 Jr. Kings). 8:30 p.m.

Sunday, August 18

Auto picnic to Jones Beach under auspices of CALL Association. A good time for everybody. Expenses: \$1; inquire at CALL office.

Weekend, September 7-8

Socialist Call Institute at Camp Northover, Bound Brook, N. J. Register immediately at CALL offices. All expenses for conference: \$3; Registration fee: \$1; single admission to session: 50c. Discussion of Socialist Party issues; also dancing, tennis, swimming, etc.

Newsdealer Charges Fusion Aids Rackets

NEW YORK—Charges of Fusion-supported racketeering against New York newsdealers will be aired at the next meeting of the Newsstand Dealers' Association here on an appeal for help from Max Skernick, former proprietor of a Brooklyn stand.

Skernick charges that after he had refused a rival dealer's offer of \$1,500 to close his stand, racketeers set fire to the stand, and that Fusion license commissioners then revoked his permit, forcing him out of business.

Huntington, Utah, go down on our honor list this week, while down in St. Petersburg, Florida, Fred Graham is sowing the seeds of Socialism with a first club of four subs.

Our old friends Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston and John Newton Thurber of Cleveland again head our list for the week... Thurber running three ahead of Comrade Lewis's nineteen subs. And down in Philadelphia Ada Stoffel garners a batch of 10, while out in Chicago Art McDowell finds time to get 8.

From Connecticut Ann Krugman of Hartford send in a couple and Harry Rosen of that city goes her one better. And from Detroit comes the first four from Leonard Woodcock and from Cincinnati two from Peter Raymond.

Sorry, but we've had to omit a lot... space is short, and we've only room enough to remind you to get your branch to order a bundle of the Labor Day Special... 20 copies for 50c, 40 for a dollar, 50 for 1.25 and two cents a copy for a hundred or more... and get your orders in early... we'd hate not to be able to fill them...

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CALL BOARD

LABOR THEATRE is putting final touches to "I'LL TAKE MY STAND" and "UNTIL WE RETURN" for September 9th opening in Brooklyn. Dollar top.

KATHERINE CORNELL is now in Europe visiting the locale of Shaw's "Saint Joan," in which she intends to appear in February.

LET FREEDOM RING (Grace Lumpkins novel—To Make My Bread) is scheduled for October to be followed by "THAT GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK" staged by the same group.

WAITING FOR LEFTY continues to enrage the reactionaries. Latest gag action was taken by the Keepers of the Morals of Provincetown.

Maybe after all we will see the oft delayed "JUMBO" circus drama with the emphasis on the circus, to be staged at the Hippodrome with elephants and Jimmy Durante. No social significance, just curiosity.

PARADE is still echoing—numerous summer school and camp groups are using the skits "The Tabloid Reds"—"Purple Cow," etc. Away from the Guild Theatre and even at the mercy of amateurs they ring better.

"LILION" will be on the screen this week at the Acme.

The New Theatre League is hoping to find another "Waiting for Lefty" submitted in their latest contest.

"Accent on Youth" is being held over for another week at the Paramount.

Another hold-over is "Soviet Journey" at the Cameo.

RESORT WORKERS ORGANIZE ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Organization of resort workers in the Mountain Hotel Workers' Union is being pushed by Ellenville headquarters. The union expects to affiliate with the AFL.

In the August Issue
THE
NEW INTERNATIONAL
An Open Letter to the French Workers
By LEON TROTSKY
Marxism: Science or Philosophy?
By MAX EASTMAN
At the RAND BOOK STORE or from Workers Party, 55 E. 11th St., N. Y. 15c a copy Yearly sub, \$1.50

GOING TO THE THEATRE
Why not consult the Call's special THEATRE BUREAU for expert advice on matters pertaining to the theatre. Choice seats obtained.
Our BUREAU also arranges parties for current attractions. This service is FREE to Call readers.
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ARE YOU GOING?

AMICUS MOST
Call Institute Committee
21 East 17th Street
New York City

Please enter my reservation for ---- places for the SOCIALIST CALL Institute for September 7th and 8th at Camp Northover, Bound Brook, N. J.
I am enclosing \$----- (minimum of One Dollar per reservation required).

- I will go by auto and will have ----- extra places.
- I wish to go by the special bus.

Name -----
Address -----
City -----

FLASH!

The CALL scoops again! McAlister Coleman, erstwhile Socialist justice of the peace in New Jersey, CALL columnist and noted humorist, will become the regular CALL dramatic critic when th season re-opens. Coleman is no amateur at dramatic criticism—even if he has a theory of the theatre all his own. Says Coleman:

"I like what I like. And what I don't like, I razz!"
The Honorable does not come to the job of CALL drama critic an innocent child being baptized with the holy water of Brooks Atkinson. He first "covered" Broadway while on the old morning "New York Sun," and is now a regular contributor to the monthly, "Stage."

Coleman's many and varied newspaper experiences include reporting and columning for such papers as the old "New York Call" and the "Oklahoma Daily Leader," as well as on more than a score of capitalist dailies and magazines in every section of the country.

R.S.—Good cheer! Coleman will continue his weekly column, in addition to his his theatre duties.

DON'T FORGET THE FIRST CALL INSTITUTE SEPT. 7 AND 8—STORY ON BACK PAGE.

ORGANIZE GAS WORKERS
BROOKLYN, N.Y.—The Brotherhood of Utility Employees, which has much strength in Gotham's electric power industry, has granted its first charter to gas workers in the area. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. employees form Local 501 of the industrial union.

Nemser Resigns and Union Warfare Ends

NEW YORK—As warfare between rival unions in the retail men's clothing trade neared its end here, Hyman Nemser, "dictator" of the group which was expelled from the American Federation of Labor because of racketeering, formally resigned from the dual "union."

Members of Nemser's group are uniting with the Retail Clerks' Union, Local 1000, in an effort to build a powerful organization of the workers. Union affairs will be directed temporarily by a joint council representing both groups.

As a result of the settlement of the controversy, the strike called by Local 1006 against the World Clothing Exchange has been called off.

ORGANIZATIONS
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Morrell Packing House Strikers Defy South Dakota National Guard

JOBLESS AID SIOUX FALLS MEAT STRIKE

By CLIFTON HICKS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (FP)—
"Nothing is ever settled until it's settled right."

This goes for the strike of packinghouse workers of Morrell & Co. in Sioux Falls. Last March, Local 304 of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters struck for union recognition. With a splurge of extravagance which has left the uniformed gentry unpaid since early last spring, Governor Tom Berry ordered into the state's largest city every National Guard unit except the local one, which, of course, was more or less sympathetic toward friends and relatives among the strikers.

Arbitration eventually ensued, but against the recommendation of the labor board, Morrell & Co. refused to take back 29 of the more aggressive union men. Nor did it recognize Local 304.

Want Recognition

Late in July, the men again formed picket lines around the Morrell plant, demanding reinstatement of the blacklisted unionists and recognition. As soon as the strike was called, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly voluntarily offered to conduct a 24-hour general sympathy strike. Vice-President McCoy of the international greeted this resolution courteously, but the essence of his reply was "No."

Jobless Offer

The unemployed of Sioux Falls, cut off from relief by the wholesale purge in South Dakota, refused to scab. But McCoy and Business Agent Samuel Twedell refused their offer of help in picketing.

Two automobile loads of farmers, affiliated with the Farmers' Union and the Farm Holiday Assn., hurried to Sioux Falls with food for the strikers. McCoy and Twedell refused their offer to picket, too. It seems that the two leaders of the strike had conferred with Governor Berry and Mayor Graff of Sioux Falls, who had intimated that the newly-formed Department of Justice and Public Safety would call in a force of South Dakota sheriffs and deputies if "outsiders" reinforced the picket line.

Railroad workers, without any request from the strike leadership, refused to handle Morrell freight cars during the first few days of the strike.

Warn Cops

Despite the entrance into the plant of 600 strikebreakers, production lagged, owing to the disarrangement in certain departments. Packing plant officials threatened to leave the city. The police department was compelled to issue a pointed warning to its members against sympathizing with the strikers.

Immediately the state justice department moved into the city, under the leadership of B. D. Mintener, notorious for his activity against militant farmers in north-eastern South Dakota. Walter Gordon, head of the investigation division of the department, and formerly employed as a Burns detective agent by the South Da-

MUSSOLINI REVIEWS CANNON FODDER



Members of the Avanguardists, Fascist youth organization, stand stiffly at attention as Mussolini reviews them at their camp near Rome. Military training in Italy starts at the mature age of 8.

WAGE STANDARDS DROP AS BOSSES SPEED UP JOBS

By JOEL SEIDMAN

The month of July was marked by irregularity in business activity, with a sharp drop early in the month, followed by an equally rapid rise. Production has been maintained on a fairly even level this summer, whereas last year it fell rapidly during the warm months.

The number of jobs and the total wages paid have both been dropping, however, despite the fact that production has kept up. The cause, in large measure, is widespread increases in hours and reduction in pay following the Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case. Low as the labor standards of the codes were, employers wasted no time in cutting below them.

Less Jobs

The latest reliable figures on employment and payrolls are for the month of June. They show that no progress toward ending the

kota Bankers' Assn., examined the situation with his superior. Mintener ordered sheriffs and deputies from 14 counties into the city.

Scabs Stoned

Morrell officials thereupon issued a warning to strikebreakers to go to work under protection of the state police. About 100 had listened to the pickets and had made no attempt to enter the plant. With the department of justice on the scene, the Morrell company decided that it was time to threaten the strikers with permanent loss of their jobs. Taxicabs entering the plant yard with scabs were stoned and 22 strikers were arrested.

Then the strikers appealed for help. At a mass meeting of unemployed recently, relief workers were invited on the picket line to help the strikers, "regardless of which company stooge tries to stop you." Farmers have been asked to gather relief for the packinghouse union men and to come to Sioux Falls to help "clean the scabs out of the plant." Sentiment for a general strike is growing once again.

This is the first of a series of monthly reviews prepared by Dr. Joel Seidman, acting director of Brookwood Labor College, for the CALL and the Labor Research Front.

depression has been made in the last year. The number of jobs was actually less than in June, 1934, and the total payroll just slightly more. In May, 1934, there were 288,000 more jobs in the United States than in May, 1935.

Instead of working hours being reduced so that some of the jobless might be reemployed, average working hours in the first half of 1935 were actually about half an hour longer than in the same period of 1934.

Since prices have risen rapidly in the last year, the standard of living of American workers has actually declined. Living costs rose six per cent from the spring of 1934 to the spring of 1935, whereas average wages increased only five per cent.

More Profits

Meanwhile profits continue to increase. Estimates of the National City Bank show recovery from business loss in 1932 to substantial profit in 1933, with the rate of profit for a representative number of large firms being 64 per cent higher in 1934 than in 1933. Profits for 1935 are even higher than in 1934.

While the living standards of workers fall, fortunes await stock market speculators who perform no service to society. The New York Times daily average of 50 combined stocks shows a 20 per cent increase in price from late April to the beginning of August. This means increased fortunes to all the parasites who merely own the tools that the workers must use.

The NRA Research and Planning Division has recently made available figures showing the course of wages and profits in the last 10 years. The report showed that from 1925 to 1929 labor income rose 20 per cent, while dividends and interest payments increased 65 per cent.

Excess Reserves

Despite the fact that wages had risen so much more slowly, they were cut sooner and much more

L.I.D. Scores In Libel Action

(Special to the CALL)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—An initial victory in its legal fight against the red-baiting Knoxville Journal was registered by the League for Industrial Democracy in Knoxville District Court this week when Judge H. S. Burnett overruled a demurrer entered by the Knoxville Publishing Company, owners of the Journal.

Burnett's judgment insures an early hearing on a libel suit filed as a result of a series of vicious attacks on LID lecturers in the columns of the local paper.

As part of a campaign against the TVA and the Tennessee labor movement, the Journal termed the LID a communist organization supported from Moscow; headlined Powers Hapgood, Socialist national executive committeeman, as a "Bold Red"; and referred to John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church in New York, as an atheist and a free-lover.

Public indignation over the attacks culminated in action by the local Central Labor Union strongly condemning the Journal's methods.

severely with the coming of the depression than was property income. Labor income began its drop in 1929, and by 1933 was only 65 per cent of the level prevailing ten years before. Interest and dividends began a slow decline only in 1930, and in 1933 were still at 93 per cent of the figure of 10 years earlier.

Labor income, moreover, was kept up by salaries of better paid workers, which did not fall nearly as fast as the wages of industrial workers. Factory payrolls in 1933 were less than half, compared with payrolls of a decade before.

Meanwhile huge sums are piled up uselessly in the vaults of banks, excess reserves now amounting to \$2,500,000,000. This would support an expansion of business credit to the extent of at least \$25,000,000,000.

Strikes of labor are of small consequence indeed when compared with this enormous strike of capital.

THREE WEEKS TO INSTITUTE DISCUSSIONS

Comrades who are planning to attend The CALL Institute by automobile should inform Amicus Most as to the number of people they can take with them. Those who have no means of transportation should communicate with Comrade Most regarding special busses.

Just three weeks away to the first annual CALL Institute!

Just three weeks away to a week-end packed full with education and recreation.

Is your reservation in?

SPEAKERS: Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president; David Felix of Philadelphia, and Socialist delegate to the 1933 Paris Congress; Ernest Erber, national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League; David P. Berenberg, member of the editorial board of The American Socialist Quarterly and the CALL; Murray Baron, trade-unionist and member of the CALL editorial board; Jack Altman, former labor secretary of Local New York and CALL business-manager; more to come.

WHAT ABOUT: "Left Socialism in America—Its Program and Tactics." Subdivided into: "The Road to Socialism," "The Immediate Tasks of the Party," "Socialism and Labor—The Labor Party," and "Socialism and the Fight Against War and Fascism."

DON'T FORGET: The first annual meeting of the national CALL Association.

AT: Camp Northover, 50 miles from New York City, September 7 and 8.

COST: \$3.00 full camp costs in addition to \$1 registration fee.

REGISTER: Immediately. Fill out the coupon

HOLD PRESS!

ADDED ATTRACTION! "Socialist Follies of 1936" with Socialist stage and screen stars in the flesh. Also dancing, swimming, tennis.

REGISTER NOW! Attendance must be limited!

Movie Operators Postpone Strike

NEW YORK—Temporary postponement of strike action by the moving picture operator's union followed partial capitulation of exhibitors to the unions' demands.

With the RKO, Loew's, and Skouras circuits agreeing to rescind their order for a 41 per cent pay slash, Joseph D. Basson, president of the operators' union, Local 306, announced here that the projected strike would be delayed one week pending negotiations.

The operators, now working for \$2.12 an hour, were notified that a cut to \$1.25 would become effective last Sunday. Their answer was to vote to strike as soon as the pay cut actually became effective.

Make Reservations for CALL Institute September 7-8