

Norman Thomas
 What The New Deal Has Done
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Socialist Call

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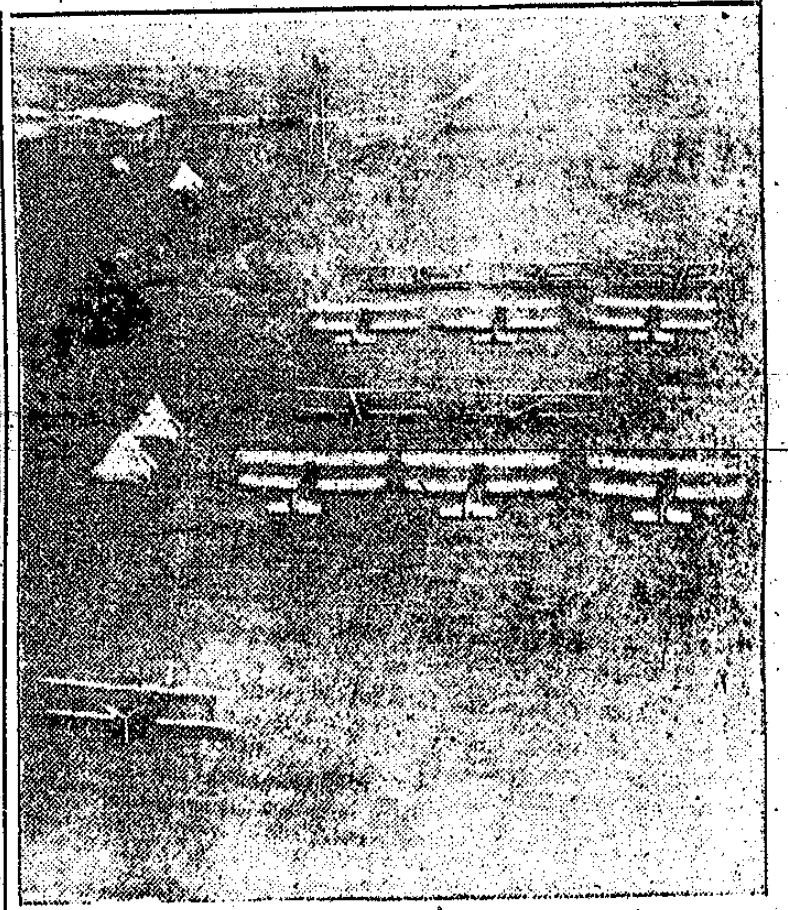
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U.S. ARMY REHEARSES NEW WAR

STORY ON PAGE 2



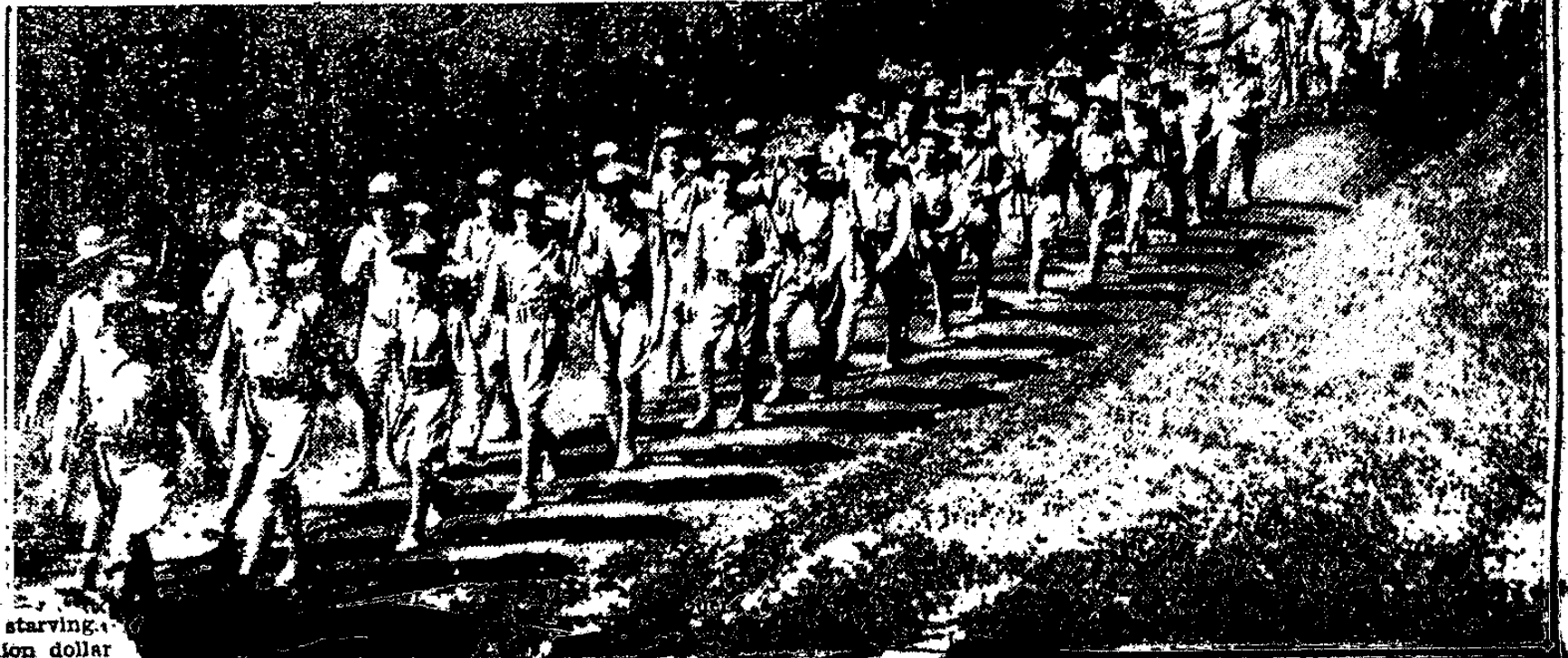
YOUNG AMERICANS,—51,000 of them,—participated in giant war rehearsals in the East this week.

Part of the rehearsals were the fleet of efficient bombing planes show above. The planes eat up money needed for unemployment relief and threaten death and destruction to whole cities and towns. But who cares—except the workers?

—STORY ON PAGE 2.

12,000 DEMONSTRATED and paraded in New York City last Saturday in protest over WPA coolie wages. Among the speakers were Earl Lapham (left center) representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; David Lasser, (center), National Chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America; and Murray Baron, (right center), prominent Socialist and trade union leader.—STORY ON PAGE 3.

AT THE RIGHT are some of the soldiers tramping through the woods of northern New York. The generals call the war rehearsal "a game." And why not? Generals die in bed. **STORY ON PAGE 2.**



British Trade Unions Condemn Italy's War On Ethiopia—Say Mussolini Is Trying to Hide Failure Of Fascism

Twelve billion dollar

51,000 Army Troops Rehearse Warfare Against 'Phantoms'

The bogeyman will get you if you don't watch out! That, in effect, is what U. S. Army generals are telling 51,000 American soldiers as they engage in two weeks of mimic war against a phantom enemy.

These 51,000 heel-clickers, a force greater than all the Americans killed in combat in the World War, are preparing YOUR death warrant. Perhaps you don't want to die, but that doesn't matter because you won't be asked.

Some of these soldiers, gathered from National Guard and regular army barracks in a dozen states, will actually go to war if any war should develop. Most of them, however, would become the lieutenants, captains, majors, generals and colonels who would direct you to your little suicide spot.

For two hot weeks the army will show off in the most extensive peacetime manoeuvres ever undertaken in American history. Coming at a time when Italy is thumbing her nose at the world and proceeding with her Ethiopian adventure, when newspaper stories and headlines talk of the inevitability of a new world war, Uncle Sam's mimic war takes on new significance.

Radios, Taxis
The largest encampment is at Pine Camp, N. Y., where 36,000 soldiers are bivouacked. 15,000 more goose-stepping tinhats are camped in the Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, area, and an additional 1,600 are located at Fort Devens, Mass.

By taxi and truck and train the warriors have come from states up and down the Atlantic Seaboard. Unable to find enough trucks, the army was forced to hire 269 special taxis—cost \$95,000 for two weeks—to transport tender-legged infantrymen to camp.

With four men and their packs in each taxi, the cabbies drove in to Pine Camp from Buffalo and New York City. The privates lolled back in their cushioned cabs and those who were lucky enough to get radio-equipped taxis tuned in a symphony orchestra or their favorite jazz band.

Remember boys, it is one thing to go to camp sitting down. It's another thing to plod long weary miles through slush and rain, thirsty with no place to drink, hungry for good grub and a glimpse of the folks back home.

Remember, too, now you're safe. As you wind along concrete New York roads you can while away the hours listening to music by Ben Bernie, Abe Lyman or another big-time band. But someday when that needless war for which you are preparing comes along, you'll be listening to the whiz of shells as they burst about you, you'll be inhaling the fatal fumes of some poison gas, you'll be strung along some barbed wire fence, you'll be rotting on the ground midst slime and horse dung.

This fake war will get what newspapermen term a "good press." Already a couple hundred newsmen, radio broadcasters, photographers and newsreel boys are grinding out pictures and words about these three huge encampments. In every theatre in the kind pictures will be

shown of the airplanes, tanks and horses cavorting about in these army manoeuvres. And gradually you and you and you will be made to feel that a little war is a good thing, and then when the depression gets worse the unemployed will be marched off to shoot some guys they've never seen before—and be shot and gassed themselves.

More than a half-million visitors are expected at these war games. First bigshot to arrive on the scene will be Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, erstwhile Republican candidate for President and father of his state's vicious sales tax. Already military attaches from the Japanese and other embassies have arrived to gather dope on U. S. army strength.

Secretary of War Dern, now very busy catching bluefish off Atlantic City, is expected in camp shortly.

Horrible Enemy
The Blue Army is fighting an imaginary foe. 51,000 soldiers are playing with deadly weapons. Of course they are not deadly now, for the machine guns, pistols and howitzers have no bullets—and the bayonets aren't digging through the flesh and blood of a surprised enemy.

The hand grenades are false and the poison gas bombs aren't loaded. The airplanes soaring overhead and the 69-mile an hour tanks tearing along the ground are fighting an ethereal foe. The only thing real in this childish game of make believe is the fact that 51,000 men are practicing to destroy some unnamed but horrible enemy of the Republic. And that horrible enemy, (Come out, come out, wherever you are!) does not exist.

Sometimes we too would like to go back to our childhood days when we campaigned with our tin soldiers. Little boys with toy guns is fun. Big boys with poison gas is insane.

1,000 STOP FARM SALE
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Holding United States Marshal Henry Dillingham and two deputies their prisoners for four hours, one thousand enraged farmers forcibly prevented the foreclosure sale of a farm at Plattsburgh, Mo. this week.

The farmers, members of a local farm organization, said they intend to take similar action at every threatened sale in the vicinity.

ENDORSE LABOR PARTY.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Unanimous endorsement of a resolution favoring a national independent labor party was a feature of the national convention of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America here this week.

The convention chose William Kennedy as president; James Spence, national secretary, and Jans P. Nelson, treasurer.

At Ease After Killing Two



After killing two workers and injuring scores of those who protested against government pay cuts, these members of the French Mobile Guard got off their horses to rest before further attacks.

Hit By Depression Government Survey Shows Workers Suffer; Children Go Without Milk, Fruit; Official Statistics

What has happened to the average workers' family during the depression?

Is it true, as capitalist propagandists would have us believe, that the depression has resulted in a healthier population—that under "prosperity" the worker had been overfed and babied?

"Meager diets, crowded living quarters, inadequate supply of milk and clothing for children, and serious lack of medical care" is the answer of a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Taking representative workers' families in five average cities, Racine, Wis., Terre Haute, Ind., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Washington, D. C., the children's bureau of the department conducted the survey of 259 families with 603 children under 16.

Here are some of the astounding facts presented:

On Relief

Prior to 1930, nearly 90 percent of these families had never been on relief; in 1934, 34 percent were on relief.

The total income of nine out of ten families was less than \$300 for the half year preceding the survey; six out of every ten families made less than \$400 and three out of every ten less than \$200.

Of 67 Negro families surveyed, 55 had incomes of less than \$400 for the six months and 31 made less than \$33 per month.

More than a hundred families reported a more than 50 per cent reduction in their incomes during the depression; 181 families reported an

income reduction of 25 percent or more.

Wage cuts were responsible for the reductions in 250 families, unemployment in 69 families.

Only 10 of the 252 families reporting had any cash resources other than current earnings. Three-fifths of the families (148) had never had a bank account. More than three-fourths of the families were in debt, contracted chiefly to provide food, housing or medical care.

How did these families live on reduced income? Again the survey answers. "Eggs have been eliminated, the quantity and quality of meat has been lowered, margarine substituted for butter, with serious shortages in fruit, vegetables and milk."

Fifty-two families reported an absolute lack of green vegetables and fruit in the diet—their diet consisted chiefly of bread, beans and potatoes with cabbage once or twice a week.

No Milk

Forty-three out of every 100 children received no milk. Of the 165 children, under 6 years of age, 31 percent had no milk and 18 per cent had one glass or less per day. Children of this age, normally require from a pint and a half to a quart a day.

Socialism breaks up the home! cry the red-baiters—but look at the record of Capitalism:

Says the U. S. survey: "Home life was disrupted among a large proportion of the families through the loss of their home or the necessity of moving to cheaper quarters.

Labor in Action

By JOHN HERLING

Eight thousand farmers and workers at a picnic near Sioux Falls, S. D. voted their whole-hearted support to the 48 hour general strike voted by the Sioux Falls Central Labor Union in support of the Morrill peckinghouse strikers. Help on the picket line along with financial and moral aid was pledged by the farmers.

The teachers of St. Louis, backed by the Central Trades and Labor Union, forced the chairman of the Board of Education of that city to announce that the rule prohibiting teachers from joining a labor union was a dead letter law. The Board of Education came through after weeks of hesitation, when organized labor declared its support of the new local of the American Federation of Teachers.

Western Union telegraph boys in Charleston, V. Va. are on strike against the less than \$5 a week income. Thirty of them have been arrested. Strike breakers are being supplied by the West Virginia Investigation Bureau, many of them former members of the Charleston police force. The scabs are provided with automobiles and police protection in delivering telegrams.

The Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, Missouri, sold more petroleum in July than at any time in its six years of existence. Six hundred and seventy-nine tank cars containing 8000 gallons each were sold to midwesterners supporting this cooperative enterprise.

Ward Rogers and Otis Sweden are carrying on intensive organization among sharecroppers and tenant farmers in Oklahoma. The Southern Tenant Farmers Union has developed remarkable strength in Texas and Oklahoma as well as in Arkansas, where it originated.

The strike at Pequot Mills in Salem, Mass. continues. More than two thousand workers at the plant are seeking renewal of their contract with the management. The bosses say they want peace, but the workers say the price of peace thus far is too low. Their fight is against lowering of union standards.

Forty striking cotton mill workers in Pelzer, South Carolina face eviction. Sheriff W. A. Clump has threatened to dump the striking families and their belongings out on the dirt road. The strike is due to a wage cut inflicted when the NRA was voided.

HENDERSON MINI LAWYER

NEW YORK.—Raymond W. Henderson, noted labor attorney and members of the California state executive committee of the Socialist Party, has been retained as appeal counsel for Norman Mini, now imprisoned at San Quentin on a charge of criminal syndicalism, according to an announcement by Herbert Solow, secretary of the National Laborers Appeal Committee.



"WHAT BIG EARS YOU HAVE, GRANDMA", said little Red Riding Hood to the wolf—but Grandma's ears didn't compare to these mechanical ears of giant proportions (left) which are the latest things in the art of mass murder. During the war rehearsals, these ears picked up airplane sounds and aided in focusing searchlights on them so they could be shot down.

for PICTURES
The CALL, America's outstanding picture paper for Socialist 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.

SEE MORE WPA STRIKES

Call Roosevelt "Strikebreaker No. 1"



These thousands of relief workers gathered in protest against the New Deal "Scab or Starve" policy heard speakers call the president, "Strikebreaker No. 1."

12,000 In New York Lead Jobless Protest Against Coolie Scale

NEW YORK.—Smoldering nation-wide resentment threatened to burst into a prairie fire of revolt against WPA "security wages" in all parts of the country in answer to the New Deal's breaking of the American Federation of Labor's work relief strike here.

Union leaders, impressed by the strength of jobless demonstrations held in scores of cities last week, freely predicted that the issue of "coolie relief wages" would again rise to plague the Roosevelt regime. Some expressed a belief that strikes would soon be called in other cities and that they would then spread back to New York, original storm center of trade union protests.

In the most impressive demonstration of jobless solidarity 12,000 New York workers marched in a protest parade past the offices of Hugh S. Johnson, WPA chief, here last Saturday shouting, "We demand a union wage." Speakers at a demonstration in Union Square sharply criticized Johnson, Mayor La Guardia, and President Roosevelt for their united "scab or starve" front against the jobless.

While several thousand workers remained out on many major projects, 1,500 white collar workers

increase of almost 3%. Although we got this fact from careful study of the figures released by the government it was cleverly submerged in the press release and the average reader would not have noticed it.

"By basing its statements on a false premise, stressing the income going to labor, and giving scant attention to the real gains made in interest payments to big capitalists despite the depression, the government put out propaganda which helped the bondholders and injured the workers. Careful scrutiny of the figures proves the old adage: 'Figures don't lie but liars often figure.'"

"Fraternally yours,
Statistical Committee Summoned by a Subtracting Youth Editor to Aid a Distracted Managing Editor."

stopped work on Wednesday, in a three-hour gesture of solidarity with the striking building trades men and unskilled workers.

A rising tide of protests from AFL unions over strike-smashing actions of the Fusion administration included a telegram addressed to Mayor La Guardia by the Knitgoods Workers' Union joint council. The knitgoods union declared that the Mayor's policies place him "definitely on the side of those who are using all means to reduce the standards of living of the American workers."

5,000 In Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE.—Five thousand jobless men and women, in a huge demonstration and parade against coolie wages on relief projects, heard leading trade unionists and leaders of the Workers Alliance of America attack the wage rates as an incentive to pay cuts in private industry.

Chicago Labor Act

CHICAGO.—By unanimous vote, the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted resolutions protesting "security" wage rates, at its last meeting.

The union delegates also voted to seek a special conference of all local unions in the state to map an aggressive campaign for union wages on all projects.

2,500 Parade in Baltimore

BALTIMORE.—Twenty-five hundred workers paraded against WPA "coolie wages" here Saturday. The demonstration was sponsored by the People's Unemployment League.

Below Living Wages

TOLEDO, O. (FP) "The security wage under WPA is far below the living wage announced by the Department of Labor," the Toledo Central Labor Union pointed out in going on record against the Roosevelt wage.

"We will not submit to any such unfair methods which have a tendency to lower the American standard of living," it asserted.

Cincinnati Unions Fight (Special to the CALL)

CINCINNATI. Strike action on WPA projects gathered momentum rapidly here, despite an order from Federal and county officials cutting off all relief for those who refuse scab wages.

Five projects were shut down completely as union painters walked out in protest over the low pay. With union bricklayers and other building tradesmen flatly refusing to work under scab conditions, picket lines were formed at many local projects.

CINCINNATI - (FP) Defying the Roosevelt-Hopkins "no work, no eat" policy, Business Agent F. C. Bundy of the Cincinnati painters' union has called 83 union men off WPA jobs on various public schools in the city.

The action closely follows a meeting of the Central Labor Union, which decided unanimously that no union man would be permitted to work below union rates.

Reading Workers Demonstrate READING, PA.—Demonstrations called here to protest WPA wage policies brought out 1,500 Reading jobless last Saturday.

Toledo Bosses Prepare Drives On Labor Gains

By FLOYD BRACY
TOLEDO, O.—Toledo employers have opened a drive to destroy gains made by labor in the past two years. Less than two years ago, thousands of Toledo auto parts workers struck. Among their demands was a 5% increase in pay to be granted immediately to all employees of the plants involved. In addition, the Spicer Mfg. Co. made a provision that minimum pay of its employees shall be \$18 for men and \$13.70 for women for a 40-hour week.

48-Hour Week

Now, the Spicer plant is trying to force a 48-hour week on its employees, with the excuse that it cannot meet competition by staying on the 40-hour week. Yet it reported a quarter-million net profit for the first quarter of 1935.

Toledo workers see Spicer taking the lead in trying to break the 40-hour week. They look to the Spicer workers to win the fight that is necessary to stop the wedge from being driven in.

Former Strike

They remember that failure of the Auto-Lite Co. to live up to the 5% wage boost agreement resulted in Toledo's great strike, now a part of labor history. The resistance of the workers thrilled and brought hope to millions of underpaid laborers throughout the nation.

Begin Fight Again

Yet, Toledo employers are now starting that fight all over again. Workers have received on the average of 15% to 20% wage raises, while prices have jumped 40% to 60%. Thousands are still underfed, poorly clothed and badly housed.

At the same time, newspaper headlines flash: "Auto-Lite Nets \$1,342,000 Profit for First Half of Year; Nearly Doubles 1934 Figures." As long as the present cruel and unjust system of production for profit, regardless of use and need, is maintained, workers will be on the small end of the logs of plenty. The "scab" policy will smolder and smolder until it becomes a deluge of protest rain.

False Income Figures Government Issues Fake Statistics On Labor Income; Two Plus Two Still Equals Four; Increase To Boss

Hello, Department of Commerce. The President wants you to get up some figures on the national income. You know, compare 1934 with 1929. What's that? Yeah, sure, juggle 'em around to show that labor got more in 1934. Labor's getting restless again, lot of strikes impending, and we got to show 'em they aren't as bad off as they think they are. You know, cook up something that sounds pretty and we'll feed it to the newspapers and they'll soft-soap it all over their front pages."

Now the CALL hasn't any stool pigeons inside the White House—at least we won't admit it—and we don't say this conversation ever took place, but we do say that from the headlines and news-stories and figures in the papers you'd think that's just what the Administration did. Why they try to make it look as if the worker is sittin' pretty on top o' the world—and we know that ain't so, unless our key correspondents throughout the country been fooling us all these months.

Two and Two Equals Four

We been too busy fitting in stories and headlines and pictures all over twelve pages of the CALL every week to keep up on our mathematics, so we took these here figures from the Department of Commerce over to our Youth Editor and he got some of his young college kids adding and subtracting, and doing a little dividing too, and they told us that two and two still equals four, and besides that, they brought us this report:

"Brother Editor:
"Headlines in daily papers blared forth this week: 'Labor's Ratio of National Income Greater than in 1929.' Articles under these heads gave government figures that the workers of the U. S. got 87.5% of the total 1934 income (49 billions) as compared with only 65% of the 1929 income (79 billions). These newspaper articles also omitted facts every worker should know about increased interest payments to big bondholders.

Decrease To Labor

"Investigation by your statisticians reveal true facts as follows:
"1. In giving figures to show that labor's income rose during depression years, Dept. of Commerce included money paid by government on work relief projects, money paid from starvation fund, and a billion dollar worker it was so

be considered a wage. It can no more be included as income received by labor than can money and food received as charity.

"Deducting it we find labor's share of the national income actually decreased from 65% to 64.2 per cent.

Increase To Boss

"2. Percentage of national income going to bondholders in the form of interest payments actually rose during the depression. From 6.5% in 1929 it went to 9.4% in 1934, an

The Saar Is German! An Industry Stands Still While 61,000 Jobless Are Looking For Jobs!

By ALICE HANSON
The Saar is German! And what has happened? A recent article in "Das Neue Tagebuch" throws some interesting light on the way the Nazis keep their promises.

German patriots who played the Hitler game before the plebiscite have been thanked by being booted out of their jobs and replaced by "Party Comrades" whose services to Hitler antedated the Saarlanders. One of the most prominent was the mayor of Saarbrücken himself, who did himself and the Saarland the honor of giving Hitler the freedom of Saarbrücken on his first visit there. Shortly after the plebiscite he found himself involved in a court case with charges of corruption placed against him by the Nazis.

"Elections" In The Saar

A touch of irony in this incident, as in many of the choicer bits of Nazidom, was not lacking. The evidence for the corruption case had long since appeared in the papers of the Separatist Movement, which would have made the Saarland an independent state! But Hitler never was one to look too closely at sources, and he lifted the evidence bodily from the enemy to prove that Dr. Neikes had padded expense accounts and helped send property abroad in advance of the vote. The result was a "victory" named Duerr-

ell, announced that he was empowered by the Leader (Hitler) to become mayor, and forthwith found himself unanimously elected.

Similar "elections" took place in Sulzbach, Dudweiler and a number of smaller towns. Not only mayors but other city officials throughout the Saar have found themselves replaced by "tested veterans." And the Stahlhelm veterans' organization which threw all their energy into the campaign for reuniting the Saar with Germany, have been rewarded by being banned, while their leaders in Saarbrücken, Saarlouis and Sulzbach have been arrested.

Saar industry has fared no better than Saar politics.

61,000 Unemployed

The number of unemployed at the time of the plebiscite was 39,000. At the beginning of June it numbered 61,000. This number was reached in spite of the fact that 6,000 Saarland workers had voluntarily emigrated, 2,000 were sent by the government to East Prussia and 600 had been sent for army service or police training into Germany proper.

In general things are working out just about as the trade unions and the Socialists said they would. The heady enthusiasm of knowing that "the Saar is German" does not make up for the empty bellies and deflated hopes of the Saar-

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Only Labor Can Stop War

As war clouds darken the international skies and as the military drums roll once more their call to mass slaughter, it becomes more and more clear to world labor that there can be but one guarantee of international peace:

A world Socialist commonwealth.

The League of Nations has proved impotent in the crisis because the League is today what the Socialists in 1919 declared it to be—a league of imperialist powers interested in booty rather than peace.

Attempts toward "arbitration" by European powers are aimed at the restriction of Italian influence in Africa rather than a genuine desire for peace or sympathy for the Ethiopian nation. Newspaper headlines may shriek of the efforts of suave diplomats for "peace"; gruesome, horrible war, child of capitalism, rushes on!

It has been particularly disappointing that in this situation neither the representatives of the Soviet Union nor of the Scandinavian democracy have raised their voices to expose the role played by England and France. Despite Litvinov's brave speeches to League councils before the USSR joined the League, he proved significantly silent during the League discussions.

Labor must be on guard lest it sink in the same rotten swamp of social-patriotism that it was led into in 1914. It must keep as its cardinal creed that declared by the Socialist Party of the United States in its historic War Declaration of 1917:

"Widespread educational propaganda to enlighten the masses as to the true relation between capitalism and war, and to rouse and organize them for action, not only against present war evils, but for the prevention of future wars and for the destruction of the causes of war."

Socialization--The Remedy

With the passage this week of the much discussed Guffey Coal bill, we have another close-up of what will inevitably be the futile attempts of the Administration to use the superficial economics of scarcity to cure the deep-seated ills of a long-sick industry. For years before the Big Wind of '29, the bituminous industry was hanging to the ropes. Even Herbert Hoover once remarked that coal was being run worse than any down-at-the-heels corner grocery store.

Half-hearted gestures towards new and highly involved regulatory measures will never haul bituminous out of its mess. That needs the socialization of the entire industry, with transportation and power thrown in. To throw hundreds of thousands of miners out of work at times like these, as the Guffey bill will do, is to worse confound the coal confusion and add to the black burdens of misery which the diggers have borne so long.

The CALL Institute

The first annual CALL Institute at Bound Brook, N. J., the week-end of September 7-8 deserves the support of every revolutionary Socialist. It represents an important Socialist method through discussion of Socialist tactics to align them with the trend of the day.

The last two years has seen the American working class become more and more politically conscious. To some extent, even anti-capitalist. If the Socialist Party is to correctly orientate itself in accord with this sentiment, its members must understand and amply appreciate what is happening. The section of the Institute agenda entitled "Socialism and Labor: The Labor Party" will be led by men in the field, prominent union leaders who are well qualified to explain the position of the labor in the ship and on the shore.

Try And Stop This Wave



About the Highlander Folk School

To the Editor:

We are helping to start a puppet show for the Highland Folk School here. There being little or no entertainment of any sort in this area, puppets are an ideal medium for propaganda.

The school gave its first performance of their Labor Chataqua today (August 17) in Atlanta, Georgia, before an audience of about 200 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The play was based on need for union organization and went over big, particularly because the audience consisted of workers from 12 mills where wages have been cut to \$3.50 and \$3.00 for a 40-hour week.

A strike seems imminent. It's very much the same story all around here in the mills. Wages and hours getting worse every week.

The puppet group will give shows in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee and has advance bookings and cooperation from the ILGWU, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, central labor unions, the Hosiery Workers and the United Textile Workers.

The Highlander Folk School is a splendid work done here in a difficult territory where any sort of organized labor is fought by the law. I feel that this school will be a real source of leadership and guidance in the future labor struggle of this part of the South. Its members are well informed as to conditions around here and are always ready to share all their strength and knowledge with the rest of the community.

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.

breaks. And when they break here, they're pretty strong. They like the CALL down here. Montreagle, Tenn.

FROM A WAR-ORPHAN

To the Editor: A decade ago our fathers fought in the war that made the world safe for democracy.

Millions were horribly killed. More millions were left as "the living dead." Untold numbers died of hunger, epidemics and poisoning. Not a family but felt, directly or indirectly, the scourge of "that great crusade."

These sufferings and hardships were endured in order that we, the sons and daughters of those who were buried dead or are living dead, might be able to live in a world in which war and military hegemony would be unknown.

But our fathers did not win freedom, they won it for their children. Just as their children did not win it for us, just as we did not win it for our children. And there some people who ask us to die for them, to die for the things that our fathers died for, and our children will die for.

How can we do that? How can we do that?

of Mussolini, to the horrors of the Hitler regime, to the "patriots" in America? Let us unite and go forward to the warless world under the banner of Socialism.

A WAR-ORPHAN. New York City.

THE YPSL NEC

To the Editor: Comrade Winston Dancis uses the columns of the CALL to explain why he voted in the Ypsel NEC against endorsement of the CALL. I should like to explain why I and the majority of the NEC voted as we did.

Dancis seems to think that such endorsement was effected "in order to serve the supposed interests of the Militant-Caucus group." It may have had that effect, but the purpose was to serve the interests of the YPSL, which require the wide distribution of an eloquent, appealing, intelligent Socialist newspaper. The CALL, as its readers will agree, is all of that. If the interests of the YPSL happen to coincide with those of the "Militant-Caucus group" so be it!

The decision of the Ypsel NEC described the CALL as one of the "best Socialist propaganda newspapers." Even Dancis did not differ with that description of the CALL. He admitted a "purely" "ground of experience on a matter that to state the fact would be to state the truth. The NEC should be made to say what it really thinks of the CALL. The YPSL should be made to say what it really thinks of the CALL. The YPSL should be made to say what it really thinks of the CALL. The YPSL should be made to say what it really thinks of the CALL.

AAIM N. LEVENSTEIN

Join The Socialist Party

For information fill out the blank and send it to the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Name

Address

so they could be

1927-1935

On August 23, 1927, two men met their death in the electric chair at the death house at Charlestown, Massachusetts. They had maintained their innocence to the very end. Their trial and subsequent conviction raised a storm of protest which surged into the mighty cry of oppressed labor. For theirs was no ordinary execution; during the seven long years of trial the ser-

on the decision. Socialists and other radicals throughout the country rallied to the defense. "Let them appeal," said Judge Thayer, "and see how far they will get." Thousands of demonstrations were held, protest meetings, street corner debates,—liberals everywhere were revolted by the unfairness of the decision. Boston did everything it could to justify the charge that

"That we lost and have to die, does not diminish our appreciation and gratitude for your great solidarity with us and our families. Friends and comrades, now that the tragedy of this trial is at an end, be all as one heart. Only two of us will die. Our ideal, you our comrades, will live by millions. We have won. We are not vanquished. Just treasure our suffering, our sorrow, our mistakes, our defeats, our passion for future battles and for the great emancipation. Be all as of one heart in this blackest hour of our tragedy, and we have heart. Salute for us all the friends and comrades of the earth. We embrace you all and bid you our extreme goodbye with our hearts filled with love and affection. Now and ever, long life to you all, long life to liberty.

Yours for life and death,
NICOLA SACCO
BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

pent's head of class war had revealed itself as the major issue. Sacco and Vanzetti, shoe worker and fishpeddler. Radicals. What chance did they stand against a capitalist war, a war in which the opposing snarling forces held all the reins of power?

Perhaps if the charge had been merely one of murder they would have been acquitted. The world knows now, as it knew then, the facts which screamed the innocence of the two. But as symbols of a struggle between classes they stood no chance at all.

What was the crime for which these two men gave their lives? The murder itself is not half so sordid a story as the authorized butchery by the state of Massachusetts.

Were Radicals

On April 15, 1920, F. A. Parmenter, paymaster of a shoe factory in South Braintree, Mass., and Alessandro Bernardelli, guard, were shot to death and robbed of the \$15,000 payroll they were delivering to the factory. A few days later Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested.

The two, known for their radical activities since they had emigrated from Italy in 1908, believed they were being held for spreading propaganda. No one was more astonished than they when the charge against them was revealed to be one of murder.

On May 31, 1921, bewildered and protesting, they were tried before Judge Webster Thayer of the Massachusetts Superior Court, an officer slightly less in importance than the deity. The trial was a farce. Thayer, admittedly prejudiced, closed his eyes to the overwhelming weight of evidence in favor of the two.

Ninety-nine witnesses testified in behalf of the defendants. It was proved that Sacco had lunched with Giuseppe Andover, Italian Consul, the day of the murder. Vanzetti had been seen peddling his fish in a neighboring town.

Thayer would recognize none of this as important evidence. He insisted to grind these two under his heel as being mere part of the machine of the laboring class. Outside the court he loudly told friends to watch what he would do to those "anarchistic bastards." He deliberately misconstrued evidence for the defense and at the finish of this farce, and virtually charged the jury to return a verdict of guilty. On July 14 the jury found that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty.

the case had become a class war. Throughout the city white-faced police charged into mass meetings, clubbed participants in protest parades. Thousands of telegrams were sent to Governor Fuller, demanding, pleading, threatening.

Finally Fuller agreed to appoint a committee of investigation. Professor Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Robert Grant were chosen. They were as blind as their predecessors. They ignored entirely the fact that on November 18, 1925, Celestino Madellos had confessed to the crime.

Besides, the high and mighty, the infallible court of Massachusetts, had rendered a decision. Who were they to reverse it? Had Fuller been willing to rise above the petty considerations of prestige the two might have been saved. He would do nothing.

A few hours before his death, in a letter to his son, Dante, Sacco wrote:

"But remember always, Dante, in the play of happiness, don't use all for yourself only, but down yourself just one step at your side and help the weak ones that cry for help; help the prosecuted and the victim, because they are your better friends; they are the comrades that fight and fall as your father and Bartolo fought and fell yesterday for the conquest of the joy of freedom for all the poor workers. In this struggle of life you will find more love and you will be loved." The letter reveals the man, gentle and fine.

Vanzetti, too, made a statement in the courtroom which will live as inspiration to the laboring classes.

"If it had not been for these things," he said, "I might have live out my life, talking at street corners, of scolding men, I might have die, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by an accident. Our words, our lives, our pains, nothing! The taking of our lives lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fishpeddler, all! That last moment belongs to us that agony is our

TURN TO THE LEFT

By S. A. DE WITT

CROCKERY SERMON

You prayed to be a dainty set
 Of china for a cabinet.
 And now you are a source of sighs
 For those who covet with their eyes.

But had you been content to be
 A simple sort of crockery,
 Washed and handled every day
 In a kitchen's usual way,
 No years of constant strain and stress
 Could mar your lovely usefulness.

Some day well meaning enthusiastic idealists will stop qualifying this tenet or that, with the fearfully overworked adjective, "revolutionary." My particular objection comes when it is prefixed to Socialism. As if there were really more than one kind of Socialist plan and therefore could be shaded into so many colors, blends and meanings.

Thus we hear from the dabblers in Weltpolitik, phrases, where the words, evolutionary, militant, radical, red, revolutionary, and the like are hypphenated onto Socialism. Soon enough groups form about these meaningless names, and nutty cults are started.

In Europe particularly, the word Socialism, having arrived at a state of actual meaning and importance among the masses, is now being used effectively by the propagandists of Capitalism to befuddle the common folks in similar manner.

Or else where would there be use for parties like the "radical socialist," "national socialist," and such. Curiously enough, where the socialist movement actually leaves off its spintering, the bourgeois elements begin to add spurious splinters of their own.

Let it be written down in uneraseable letters of fervor and zeal among us all, that there is only one faith and one kind of science called Socialism, and that any attempt to qualify or describe it other than a clear definition as to its political and social meaning, is stupid, if done in ignorance, or treasonable surely if made by anyone of intellectual adulthood.

Nothing is more pathetic in its aspect, or vicious in result to the wellbeing and progress of Socialism, that to find men and women still insisting that they are Socialists, although they have long ago ceased to adhere to the rigid rules for conduct and self-sacrifice, and are slowly aligning themselves with capitalism through tacit fusion with reform and liberal groups, and actually accepting jobs or currying for favors with them.

Nothing is more pathetic that to listen to their rationalizations on how they did this or accepted that compromise or sinecure from the avowed enemy. Nothing is more vicious than their remaining within the idealistic ranks of Socialist workers, and vitiating whatever strength there is, and corrupting whatever political morality is still meaningful with the rank and file.

Experience has taught us how a few rotten apples can corrupt an entire barrel of good ones in short order. Has any one ever heard of a whole barrel of healthy apples curing the corruption of the few that are suffering from age and over-ripeness? Elimination is the only cure.

Weakly enough, the old soft-hearted sentimentalists will stand up here and mew as often they have done tearfully in the past, offering "Ye who are without sin among ye, heave the first stone." And often as not they trot out the capitalist warhorse for a neigh and snort "Prove it." "where's your evidence." "a man is innocent unless proven guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt."

The readiness with which lip-service zealots will hasten for protection—under capitalist methods for dealing out justice is a case in point, on how deep the strains of corruption can sear into the beings of those who once may have carried the banner high and spoken the words of flame.

Let this at once be our shibboleth and its banner:

Socialism is one and indivisible, and all those who profess its aims and ideals must ever be beyond suspicion and beyond self seeking.

None shall falter and become lax in conduct before the world we are seeking to proselyte.

None shall profit materially by his relationships or through the influence of the party without at least giving full value in return to the movement; that is so enriching him.

And none shall make compromise with the powers of capitalism, however benevolent these elements may appear to be.

And by devoting all our energies and our resources toward education, organization and propaganda for Socialism, regardless of personal gain or loss, of these and by no other means shall we be realized and that all shall be accomplished.

IN WHITE AND RED

By MacALISTER COLEMAN

A most engaging brown and white cat answering to the name of Ginger followed me home one night this last Spring from a cafe in a neighboring town. (Voice of elderly bon vivants "Ha, a pousse cafe.")

Of course I have been followed by all sorts of animal life in New Jersey outside cats. Undercover men for the utilities, county police, etc. I have also been followed by my conscience. I am indebted to a feller on The New Yorker for this definition of conscience. "Conscience is the only non-material element that is completely dissoluble in alcohol."

At any events Ginger decided to take up permanent residence on my estate. And I have always noticed that when a determined female cat decides to get her man she gets him—like Canadian Mounties.

With Wall Street

She hadn't lived with me very long before she took up with a Wall Street cat who lives down her lane. Ginger's beloved was naturally most conservative, wore a stiff collar and insisted that you can't change feline nature. Ginger just figured that while his intellect was weak he had a grand fur coat and she put up with vagaries. Then one day, just before Ginger became a mother, the old gentleman took a fatal walk on the Erie tracks.

This left Ginger a widow and she would undoubtedly have received a tender communication from the urbane Mr. Hopson of the Associated Gas, had Ginger not been suspected of having firm views on holding companies and consequently being able to put up a strong propaganda-resistance.

Education

Ginger's remaining offspring, named Snap, has not the ranging viewpoint and personal charm of Ypsel, the son of my late-lamented Isabel. But he has possibilities. Ginger is taking charge of his education in radical economics. When Ginger goes down to the drug-store with me, we usually let Snap tag along. Ginger then points out that one half of the population of our town is busting around trying to sell something to the other half which is busted to begin with. This keeps our bright young men out in the open air to which they are constantly being invited by irate house-keepers and gives an impression of some vast if vague activity.

"Observe, my son," says Ginger, behind an ironic paw, "the interesting working of the capitalist system. All these people are suffering under the delusion that they are engaging in some useful occupation, keeping the wheels of commerce turning—all that. When by some miracle they do get some victim to break down and sign her name to an order, it takes an equally large force of young men to try to collect. Eventually, of course, the oil burner, sewing machine, or whatever, goes back to the original owners and the affair starts all over again. Round and round again, the processes of modern salemanship are essentially revolutionary, with the reverse English, of course."

Social Credit

Ginger is interested to observe a recent stirring among our white collars as indicated by their attraction to such financial legerdemain as the Douglas Social Credit Plan and other monetary tinkering.

"They have the quaint idea," said Ginger, "that the money game can be played by ear. The less they have, the more fascinated they are by plans to control bank credits, and set up boards in charge of revolving funds, at the very same time that they are telling radicals that if the money were divided, the same bunch as now has it, would grab it off again. And yet these are the middle people who like to think of themselves as the stabilizers of civilization. Oho, let's go over and look in that garbage can. It smells of fish. Poor fish perhaps, but our own, if we get there first."

SPECIAL LABOR DAY ISSUE

Out August 29

AT THE FRONT



By **Norman Thomas**

In spite of much talk of congressional revolt and a desperate effort of most of the eastern press to magnify every sign of congressional independence of the President, it must be said that Roosevelt has got from this Congress pretty nearly what he wanted. Where they have quarrelled it has not been because one or the other has not been more favorable to the workers as workers but about the way in which the interest of the "little man" might best be protected.

The net results of the New Deal legislation and administrative action, complicated of course by Supreme Court decision, have been to give us a curious and by no means wholly consistent combination of state capitalism and the President's version of the Brandeis theory of the excellence of little as opposed to big business. The tendency to state capitalism is indicated by the increase of federal power over the banking system; by the high percentage of real estate mortgages—almost one-sixth are now held by the Federal Government; and by a good many aspects of AAA, which has not yet been held unconstitutional.

The disposition to favor the little man rather than the big is shown to some extent by the political tax law which the President and the House and the Senate are throwing together; by the President's fight to kill the holding companies rather than to socialize them; and possibly by the Administration's effort to subsidize an American peasantry on small farm homesteads. While NRA was in operation, the tendency was to help big business rather than little; this counteracted some of the other aspects of the Administration's program.

ARMY INCREASE

Meanwhile, the President as compared with his predecessor has made some concessions to labor. Certainly his relief program is far more generous than Hoover's. But his Security Bill makes a joke of unemployment insurance. He supported the Wagner Industrial Disputes Bill and the Guffey Coal Bill, but he did not support the 30 hour week bill. Also he supported the increase of the army at a time when some advocates of that increase openly proclaimed that they expected it to keep labor in its place.

Still more important is the fact that the President's intervention in major labor trouble has been, on the whole, greatly to the advantage of the employers. The latest illustration is to be found in the proposal for arbitration submitted by Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to the Camden Shipyard strikers. She actually had the nerve to present a proposal asking them to arbitrate the question whether their union represented the workers. This although they have completely tied up the plant for 14 weeks. Even the man who cuts the grass around the

office building joined the strike, so the lawn looks like a hayfield.

Finally, the standard the President has set for relief wages and his open and smiling support of Hopkins and Johnson in their attack on the union wage scale must, in the eyes of intelligent workers destroy the picture which the President has been trying to build up of himself as the great friend of the worker. Practically, his friendship for them depends upon the degree of their strength.

The Share-croppers and agricultural workers still live under the shadow of open terrorism in Arkansas and wherever they have had the courage to organize. And the Administration holds its peace!

BANKRUPT

All this talk of Borah for President shows how bankrupt the Re-

publicans are of leadership, philosophy or ideas. They are "agin the Government." In the East they represent the group which has an almost fanatical hatred of Roosevelt. Some of their criticisms are fairly rational but they have no leader and no cause on which to unite the various capitalist factions who for one reason or another dislike Roosevelt. Borah is too old, and he is temperamentally unsuited for the Presidency. He has been a comparatively valuable senator, but has lacked guts to fight hard for his own causes, for instance, the free speech in which he professes to believe or against imperialism. He pleases Wall Street and other reactionaries by his devotion to the letter of the Constitution without amendment, but he favors a crazy kind of inflation which would cost

the workers very dear, and which Republicans—not because they love the workers but for other reasons—strongly oppose. American politics are crazy!

MUSSOLINI

Do you remember a little while ago how many of our respectable citizens were praising Mussolini? Well, Mussolini's example was a big factor in giving us Hitler in Germany. Now Mussolini's imperialism in Africa threatens racial war and endangers peace in at least three continents. The only consolation is the fact that Mussolini himself may fall at home.

The point worth making is that logically Fascism of Mussolini's stripe pointed the way TOWARD these calamities. We know him for

a trouble maker from the beginning of his Fascist crusade. The respectable people and the people who hate Hitler but who supported Mussolini have got a lot to answer for. Even now some of them, the European bankers for instance, don't want to throw Mussolini over altogether for fear of what will happen should he lose power in Italy.

All of which is another way of saying that Fascism is a phase of capitalism which capitalists hate to repudiate even when it goes completely crazy.

CONGRESS JAM

Probably some dangerous bills will not get through in the jam at the wind-up of Congress but we must take no chances. The dangerous Tydings-McCormack Bill supposedly to prevent disaffection in the military forces of the United States which has passed the Senate is pure Hitlerism. It would prevent criticism of sending the Militia to a strike or the conduct of the Militia in a strike. The Kremer Sedition Bill—is another very dangerous bit of peace time legislation. Fight them both.

THE AMENDMENT

One of the most significant endorsements of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment comes from Francis Gorman, the fighting Vice-President of the United Textile Workers. No one knows better than he how tremendous is the need of the workers for a constitutional amendment which will give the Federal Government the power to act effectively for the welfare of the people.

One Million Workers Back Rights Bill

NEW YORK.—Shouting as one voice their demand to "make freedom constitutional," more than one million American workers have pledged their support to the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment since the campaign for passage of the bill started, just two months ago.

Figures, compiled here by the CALL, from which all possible duplications have been eliminated, show that organizations representing at least that many people have already endorsed the bill.

With support piling up with increasing rapidity, the bill has been approved by hundreds of labor, farm, unemployed, co-operative, fraternal, church, and other groups, including:

1. The national convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.
2. Two state federations of labor conventions.
3. Central labor bodies in over two dozen cities, including Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee.
4. Dozens of local unions, ranging from locals of 40,000 members

down to several having a bare 100.

5. National, state, and local organizations of the unemployed.

6. Two state legislatures, in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

7. The Berlin (N. H.) city council.

8. The American Commonwealth Political Federation.

9. Thousands of individual workers and farmers, including officers of international trade unions and leaders of national farm groups.

Jobless Alliance OKs Bill

(Special to the CALL)

MILWAUKEE.—Without a single dissenting vote, the national executive board of the Workers' Alliance of America, representing over 400,000 unemployed workers, has endorsed the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment. The vote, said Paul Rasmussen, national secretary of the Alliance, was taken by mail.

Seattle Labor Approves

SEATTLE.—The Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment has been endorsed by the Seattle Central Labor Council and by dressmakers' local 184 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

More Unions Join Drive

CHICAGO.—The fast swelling tide of popular support for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment brought dozens of additional endorsements this week from union organizations in all parts of the nation.

Among new supporters reported by the labor committee for the Amendment were the Central Labor Unions in Pocatello, Idaho, Sullivan County, Ind., and St. Petersburg, Fla.; the Alleghany Trades Council, of Cumberland, Md., and the Kenosha (Wisc.) Trades and Labor Council.

The United Hebrew Trades of Philadelphia also announced its support of the bill this week. Endorsements received from local

unions were: Painters' No. 481, Hartford; Carpenter's No. 71, New Haven; Carpenters' No. 1024, Cumberland, Md.; and Barbers' No. 5, Toledo.

Churchmen's Group Formed

CHICAGO.—A churchmen's committee for the Workers' Rights Amendment has just been formed, with Bishop Paul Jones of Antioch, Ohio, as national chairman, and Reinhold Niebuhr, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, as national secretary. Temporary headquarters of the committee will be maintained in this city.

Poale Zionists Approve

NEW YORK.—Active support of the drive for passage of the Workers' Rights Amendment, has been pledged by the United Jewish Socialist Labor Party (Poale Zion-Zeire Zion) of America. The national organization has instructed all local branches to cooperate.

Utility Workers Endorse

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On motion of Jack Schuler, delegate from Queens, New York, the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment at the opening session of its national convention here this week.

New Jobless Groups

READING, Pa.—The Taxpayers Protective League, Berks County unemployed organization, unanimously endorsed the Hillquit amendment at its general membership meeting here. The league has 4,500 members.

CHICAGO.—New endorsements for the Hillquit bill came this week from the People's Unemployment League of Maryland and the Allied Workers of Franklin County, Kansas.

Hartford Building Trades

HARTFORD.—The Hartford Structural Building Trades Alliance, which includes all building trades unions in Hartford, has endorsed the Hillquit amendment.

Labor In Oregon Asks Third Party

PORTLAND, Ore.—Although rejecting proposals favoring a definitely anti-capitalist labor party, the annual convention of the Oregon Federation of Labor has gone on record for "a new political organization in the state representing the interests of the producers." The action was preceded by nearly six hours of debate.

Other resolutions adopted by the delegates condemn compulsory military training in schools, demand repeal of the state criminal syndicalism law, and flay the Roosevelt security wage on WPA projects.

The convention also voted to oppose United States participation in the Berlin Olympics.

OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION

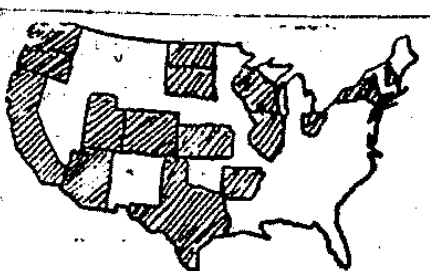
1 Bad as slavery was, slave-owners had to feed, clothe, and shelter their slaves. Today employers hire workers when they need them, lay them off when they don't need them. They offer them a wage which the "free worker" is "free" to accept—or not take the job. If the worker doesn't make enough to live, that's not the concern of the boss.



2 The majority of workers, even in "prosperity," never made enough to live decently. The United States government often published figures as to how much it costs the average family to live decently. The average income of workers has always been far less. For wages are not set at the amount workers need, but at a figure that bargain for with their bosses.

Minimum Wages

3 Highly skilled workers can bargain for wages above the average, in ordinary times. Besides it is easier for them to organize into unions and to bargain collectively. Most men, women and children are unskilled, competing against each other for jobs, driving the average wage lower. And it is harder for them to organize, for scabs can easily take their places.



4 Kids and wives have to work because fathers don't earn enough. This drives wages even lower. Bosses can buy labor so cheap that many countries found it necessary, even in the last century, to pass minimum wage laws in order to preserve the strength of their labor supply. In this country only a few states passed such laws—weak laws for women and children only.

By CHARLES STEWART and SIGMUND ROTHCHILD

5 Hiding behind the skirt of the women's suffrage amendment, the Supreme Court soon ruled these laws unconstitutional, so far as women are concerned. Thus until the NRA, only minimum wage laws for children were constitutional. The Blue Eagle set minimum wages for most workers, but terribly low wages—\$6.30 for laundresses in the south. Then the Supreme Court killed it, too.



America Rears Its Young

By Murray Plavner

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois has earned for himself the distinction of being the outstanding leader of ultra-reactionary bunch of the Do-Nothings in the Republican Party. Every time I feel sort of blue, I read the famous speech which he made at the Republican Grass Root Conference last June.

Speaking against reforms which that Bolshevik Roosevelt is forcing on the American people, Mr. Lowden said, "Are we to permit six years of depression, a depression brought about by common consent, to cancel out all the achievements of all the years... Where is the old spirit of the pioneers that braved hardships and privations beyond descriptions to help found this great country of ours?"

In Jail

Evidently, inspired by Mr. Lowden's counsel, Mrs. Laura Minitri, mother of seven fatherless children tried to brave hardships in the best way possible, and as a result she is in jail today.

She went to jail—for six months—because she sold a half pint of "moonshine" whiskey to obtain money for food for her six young children.

The mother pleaded guilty to the charge in Common Pleas Court, Woodbury, N. J. There she told Judge Elmer B. Woods she had no other alternative—that it was sell the whiskey or watch her children starve.

Judge Woods told her that, under the law, he had no alternative other than to fine her \$100 or send her to jail. The mother didn't have the \$100. She didn't have a dollar.

If Mrs. Minitri is familiar with the early history of America, as Mr. Lowden is, she would know that in the early days of which Mr. Lowden is still part, she might have gotten a large strip of land for a pint of booze.

However, Mrs. Minitri might find consolation in the following statement by Mr. Lowden: "If we will but gird our belts and march forward along the old American paths we are, I believe, in the early morning of our grandest day."

Most Is Chosen Challenge Editor

NEW YORK.—After five months as youth editor of the SOCIALIST CALL, Melos Most is leaving the staff to become managing editor of the Challenge, official organ of the Young People's Socialist League.

The vacancy on the Challenge was created by the resignation of Syd Devin, present editor, and Most was unanimously chosen by the Young Socialist national executive to take his place.

The Challenge was begun two and a half years ago and has the distinction of being "the first official Socialist organ" of those now in existence, representing a departure in post-war American Socialist policy. It has been almost exclusively a propaganda paper.

Under Devin the circulation was considerably enlarged, and the number of subscribers increased 400 per cent. Before leaving, Devin is making final preparations for an October Challenge drive which he himself planned. His resignation becomes effective after the September issue.

Most will leave the CALL after the present issue and will devote several weeks to setting up a New York Challenge bureau and collecting funds.

Most was the American delegate to the meeting of the Socialist Youth International last year in Belgium.

NOTICE

To all Yipsels working in the present district!

Get in touch with Ben Kool-Get in touch with Ben Kool-132 E. 113th St. or 232 W. 13th St. Room 412

Training Young Nazis



A Nazi's boys' camp in New Jersey where they "Heil Hitler" the swastika—and they pull teeth because the mouth gets scurvy!

Call Socialist Youth Week Demonstrations In October

CHICAGO.—National coordination of young Socialist activity throughout the country was foreseen as the National Organization Committee, newly created coordinating body of the Young People's Socialist League, held its first meeting last week, and laid down plans for publishing a pamphlet a month, holding student seminars in a dozen cities, and organizing nationwide demonstrations during International Socialist Youth week, October 1 to 7.

The committee was formed to carry on the national organization work of the League between meetings of the National Executive Committee, and will meet monthly. Hitherto the League has depended almost exclusively on an overburdened national office for its national activity.

The monthly pamphlets to be published will include a national edition of Levenstein's "Make Freedom Constitutional," which deals with the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, and pamphlets on the National Youth Administration, Socialism and the student, the International of Socialist Youth, and a historical expose of Communism. A League handbook will also be published.

For the demonstrations of the first week of October, the YPSL will invite the Workers' Sports League, the Young Circle League, the Young Poale Zion Alliance, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, and the Red Falcons of America to form a National Committee for International Socialist Youth Week, and local united front committees for the same purpose.

Student Seminars will be held during the month of September in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Reading, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Boston, New Jersey, and Los Angeles, under the direction of the National Office.

The committee also made arrangements for improvements in outside youth work, unemployed work, industrial work, workers' sports, cultural activity, student work, and internal League structure. On the latter score a special district organization plan was approved.

Syd Devin, editor of the Challenge, reported that all preparations had

been made to carry out the convention ruling that all members must be subscribers, and that special Challenge stamps would be issued to the membership in September. It was moved to secure five or six speakers to tour the country during the Fall Subscription Drive.

At the meeting it was announced that Walter Storey of Philadelphia had accepted reappointment as national educational director, and recommendations were made for cultural, industrial, high school, and college secretaries.

Committee sessions lasted two days. The committee members, who must come from the vicinity of Chicago, are Ernest Erber, national chairman, Ben Fischer, national secretary; Syd Devin, Gloria Waldron of St. Louis, Charles Hryniewiecki of Milwaukee, and John Van Hazings of Madison.

Educational Work In The Past Two Years

By WALTER R. STOREY
National Educational Secretary,
Young People's Socialist League

The study outlines and other material issued by the National Educational Department of the Young Peoples Socialist League during the past two years have been praised and used by many leaders in the workers' education movement.

Lest I be accused of being immodest and boastful, permit me to state that I wrote about one-fourth of the outlines prepared by the department and edited about one-half of all the material it sent out. Gus Tyler edited the remaining works when he was National Educational Secretary and together with Aaron Levenstein, Will Chasan, Murray Plavner and Ernest Erber, wrote most of the department's material.

To Membership

What information has the department made available to our membership since the last national YPSL convention? It has sent out to our educational officers material published by the party and a couple of book lists, as well as outlines by the above-named Yipsels and myself on Karl Marx, Marx's Marxism Economics, and the Com-

Young Socialists Ask Student Support For Schlossberg and Rugg

NEW YORK.—Endorsement of the drive to have Joseph Schlossberg and Professor Harold Rugg appointed to the New York Board of Higher Education was announced this week by the city federation of the Young People's Socialist League, if the campaign is "waged by and among the students themselves."

Chicago Youth Protest Italian War On Ethiopia

By ARTHUR G. MacDOWELL

CHICAGO.—A strong delegation of representatives of Chicago organizations, under the leadership of Ernest Erber, National Chairman of the YPSL, last week paid a surprise visit to the office of the Italian Consul in Chicago.

They bore a protest in the name of a score of young people's organizations against the preparations for an imperialist war against Ethiopia which the fascist government of Italy has for months been preparing and is now about to launch.

The Consul attempted to deny the right of the delegation to lodge a protest, but the young people, speaking in the name of youth who pay the price for war everywhere, insisted and succeeded in stating their position. After some heated discussion, the delegation withdrew, and as they were leaving the Consul stationed himself at the door and shook hands with the departing visitors.

As he shook the hands of Edward Strong, leader of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism, he said, "Since you are a Negro, I wish to remind you that in Ethiopia there are two million black slaves." Strong's reply was, "I realize that fact, but also know that there are more than two million white wage slaves in Italy."

When it came the turn of Ernest Erber, young Socialist leader of the delegation, Erber pointedly declined the outstretched hand of the Consul, with the statement: "As a member of the Party of Matteotti, I cannot shake hands with a representative of the government that murdered him."

The qualified support was given in a statement which pointed out the "arbitrary suppression of campus progressive and pro-labor expression" in "the city's colleges, but declared that labor representatives on the college board can be of value only "if they can have organized student opinion behind them."

The statement which gives the Young Socialist position on the entire matter of labor representation, follows:

"The Young People's Socialist League, as a section of the Socialist movement, believes fully that Labor must wage immediate campaigns to obtain the fullest possible representation in branches of the government, both as a means of securing its rights and in order to rally the working class on the political field.

Need Mass Support

"If a working class political campaign does not succeed in the second objective, however, it cannot succeed in the first, for without mass support Labor representatives in government cannot successfully fight against the controlling interests.

"It is for this reason that Socialists hold that in regular electoral campaigns Labor should seek representation only through a political party of its own.

"Where this is impossible, as in a campaign that does not involve elections but rather appointment by a capitalist political machine in power, the purpose of the campaign can only be achieved if mass pressure is rallied and organized to support it.

Colleges Anti-Labor

"The present Board of Higher Education is without representation from the student body, the faculties, or Labor, and has permitted city-administered colleges to become notorious for their suppression of progressive and pro-Labor expression.

"The appointment of some one as eminently fitted to represent organized labor as Joseph Schlossberg, and of a progressive educator such as Professor Harold Rugg, to the Board, would be of real value in the protection of student rights if they can have organized student opinion behind them.

Creating Illusions

"Otherwise their voices will be drowned out on the Board and their appointment will only have served to create illusions among the students about the intentions of the La Guardia administration.

"The campaign for Schlossberg and Rugg should therefore be waged by and among the students themselves, by demonstrations, petitions, polls, and every other means, and their appointment should be sought as representatives of the student body.

"To such a campaign the YPSL pledges its whole-hearted support."

110 DIE IN INDUSTRY

ALBANY.—Industrial accidents caused 110 workers' death, according to a report by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews. Since January 1, 820 fatalities have been reported.

"WE"

The National Youth Administration, according to President Roosevelt, was organized to "do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women." Apparently "we" means the administration forces.

Asks More Directors

In the near future, more capable comrades should be given the opportunity to obtain experience in writing educational matter for our membership, and our members should receive a better Socialist education through the use of our outlines and booklists. To accomplish the latter aim, more circle educational directors and other Yipsels should be trained in the use of the department's material for circle meetings and study classes.

The case for Revolutionary Socialism is clear, logical and realistic. Our members must become acquainted with it and learn to impart it to the masses.

World Socialism

SOME COMMENTS ON THE COMINTERN

By HERBERT ZAM

Those revolutionists whose sole hope for a healthy movement was in the reform of the Communist International are now placed in the position of the doctor who cured a patient of alcoholism only to discover the patient had become a drug addict.

At its Seventh Congress, the Communist International undoubtedly corrected, or rather approved the correction of the most glaring errors of the first six years of its existence. It would be a serious error, however, to conclude from this that the Comintern was convalescing. On the contrary, the correction of these errors was only the first stage of the road which is leading the Comintern deeper into the swamp of opportunism than any section of the international labor movement has been in since the dark days of August, 1914.

In spite of its brave words, the Seventh Congress realized the serious isolation of the communists from the labor movement, brought about in almost a decade of ultra-left lunacy. Those who argue that the Comintern is preparing a "new assault upon labor" are entirely mistaken. Quite the contrary; the Comintern has issued an order for complete and extensive retreat along the front.

No More Splitting

No longer are the Socialists "social fascists." The idiotic slogan "class against class" is hardly a memory. Gone is the theory of "united front from below." Dual unionism, union splitting in general, and the more vulgar forms of disruptive tactics are condemned. A promise of greater degree of autonomy to the individual communist parties, both in their inner questions as well as in their specific tactics was formally made. A friendly approach to the Socialist Parties was adopted, including a promise of support in those countries where these parties are in coalition governments, such as Sweden, Belgium and Czechoslovakia; in general, the idea of a single revolutionary party of the proletariat, hitherto rejected with scorn, was approved.

All this is to the good, and if the "turn" were confined to these matters, there would be just cause for jubilation. But such, unfortunately, is not the case. Marx showed that anarchism is punishment for the opportunist sin of the working class. Now it seems that opportunism is punishment for a long period of adventurism. Having left the rarified stratosphere, the Comintern was not satisfied to remain on firm ground but plumped with both feet into the reformist mire.

"National Defense"

The Seventh Congress of the Comintern definitely approved the idea of "national defense" which has been its line since the Stalin-Laval communique approved it and extended it to a world scale. According to the new theory of the Comintern, there is only one government in the world which does not deserve support Hitler. Practically all others fit into the many "worthy" categories from the Scandinavian "democracies" to poor, offensive France. A good word can even be said for Italy is not Italy a friend of France which is a friend of the Soviet Union?

The entire orientation arises from Soviet diplomacy in connection with the Hitler regime.

Fascism

This same attitude was expressed in the Seventh Congress method of handling the question of fascism. From being viewed fascism as a transition to communism, the Comintern now looks upon fascism as the same expression of capitalism and it proposes to carry on a new assault upon it without a new assault upon capitalism. This is the reforming of the new front of the "United Front" in all countries, a united front which is to include all labor or reforming and fascist organizations, and those which are not labor or reforming organizations, but which are not labor or reforming organizations.

satisfied—rather than hold with the perspective of Socialism as the alternative to fascism.

Coalitionism

The position adopted on war and fascism lead directly to the third of the unsavory trinity—coalitionism. True, the Comintern does not use this term. "United Front governments" is more euphonious but not more acceptable. The Comintern, like all proponents of coalitionism, overlooks one important item: Fascism developed precisely in the period of coalition governments.

Look at Germany. The masses turned to fascism because the coalition could only offer them the status quo, with which they were dissatisfied. The Socialist Parties discredited themselves through participation in the coalition governments. The Comintern now proposes that the German road should be followed in all countries. The result can only be the same.

But the Comintern coalition policy is even worse than that applied in Germany. The German social-democrats did not claim coalition as a victory for the worker. They considered it the "lesser of two evils." They felt they had no choice and apologized for accepting it. The communists on the other hand have become militant proponents of coalitionism and hail it as the first step toward proletarian revolution!

Russian Domination

In comparison with these new "deviations," the old ones fade into insignificance. They serve only to emphasize the lack of realism, the mechanical changes, the isolation which characterize the Comintern's existence. Once again we see the dominant role of the Russian situation. Just as the period of ultra-leftism was a result of the 5-year plan, the period of opportunism is directly the result of Russia's new diplomatic policies since Hitler's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

The internal system remains unchanged result from orders from above, not from discussion by the membership. There is no admission of previous errors—a few scapegoats are found. All those communists who during the "third period" raised their voices against the ultra-left are still denounced as "renegades" and "traitors."

The leadership is even further narrowed. Of the five reporters at the Seventh Congress, one was a Russian and four were political exiles living in Russia—a German, a Bulgarian, a Lithuanian, an Italian—not one representative of a substantial party.

In spite of its changes, and even more because of its changes, the Comintern remains what it was—a broken reed, an unreliable instrument, whether for fighting the everyday battle or in the fight for Socialism.

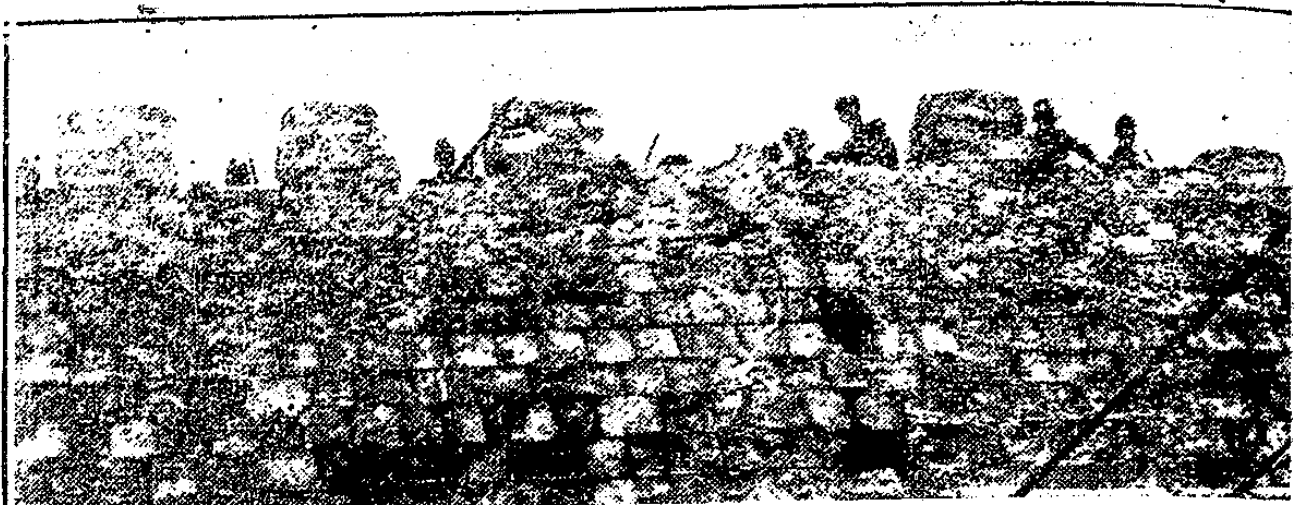
Read Herbert Zam every week in the CALL for an authoritative interpretation of world events in Socialism and Labor. What is happening to the Social-Democracies in the Scandinavian countries, to the Communists in Russia, to the underground Socialists in Germany and Austria?

How will labor act in the next world war? Will it remain steadfast and refuse to fight for capitalist profits?

DEFEAT WISCONSIN BILL

MYNIBON W. A. F. W. ...

Soldiers End Labor Revolt



Armed to the teeth, Greek soldiers stood behind ancient battlements on the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean, following a revolt by Cretan workers for more pay and shorter hours.

Letters Of A Socialist To His Son -- VI

By David P. Berenberg

This the sixth 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.

VI.

Dear Karl:

SUPPOSE we try to put together the case for Socialism in a few simple sentences:

1. The worker produces the wealth of the world.
2. He receives very little of what he produces.
3. Even his small wages are uncertain.
4. The employer of labor receives the bulk of the world's wealth, although he produces little or none of it.
5. The only cure for the evils produced by this unfair distribution of wealth is social ownership of all productive wealth—machines, mines, the land, the raw materials, etc.
6. To bring this about the workers must first control the government.
7. This they can do by means of the vote—if they organize as a class, for independent and far-sighted political action.

That is as far as I have carried the argument. It must be carried a step further. While the workers build up their political strength, they do not neglect to build up even greater power in another direction. They have long known the value of union in the struggle for better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Whatever they have gained in this direction, they have won by the strength of organization, through the strike or the threat of the strike. Much even of the favorable legislation that labor has obtained has been the work of powerful labor unions, exerting pressure on the state and federal governments.

It remains only to carry the work of the labor unions one step further. The unions can be made a powerful weapon in the struggle for a Worker's Democracy. They must be expanded until all the workers belong to unions, instead of a mere ten per cent of the workers, as is the case to-day. The unskilled and the unemployed must be organized. The farmers must be drawn into a close alliance with the labor unions.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

WHENEVER possible, the unions must become as wide as the industries in which they operate. It is not enough for the employer to be a strikebreaker; the workers are not to be organized in a craft union. It is far more difficult for the employer to win when all the workers are united, when they strike together, and make their own laws. The workers must be organized in industrial unions, the workers, the workers, and many of these, and many

others have discovered the value of a wide and all-inclusive union.

Not only must industrial unions take the place of craft and trade unions, but the value of the union as a weapon for the freeing of the worker must be better understood. It can become as powerful an arm of labor as the vote. In fact, until the workers learn how to use the union as a political weapon, they will not gain control of the government. The labor union must be one side of the political party of labor—or, if you wish, the political party of labor must be one phase of union activity.

All this is so clear and self-evident, that it seems strange that labor has not yet learned these obvious lessons. Yet it is not strange. It took years to build up the craft and trade unions. Their members are afraid to broaden them, afraid to take in large numbers of new members, afraid to affiliate with other unions. They have built up strike funds, insurance benefits, old age pension funds, which they fear they will lose if they enter broad industrial unions. Many of them have favorable agreements with the employers, which they are afraid to risk. In many cases, the members of the old craft and trade unions look upon the union as merely a monopoly of their type of labor, which protects their wage-scale against the competition of the unskilled worker.

WORKERS' UNITY

YET they must risk such losses for greater gains—or lose everything in the end. One thing is clear: There are millions of unemployed workers to-day. Either these must be organized, or their very existence will threaten the wage scales now enjoyed by the favored unions. Labor knows from experience that it can count neither on the employers nor on the government, controlled by the employers, to keep up wage scales. The collapse of the NRA has already brought about a general wage cut. There will be others. The refusal to give relief to men who are offered employment at starvation wages has, in California, Ohio, New Jersey and elsewhere, already forced the wages of labor down.

Labor has no choice. It must organize the unskilled and the unemployed, and must fight with them and for them, if they will become the means, in the hands of the workers, for smashing the unions themselves. The only union of the "proletariat" which is not interested in politics, is its own class. For its first care, the union must be to smash the unions, whether they be craft or trade unions, or whether they be not. The fight is well won, the union is established as a result of it. They have the power to do so. It only remains for them to have a vision of the Workers' Democracy and the will to do it.

Who Is Responsible For Farm Foreclosures?

By PAUL PORTER

When Attorney General Cummings sent his G-Men to Hopkins and Plattsburg, Mo., last week where desperate farmers had forcibly halted mortgage foreclosures, he might more, appropriately, have sent them instead to the sumptuous new Supreme Court building, in Washington, with instructions to arrest the nine justices who are really responsible for the new outbreaks of trouble in the corn-and-hog belt.

For it is these ex-corporation lawyers, legislating for big business behind the black robes of judicial "impartiality," who incited the riots in the hitherto peaceful counties of Northwest Missouri.

If Federal marshals are driven from quiet little Plattsburg by angry farmers armed with knobby home made canes, the finger of guilt points to those dictators on the bench who, on the same day that they chopped off the head of the Blue Eagle, ruled that the elected representatives of the people had no power to write on the law books the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act, allowing farmers a five year respite from foreclosure by banks and insurance companies.

Predict Foreclosures

At the time that this Act was declared unconstitutional this writer, in a Socialist Party statement, predicted a new wave of foreclosures. Now rural land prices are rising, and the mortgage holders rush to grab off the farmers' fields—to reap, not the golden harvest of wheat and corn, but the golden profits of speculation.

Of course the farmers will fight back, fight to save the farms that are not only their homes but their jobs as well. The traditions of the pioneers still flow in their veins; many a farm threatened with foreclosure is tilled by the sons or grandsons of the men who fenced the same fields from the open prairie.

These people of Clinton county are well known to this writer, whose father grew to manhood on a farm just outside the county seat of Plattsburg. The writer himself spent his boyhood on a farm only three counties to the South. Grandparents of these Missourians rode to their new homes in covered wagons from Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois; some of them knew Lincoln! They fought to free the Negroes from chattel slavery and their descendants will fight again, if necessary, to save themselves from a new slavery.

Slow But Sure

Slow to anger, they have borne in stolid patience the misery of fourteen years of agricultural crisis. When in '32, '33 and '34, farmers in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and even the Dutch counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, enforced mass "holidays" in protest against low prices paid them by dealers, packers, and others processors, these Missourians went quietly along their traditional ways. That they, too, are now in revolt, that they have led off in what may perhaps become a new wave of rebellion in the farm regions, shows how serious is the mounting crisis in a real sense.

At first glance, the whole mood seems destined to explode in the face of rising farm prices. Last week in the Chicago live stock market prices for hogs and beef cattle rose to a point that those of many months. Cattle sold up to \$12.50 a hundred weight, an advance of 22 in thirty days. The average price for hogs was \$11.25 a hundred, compared to \$7.65 a year ago.

But the price advance, which was not unexpected, has been followed by a sharp decline. The price of hogs has fallen to \$10.00 a hundred weight, and the price of beef cattle has fallen to \$10.00 a hundred weight. This is a sharp decline from the recent high prices. The price of hogs has fallen to \$10.00 a hundred weight, and the price of beef cattle has fallen to \$10.00 a hundred weight. This is a sharp decline from the recent high prices.

tain of debt. But at that moment a new crisis appears: rising prices of hogs and cattle are reflected in a revival of land values, and mortgage holders, under cover of the Supreme Court decision, hasten to grab this land through foreclosures.

Moreover, the bitter memories of recent years are not forgotten; sometimes they well up strongest when new hope thaws the protective numbness of the past. The writer recalls one incident, typical of thousands scared into the minds of farmers throughout the Middle West and which, like the pent-up emotions of the post-war Germans, may some day drive them to an explosive revolt—either into the ranks of fascism or of Socialism, depending upon which group can most skillfully win their allegiance.

In the summer of 1934, Nature, taking its cue from Henry Wallace and Re- Tugwell, turned to crop restrict in with a scorching drought. The green corn and the sweet smelling clover shrivelled under the dry, hot breath from the Southwest, drooped, and fell back on the sun-baked earth. Cool water ceased to bubble from the springs, creeks dried up, and even rivers shrank to slow trickling brooks in broad beds of sand. Cattle grew thin and bony, gnawed at the brown grass, and drank thirstily the water hauled many miles in barrels. Many stumbled on the Great Plains, where the heat shimmers before your eyes, and lay still to nourish green bottle flies, or were shot by merciful stock raisers.

No Gayety

The October harvest moon brought no gayety to hundreds of thousands of farmers, whose crops had seemed to draw back into the ground, whose herds had been decimated, and even whose gardens and orchards had yielded but little to the household larder. It was at this time of year, when the moon was full and orange, that this writer encountered the little incident to which he has referred.

He was visiting a former neighbor on a small dairy farm in Missouri. The dairyman was what novelists call a strong, silent man, hardened to pain and circumstance: once he had lost a finger in a feed grinder and never blanched or uttered a sound. In the years of depression he, his wife, and his grown son, grimly tightened their belts and made little complaint. But on this particular night, this writer found him far out in the moonlit fields sobbing like a child; his own suffering he could bear but the low moaning of his starved cattle had wholly unnerved him.

When you read in the papers, then, that a thousand Missouri farmers have armed themselves with sticks and other barnyard weapons and have defied the federal government to execute foreclosures on their land, you will understand that they are not, as the conservative press infer, a pack of shiftless hoodlums who seek to rob "winkles and organs" of their mortgage securities. They are the true sons of Bunker Hill and Lexington, and the pointed allies of the industrial workers in the fight for socialism.

Unen Credit

When you know the background of these foreclosures, you will understand that the farmers are not a pack of shiftless hoodlums who seek to rob "winkles and organs" of their mortgage securities. They are the true sons of Bunker Hill and Lexington, and the pointed allies of the industrial workers in the fight for socialism.

Puzzle: Find "Big-shot" Mussolini



Benito Mussolini (the guy with the pugacious chin) can't be seen anywhere in this picture. While he inspects troops in Rome, workers slave in a hot African sun to build roads for the army. The path of glory . . .

Alabama Editor Issues Call For The Revolution

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The New Masses, communist weekly, isn't the only journal that knows all about how to run a real good revolution. At Dothan, Ala., is Editor Julian Hall of The Dothan Eagle, and Dothan is a Democrat who doesn't like Alabama's new anti-sedition law.

So Democrat Hall, desiring to test the new law, wrote:

"It is now a misdemeanor for any citizen to advocate the overthrow of the government by violence or to possess more than one copy of a publication, cut, or cartoon advocating the overthrow of the government by violence.

The Eagle is interested in testing this drastic and wholly unnecessary law.

"Therefore, we advocate overthrow of Alabama's government by violence. We urge the citizens to arm themselves with shillalabs, set off for Montgomery, and whale hell out of the members of the Alabama legislature who voted for the anti-sedition bill.

"After these ex-statesmen are thoroughly subdued, we advocate that the government of Alabama be changed from a so-called democracy to one of communism.

"Come, comrades, let's be marching!"

Latest reports indicate that the march on Montgomery hasn't yet started just yet. There seems to be a shortage of shillalabs down here.

THREATEN STRIKE

NEW YORK. Demanding a thirty hour week, minimum pay of \$23 and other improvements in working conditions, the United Garment Workers' Union announced a strike against employers who refuse to meet the demands. The union has 15,000 members and a strike would cost the industry \$100,000,000.

The Amendment

The amendment to the constitution proposed by the National Labor Relations Board is a step towards the recognition of the right of collective bargaining. It is a step towards the recognition of the right of collective bargaining.

Socialist Call Institute Saturday and Sunday, September 7th and 8th, 1935, Camp Northover, Bound Brook, N. J.

PROGRAM:—LEFT SOCIALISM IN AMERICA—ITS PROGRAM AND TACTICS.
Chairman: Max Delson, President Socialist Call Association.

Saturday, 2:00 P. M. THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM
Chairman, Alice Hanson, Educational Director, Philadelphia unions; David P. Berenberg, Editorial Board, American Socialist Quarterly, CALL; David Felix, prominent Philadelphia Socialist, CALL Editorial Board, National Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party; Papers to be read from Haim Kantorovitch and Reinhold Neibuhr.

Saturday, 7:30 P. M.—THE IMMEDIATE TASKS FACING THE PARTY.
Chairman, Max Delson; Jack Altman, national labor committee of the Socialist Party, CALL Business Manager; Robert Dullea, secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio; Arthur G. McDowell, secretary of the Cook County (Chicago) Socialist Party; Norman Thomas.

Saturday, 11:00 P. M.—Entertainment and Dance
Sunday, 10:00 A. M.—SOCIALISM AND LABOR —THE LABOR PARTY.
Chairman, Murray Gross, Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Powers Hapgood, national executive committee of the Socialist Party; John Green, leader of the Camden, N. J., Shipyard Strike; Franz Daniels, national executive committee of the Socialist Party, organizer Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Murray Baron, national labor committee of the Socialist Party, manager, Suitcase Workers Union.

Sunday, 2:00 P. M.—SOCIALISM AND THE FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM.
Chairman, to be announced; Maynard Krueger, national executive committee of the Socialist Party, executive committee of the American Federation of Teachers; Ernest Erber, national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League; Mary Fox, chairman of the New York Committee against War and Fascism, executive secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy; Amicus Most, CALL, Board of Director, executive committee of the New York Federal Council of the AFL; Paper by Devere Allen to be read.

FEE:—\$3.00 per person, plus \$1.00 Institute Fee.

Directions to Camp:

BY AUTO—
From New York, go thru Holland Tunnel, follow Route No. 1 to just beyond Newark Airport, turn right to Route No. 29 follow to Bound Brook, N. J. Turn right on dirt road, at Camp Northover, sign will indicate route.

BY TRAIN—
Take Central Railroad of New Jersey (Newark Branch) to Bound Brook. Round trip fare \$1.85. Trains leave New York, Barclay St. Ferry, daylight (returning) 9:00 A. M., 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 12:30, 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 2:05, 3:00, 4:40, 5:00. Return to Newark on Sunday leave Bound Brook: 6:27 P. M., 7:17, 7:55, 8:45.

BY BUS—
Special bus arrangements will be made if a sufficient number of people indicate a desire to go by bus.

Accommodations:

Full use of camp buildings, tents, etc. Meals and sleeping accommodations.

Party Activity

CALL Builders

BOOKS

Arkansas

STATE CONVENTION, at its opening sessions at Little Rock, adopted resolutions warning against the rise of Fascism in Arkansas by suppression of the workers and condemning Huey Long's program and methods as Fascist.

California

SUMMER SCHOOL for north California Socialists closed at La Honda, with the 26 students voting it the most successful school yet held in the state. Teachers and lecturers included Roy Burt, Raymond Henderson, Marjorie Kipp, Professor Landauer, A. Alan Clark, and Samuel S. White.

"A LABOR PARTY in America." With that subject for the basis of discussion, the Summer School to be held by the Socialist Party of Los Angeles at the Workmen's Circle Camp in Carbon Canyon will close with a symposium of well known speakers at the Camp on Sunday, August 25 at 2:30 P. M.

Perhaps no single question of political importance has raised as much discussion in recent months as has the Third Party movement, particularly since the convention held in Chicago in July. The speakers of the symposium will give the views of their organizations on this important question. To date, the tentative list of speakers includes such well known men as Roy Burt, national organizer of the Socialist Party, Dr. Harry Darby, well known Epic leader of Santa Monica; Harvey Garmon, editor of the L. A. Citizen, newspaper of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; Raymond Henderson, well-known labor lawyer of Bakersfield, and others.

Indications point to a large crowd for the symposium, and admission will be free. After the speeches there will be a general discussion of the subject. The public is invited.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT picnic will be held at Columbus Park, North Park Ave. all day Sunday, August 25.

NEW HAVEN Socialists are holding weekly open-air meetings on the Central Green every Saturday night.

Illinois

SEYMOUR STEDMAN, first Socialist elected to the Illinois legislature and Vice-Presidential candidate in the Debs campaign of 1920, will be one of the speakers at the big Cook County Socialist Picnic, Pilsen Park, Saturday, August 24th. Maynard C. Krueger, member of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, and possibly Henry Ohl, Jr., President of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, will be included in the list of speakers.

Events of the picnic will start 3 P. M., Saturday afternoon, with a baseball game between the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Circle League, which will be immediately followed by a soccer game between the champions of the Italian and Bohemian Federations. Games and races for all comers will follow.

In the evening, beginning at 7 o'clock, there will be dancing in the fine dance hall in the park to the music of Jose Rivas orchestra, which was formerly at the Chez Parée in Chicago, and is one of the finest dance orchestras in the city. Speaking program and music by the Karl Marx Singing Society and the German Men's Chorus are scheduled for early in the evening.

This will be the final summer event of the Socialist Party in Cook County, particularly for its summer open-air campaign. Tickets should be secured in advance from the County Office of the Party, or at the office of the various federations in order to get the savings in price. Every Socialist and sympathizer in Cook County is expected

to attend and bring his friends to this the biggest public gathering of the Socialist Party during the year.

Iowa

STATE CONVENTION will be held at Des Moines this week-end. A mass meeting at the Public Library Saturday afternoon, will open the sessions. Speakers will include George A. Nelson, Laetitia M. Conard, and John Chalmers. Business sessions will be held at the Jewish Community Center, starting Sunday morning at 10.

STATE PICNIC will be held at Greenwood Park, Des Moines, Sunday afternoon, August 25.

Massachusetts

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, sponsored by the New England Labor College, will be held at Workmen's Circle Camp, Ashland, this week-end. Speakers will include Norman Thomas, Albert Sprague Coolidge, Alfred Baker Lewis, Frank Cross-walsh, August Claessens, and John Brooks Wheelwright. The motion picture "Marching On" will be shown Sunday night.

Missouri

STATE OFFICE is publishing a mimeographed periodical bulletin for party members. It's called The Missouri Socialist.

STATE PICNIC, sponsored by Locals in Dent and Shannon Counties will be held at Round Springs Park (on Route 19, half-way between Salem and Eminence) on Labor Day.

New York

NORTH BRONX Labor Center will be launched soon in the Williamsbridge section of northeast Bronx on Allerton Avenue. The new center, which will be housed on the principal business street of the neighborhood, is the result of the combined efforts of the upper 6th A. D. branch and Workmen's Circle, Branch 360. It will also accommodate Circles 6 Sr. Bronx and 6 Jr. Bronx of the YPSL and Workmen's Circle School 16.

With these headquarters, the strongest Socialist campaign ever waged in the 6th A. D. will be opened in the fall. Socials, dances and recreational activities will make the center an attractive gathering place as well as a center of Socialist educational and political activity. A Falcon Flight is also planned and there is a possibility that a branch of the Unemployed Union will also be established.

Pennsylvania

WILLIAMSPORT Socialists have nominated the first county ticket to appear on the ballot in many years.

Worsted Workers Want Department

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LOWELL, Mass. First steps toward a campaign to win uniform improved conditions in the woolen and worsted industry were taken here by 250 delegates from locals of the United Textile Workers, who voted last Sunday to establish a department of the UTW for their division of the textile trade.

A committee of three, headed by Tony Valenti, young militant leader of the recent Uxbridge worsted strike, was selected to appear before the executive council of the UTW next month to ask for the new departmental status. Other departments of the textile workers embrace the hosiery, silk and rayon, dye and finishing, and carpet industries

It does seem as if the hot weather we've been having these past few days has made our army of Call Builders a bit lazy . . . only 501 subs this week and these the work of comparatively few comrades . . . which is our lowest number in a long time.

Call subs do sprout in unexpected spots and New Hampshire is it this week . . . it seems that our old friends, Alfred Baker Lewis and Charlie Hill are spending the summer up there and subs have been coming in with every mail . . . 21 for ABL and 16 for Comrade Hill. Which is merely proof of what can be done in the way of getting subs . . .

Last call for ads, greetings and bundle orders for the special Labor Day Issue of the Call. All orders for papers, and copy for greetings and ads must be in our hands by the evening of August 27th. Call readers should take this up at their branches and union meetings immediately.

We've been promising a lot of names for the past month or so . . . and here they are . . . not as many as we'd like to publish . . . some day when the paper isn't going to be filled with important news of strikes, wars, educational articles on Socialism, etc., this column is going to expand like a toy balloon and list the complete standings of our army of Call Builders. But in the meantime

New York City: Harry Simon heads the list this week with 10 subs! George Groner follows close behind him with 8 and Margaret Lamont and Frank Stern are right on his heels with seven. Marion Gray and Wilfred Kerr follow with five apiece. And a lot of singles, doubles and triples have come in from Judah Drob, Harry Wynn, Sol Perrin, Justus Ebert, Murray Gross, Ruth Schechter, Rose Pearlman, Harry Balos, Blanche Bernstein, Mary Hillyer, Hal Siegal, J. F. Schaeffer, Ernest Mendez, Minnie Rubinstein, Joseph Cohen.

John Niemeyer of Rochester is again on our list and Wm. Perry and Ray D. Hill of Elmira seem to be getting subs from everywhere but the State Reformatory and the City Hall.

Next to New York, Ohio is the fastest growing CALL state and this week's mail bring in subs from Call Builders Ed Perron of Dayton, Bob Dullea of Cleveland, Peter Raymond of Cincinnati, H. McCormack of Marietta, and Bob Alexander, Jerseyite spending the summer at Wooster.

And as usual our Connecticut Comrades didn't do so badly either . . . Abe Perlestein and Ann Krugman of Hartford garner six apiece and there have been a bunch of singles and doubles. And from St. Louis, Mo. Helen Nicholas sends in a first batch of four and promises more. Welcome St. Louis, And welcome W. G. Lemon of Arnold, Pa. and Andy Sempa of Pittston in the same state . . . four and six and more coming. And from Washington, D. C. come five more from Madge Lorwin, while Ruth Dougherty of South Bend, Roy Lancaster of Montezuma and Mayme Hartman of Evansville keep the Hoosier state in the running.

And a word about our travelling salesmen . . . Gerald Coleman is visiting Socialist locals in New Jersey, Ralph Spooner of Richmond, Va. is planning to sow the seeds of Socialism on a trip through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, while Fred Shevin is bound for the west coast via the thumb . . . and picking up subs on the way. And Elliot Zeitlin is going to tour the Keystone state . . . Pennsylvania to you.

Which reminds us that branches in Penna. desiring Comrade Zeitlin as a speaker are urged to notify the CALL immediately. Comrade Zeitlin is an able speaker and is willing to arrange his own transportation so as to reach the branch which can use

A Strike Novel

PIER 17 by Walter Havighurst; Macmillan, N. Y., \$2.00.

Walter Havighurst's "Pier 17" is an artistic gem. It is the story of the seamen's strike on the Pacific coast last winter, its action concentrated on the crew and officers of one ship where they learn that a coast-wide strike is in progress.

In its concentrated writing and epic simplicity it stands far above any American working class novel this reviewer has read in sometime.

With brief, effective strokes, the author draws in a dozen or so characters: Adrian Scarf, the boy idealist who went to sea to find life and finds death at the hands of the police; Lars Holderby who leads the onslaught against the scabs because it is instinctive for him to fight his natural enemies; the captain who is hopelessly involved in something bigger than himself; the third mate who is precisely conscious of the class distinction between himself and the crew; the coldly calculating newspaper woman to whom the strike and the confidence of Adrian Scarf is nothing more than a chance to advance herself professionally; Alice, the captain's daughter, who considers the waterfront a lark until its realities are grimly brought home to her; Noonan, the brooding revolutionist who understands the true forces involved and dreams of the final struggle.

The author has reduced the class struggle to its simplest terms. He does not mount a soapbox; he does not have to. Here on one side are the seamen and their union; there on the other side, the owners, the officers of the ship, and the police. The owners want to slash the men's wages; the men, through their union, refuse to submit. There are clashes and blood is shed. The men retreat, but it is a strategic retreat. It is as simple as that and as fundamental as that—the class struggle.

This is Walter Havighurst's first novel. He was educated in several colleges and in a dozen steam and sailing vessels. "I was prouder of my A. B. ticket (able seaman's papers)", he states, "than of any academic degree."

If you want to read a novel that will grip your attention from the first page to the last, get hold of a copy of "Pier 17."

—BRUNO FISCHER.

In Ford's Domain

THE CONVEYOR by James Steele; International Publishers

The effective picture of conveyors in auto factories in James Steele's "The Conveyor" (International Publishers) is marred somewhat by poor writing. But the novel is well worth

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reading for its descriptions of the inside of an auto factory.

To one who has never been in an auto factory, this book is almost unbelievable. The horror of the conveyor, the speed-up, the spies in the men's midst, the servicemen (who in more benighted days would be called slave-drivers), the physical manhandling of the men while at work, the wholesale discharges, the petty persecutions—all recall the days of slavery at their worst. Only the slaves were never cast adrift to starve by their masters.

I have been assured by Sam Roemer, who hails from Detroit and was editor of the "Mesa Voice", that Steele has not overdrawn his picture. Steele was an auto worker himself and he knows what he is talking about. No wonder the auto workers are revolting.—B. F.

A Workers' Atlas

THE PLEBS ATLAS—60 MAPS FOR WORKERS-STUDENTS. Drawn by J. F. Horrabin; Published by the National Council of Labour Colleges, London; 1933; 1s. 3d.

Perhaps one of the most interesting and most valuable books for the worker interested in the current war danger and generally in international relations is this 64-page atlas of the imperialist world by the British geographer, Horrabin, whose "Outline of Economic Geography" occupies such a prominent position among Socialist textbooks in this country.

This is not an ordinary atlas; it correlates geography with economics, geography with politics. The arrangement is simple, yet satisfactory; the world is divided into five groups—four of them capitalist empires and the fifth a federation of workers' republics. The introductory maps of these groups are followed by more detailed maps of particular areas and cross references insure realization of the significance of interrelation of national groups in an imperialist epoch.

The cost of the book, 1s. 3d. (30c) is remarkably small; it can be secured from the publishers, 15, South Hill Park Gardens, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3., England.—S. E.

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

"I Saw Socialism"

by Mrs. VICTOR BERGER

Mrs. Berger has just returned from an extensive trip throughout the Soviet Union and gives her report and impressions in an extremely interesting article which appears in the September issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. A dozen other interesting features, many pages of photographs, question and answer department, Moscow letter by Anna Louise Strong, etc.

On sale at all news stands, ten cents (10c) a copy, or send direct. Subscription \$1.00 a year. Write

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Sunny Youth Is Movie of Soviet Athletic Games

Sunny Youth (Acme) takes us to new vistas, it opens no magic asements on new civilizations. Its primary purpose seems to be the primary purpose of many American films—to prove that youth is healthy.

You watch the Soviet athletes race over the hard cinders, fight one another for their sweethearts, break into hearty cheers, and you expect to rise and sing for dear old Harvard. And strangely enough, just before the big race, the band breaks into an American college song.

The Soviet girls take their love affairs just as seriously as the cinematic co-eds of America. Perhaps the Russians are a little more violent and a little less coy. Throughout the film, however, we look forward to seeing Mary Carlisle wear the hero's fraternity pin or Arline Judge flirt with a shot-putter. Everywhere, it seems, the movies still love the public and the public still loves her-men.

The prime achievement, the closing triumph of our particular star occurs when, after kissing the lovely Anya good-bye, Marko overtakes a railroad train. The incident speaks well for the healthiness of Russian youth, though not quite so well for the mechanical progress of Soviet railroads, from which we might have expected better things.

HOWARD WHITE



Scenes from forthcoming Soviet pictures to be shown at the Cameo early this season. From left to right: "Pepo", "The New Gulliver," and "Peasants."

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 Emil Royyuk, at 21 East 17th Street New York City. The courts are at Kingston and East New York Avenues, Brooklyn.

Saturday, August 24

Campfire and marshmallow roast of the Paul Stricker Club at the Palisades. Meet at Henry Street Settlement, 301 Henry Street, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, August 24

Flashlight Hike to Alpine, N. J. under auspices of Young Circle League. In addition to the social features, there has been arranged a Sacco and Vanzetti memorial meeting which will include songs, a sketch, readings and a short talk by Murray Goldman. Meet at 7:00 sharp at the New York side of the Dyckman St. ferry (200 St.)

Sunday, August 25

Leon Rosser Land, leader of the Bronx Free Fellowship, will speak on the Commonwealth Plan at the after-breakfast open-air conference held at Crafts, N. Y., the summer camp of the Community Church.

Monday, September 2

Grand Labor Day Dance given by the Union Mechanics Association at St. Marks Auditorium, 65 West 138th Street, featuring one of Harlem's most popular orchestras. Subscription, 55c.

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 for session \$2. Discussion of Socialist Party program, also dancing, tennis, swimming, etc.

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AMKINO (Soviet Films) has announced their first six films for the coming season. "Peasants," "Pepo", "Nightingale", "The New Gulliver's Travels", "Air City" and "Union".

"TAKE MY STAND" gave a special performance at Brookwood this past week-end and reports trickling down from Katonah augur well for the success of this play.

"THE CRUSADES" will open this week at the Astor with the usual De Mille fanfare.

"ANNAPOLIS FAREWELL" with the hearty cooperation of the U. S. Navy Dept. (as usual for jingo propaganda) will open at the Paramount showing the Navy in all its gory—pardon—glory.

The GROUP THEATRE will again double feature "Waiting for Lefty" and "Awake and Sing".

PEASANTS will have its American Premiere at the Cameo Wednesday.

UNITY HOUSE will have a special treat this week-end. Albert Maltz will play the leading role in the last act of his own play, Black Pit.

ORGANIZE BAKERIES
NEW YORK. Despite employers' attempts to create a race issue against the union, the Negro Labor Conference, recently formed by delegates from 110 local unions, is now conducting an aggressive drive to organize retail bakery shops recently established in Harlem by an open-shop boss from the Bronx.

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Academic Liberty Issue As Teachers Union Opens Meet

CLEVELAND. — With many important issues facing the delegates the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers will open its session here Monday morning, August 26.

As delegates and visitors began to arrive for the convention, it was freely predicted that the meeting would not only be the most successful ever held by the federation but that it would show a definite left-ward trend among the nation's organized teachers.

This year's convention marks the definite coming of age of the teacher's union as a major factor in American educational circles, leaders of the federation assert, pointing to the 20,000 mark recently passed in membership.

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Numerous cases of branches of academic freedom and civil liberties by reactionary city and state administrations are expected to occupy a major place on the convention agenda. Progressives in the union look for a vigorous defense of teacher's rights by the delegates.

SEEK TO OUST SHERIFF
BELLINGHAM, Wash. Repercussions of the recent lumber strike here are seen in a recall move directed against Sheriff William T. Farmer of Whatcom County. Farmers recall is now being sought by trade union leaders on a charge that during the recent walk-out he threatened to arm non-union truck drivers at strike-affected mills in an attempt to smash the strike.

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Farmers Support Cannery Strikers

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Striking evidence of the growing cooperation between farm workers and industrial workers was presented here this week, when members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union came to the aid of cannery strikers at the Griffen Manufacturing Company.

After 235 cannery workers had been out on strike for a week, the SFTU instructed all its members in this country not to bring produce into the factory. Ward Rodgers and Otis Sweeney of the farmers organization and Murel Sutton, vice-president of the Cannery Workers' Union, are leading the mass picket line.

New York Labor Opens Convention

ALBANY.—The first sessions of the New York State Federation of Labor convention opened here, with many of the delegates visibly bored by the long string of old line politicians who had been invited to address them.

The convention was brought to its feet cheering, however, when President William Green of the American Federation of Labor made a plea for the 30-hour work week as the only practical remedy for unemployment. Green also intimated that a nation-wide battle over amendment of the constitution is brewing, but declined to discuss the issue in detail at this time.

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Norman Thomas

What The New Deal Has Done

See Page 6

Socialist Call

Vol. 1—No. 23

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1935

PRICE 5 CENTS

INJUNCTION THREAT IN CAMDEN STRIKE

Navy Department May Use Leathernecks As Camden Strikebreakers

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CAMDEN, N. J.—Still unable to smash the militant solidarity of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the New York Shipbuilding Corporation found aid for its open-shop schemes in two arms of the government this week.

In Washington, high officials of the Navy Department, which has refused for nearly three months to even investigate the company's responsibility for the prolonged dispute, were reported ready to call in U. S. Marines to smash the strike.

At Newark, meanwhile, Federal Judge Guy L. Fake strode over the head of Vice Chancellor Francis B. Davis to grant the company's request for a preliminary hearing on a sweeping anti-strike injunction. Under terms of the injunction, if granted, the union would be legally restrained from "molesting" scabs, "picketing," "loitering," and boycotting.

It was believed here, however, that if the injunction is granted, the strikers will simply ignore it and will continue the mass picket lines which have thus far been their most effective weapon.

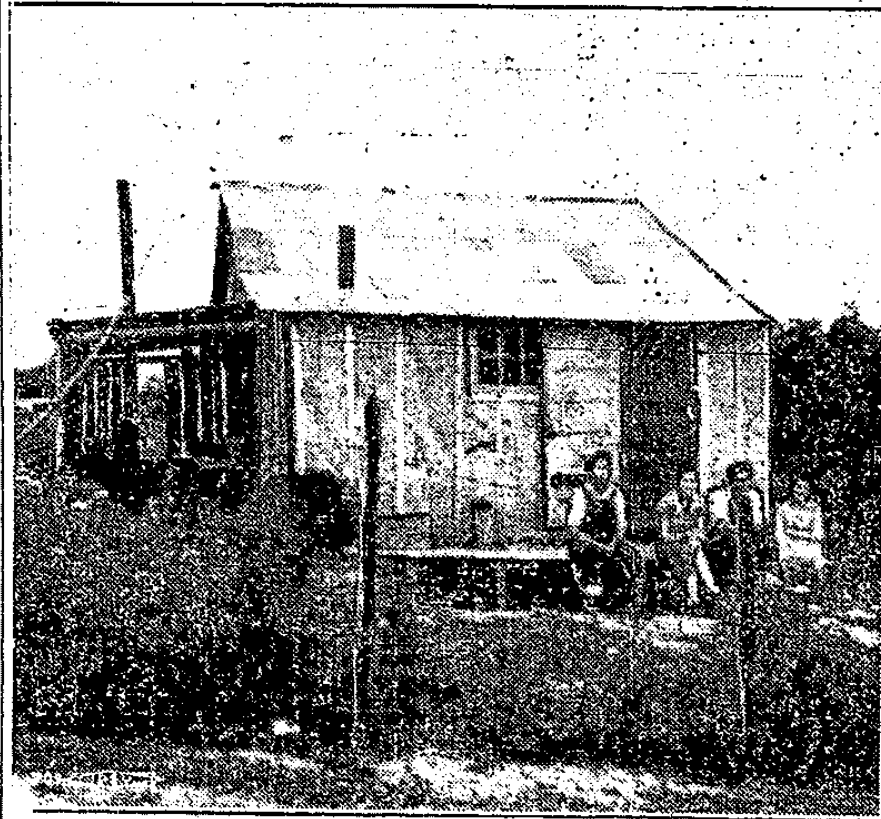
Developments at Washington took a new turn even at the moment when congressional liberals who have been probing the local strike

situation were hoping for government action favorable to the strikers. Despite their hopes, however, conference among representatives of the union, the management, the Navy Department and the Department of Labor availed nothing, the open-shop ship firm stubbornly holding out against union recognition.

Threaten To Use Marines

The threat to use Marines, most open anti-strike action taken by the Roosevelt administration in the case thus far, came at the end of a long series of fruitless negotiations. It was explained that the Navy Department intended to use as its excuse the fact that \$50,000,000 worth of naval contract construction has been held up by the strike

Can't Buy What They Make



These tiff miners are on strike because the wages they get are so low that, although the tiff they mine is an important material in paint manufacture, their shacks they call homes go unpainted.

and that the war program makes necessary an immediate resumption of operations.

Previously, a House Labor subcommittee had suggested that if the company did not give way to the strikers' just demands, the Navy should itself take over the construction work.

Suitcase Makers Win Wage Raises

NEW YORK.—A complete victory was won by the Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union after a two-week general strike which affected the entire industry. Despite counter demands by the manufacturers which brought on the strike, the agreement provided for a 40-hour week, and wage increases all along the line.

An important concession gained by the union was the setting of a joint expiration date for both luggage and brief case shops and school bag shops, to take place August 15, 1936. The manufacturers had demanded January 1 as the expiration date, the slackest time of the year.

While the manufacturers had demanded the abolition of minimum wage scales, the union agreement now provides for actual increases for minimum wages, as well as more general increases.

At the general membership meeting which accepted the agreement,

No Tiff Shipped As Miners Hold Picket Ranks

POTOSI, Mo.—With mass picket lines still holding firm and unbreakable, striking tiff miners here jubilantly announce that not one ton of tiff has been shipped from Washington County since their strike began August 5.

Despite a strike-breaking temporary injunction handed down by Judge James Dearing, nearly 500 pickets are on hand night and day to insure success in their strike against starvation wages averaging \$2.50 a week.

With thousands of miners and their families awaited his decision outside a jammed court room, Dearing held another hearing on the injunction last week and ordered a continuation for two weeks more. A meeting of 2500 strikers had previously voted unanimously to seek Dearing's impeachment.

TO QUIZ WITNESS

BALTIMORE.—After completing the hearing of testimony by John MacDonald, who swore he perjured himself at the original trial of Tom M'oney in San Francisco, Referee Addison E. Shaw, U. S. District Court, Baltimore, Md., where he was presiding, ruled that Rigall, Rigall was the first M'oney

British Unions Attack Mussolini War On Ethiopia

LONDON.—Mussolini is attacking Ethiopia in a desperate hope that through this war he may get the Italian people to forget the misery and hunger of fascist rule, the general council of the British Trades Union Congress charged in its report to the annual convention.

War Inevitable

In a fierce attack on Fascism, the TUC declared that the rule of Mussolini and Hitler must inevitably lead to war. It pointed out that Italy's financial condition was "very precarious" and that because of this, Il Duce was engaged "in a desperate gamble which may quite possibly end in disaster to the Fascist regime in Italy."

War with Ethiopia is unpopular among the Italian conscripts, despite high-pressure propaganda from government sources, the report said. "With disease and disaster staring them in the face and faced with the prospect of a long and bitter campaign, the conscripts are by no means enthusiastic," it declared.

Economic Collapse

"Italy's credit is shaken to its foundations," the TUC council declared. "Commerce and industry are living today almost mainly upon the orders they receive from the government. If this continues, there is almost certain to be an economic collapse."

"Already Italy has in practice abandoned the gold standard, to which she has frantically clung in an effort to maintain the credit of Italy abroad."

The council report also included a bitter attack on Hitlerism, declaring that it had sunk Germany "in economic and trading ruin."

BULLETIN

BRUSSELS.—International Socialist-Communist unity appeared a possibility this week, following action of the Labor and Socialist International.

At the request of the French Socialist Party, now in a national anti-fascist united front with the Communists, the question of united action between the LSI and the Comintern were placed on the agenda for discussion at the next meeting of the Socialist executive bureau.

Louis Debrouckere has been elected president of the LSI, replacing E. J. Vandervort.

The CALL Next Week Special Labor Day Issue

Including:

"Congress Has Adjourned—So What?"

—an honest, straight-from-the-shoulder analysis of what Congress in Washington has done and has not done!

"Where Goes The AFL?"

—the first of a series of articles on issues that will arise at the AFL national convention in October.

"Labor Day And May Day"

—the difference between these two holidays.

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