

Socialist Call

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On a Summer Monday morning following the day which is for millions a day of rest and worship, I pick up a paper and on its front page find such headlines dealing with



strike, contention and oppression as the following:

"Catholic Priests Silent on Nazi-Church Dispute Except in South Germany — Ban Enforcement Likely—Jews Under New Curb."

"Irish Riots Spread to the Free State—Attacks on Protestants Are Result of Belfast Fighting That Started July 12—Nine Now Dead, Hundreds Hurt—Clergy on Both Sides Plead for End of Clashes."

"Many Slain in Riots Over Iran Hat Decree as Crowds at Meshed Resist Enforcement." (This deals with the order of the Government of Persia or Iran that the people wear European styles of hats instead of native head-gear).

"Britain Gave Italy Rights Under Secret Pact in 1891 to Rule Ethiopia—France Has Trump Card—Entering Agreement in 1906 She Plays Off Others for Aid Against Germany—Mussolini May Ask British to Make Good Their Bargain Despite League."

In other words, seventeen years after the war that was going to make the world a fit place for heroes to live in people are fighting in Persia about what kind of hats they are going to wear. In Ireland they are killing each other about religion. In Germany organized religious bodies are making a brave and consistent stand against Nazi tyranny. In Africa Mussolini will have a free hand for his crazy tyrannical raid on Ethiopia because of a secret treaty which his predecessors made with the British Empire.

Progress Backward

We talk about progress! This is progress back to dark ages of intolerance and to a brutal recognition that might makes right.

The only silver lining in so dark a cloud is to be found in the fact that the conscience of the world is really aroused against Mussolini's raid against Ethiopia, that leaders of organized religion, both Catholic and Protestant, have protested against the Irish riots and that religious bodies in Germany have shown an unexpected power of resistance to Hitler's worse than Pagan religion of the State.

A Farmer-Labor Party

Most Socialists are by now agreed that logically the next big forward step in the political organization of workers with hand and brain will be the appearance of a strong federated Farmer-Labor Party which we Socialists may enter as an integral part. Most Socialists are likewise agreed that the Socialist Party should take an interest in developing a Federated Farmer-Labor Party but that we should realize that it is futile to launch such a party until strong groups of organized workers and farmers are ready to. Meanwhile we want to be

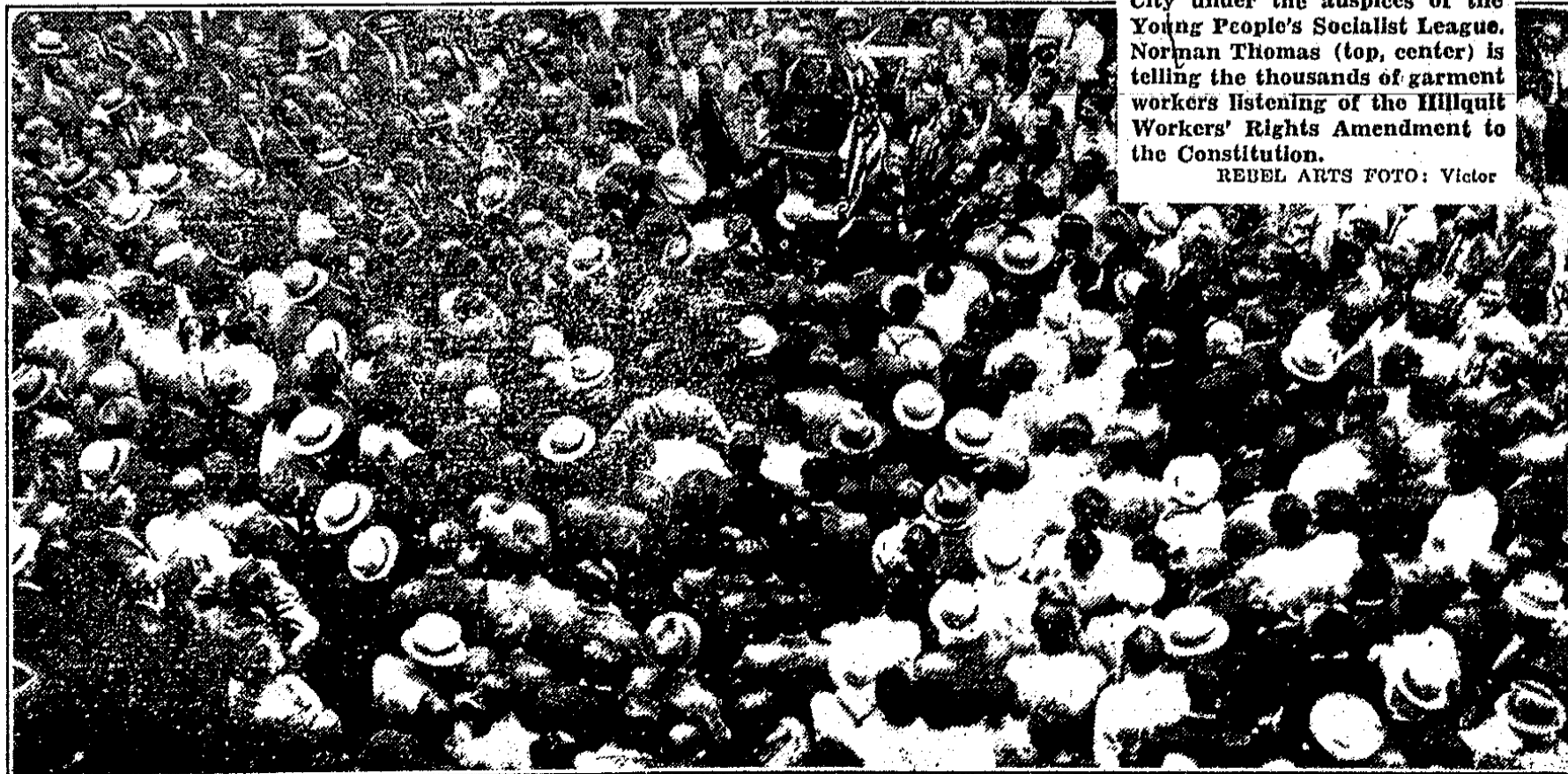
(Continued on Page 9)

'SCAB OR STARVE!' IS NEW DEAL ORDER

Story On Page 2



SCABS TRYING TO BREAK the strike at the Morrell packinghouse plant in Sioux Falls, S. D., met plenty opposition when they tried to get through the picket lines. Fifty-four were injured in the scrap above—and the scabs stayed out!



A "RED NOON" in New York City under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League. Norman Thomas (top, center) is telling the thousands of garment workers listening of the Illiquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

REBEL ARTS FOTO: Victor

New Deal Orders Five Million To Take Low Wage Jobs Or Starve

WASHINGTON.—Five million Americans and their families will either starve without work or work for wages as low as 70 cents a day if the Roosevelt administration and governors of various States have their way.

With hundreds of thousands of families already cut off of relief roles in nine states, Federal relief officials announced their full support of a wholesale "purge" of jobless from the Government work lists.

"Any person on relief who refuses a job will be cut off immediately," declared Lawrence Westbrook, assistant federal relief administrator here. "We have instructed all State administrators to purge relief rolls as rapidly as possible."

Thus the New Deal administration lent its official sanction to mid-western States which have denied all work relief to jobless men in an attempt to force them to take low-paying jobs in the harvest fields and in private industry.

Meanwhile, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued a report contradicting the claims of other government officials. A survey by the bureau shows:

1. That the supply of farm labor exceeds the effective demand by 19 per cent. Relief officials have proclaimed a labor shortage in farm regions.
2. That farm wages throughout the nation average only \$1 a day, without board. (The low point for the nation was found to be North Carolina, where daily wages average 70 cents.) There are the levels to which relief officials want to reduce the nation's workers.

By Special Correspondent CHICAGO.—"Effective at once, stop all relief projects and close relief offices," went the command over the wires of nine States in the mid-western farm belt this week in the first step of a concerted drive to force relief workers to accept harvest jobs at starvation wages.

Acting quickly to carry out the demands, officials shut down all relief in South Dakota, cutting off all financial assistance to 19,000 families. Administrators announced curtly that "No relief offices will be re-opened until all farmers needing men to help with the harvest have been supplied with such help."

Throughout the State of Illinois, all work relief was likewise halted in rural areas, and in southern Iowa counties the unemployed were given the alternative of working in the fields at \$1.50 to \$2 a day without board or starving.

In Harrison County, Iowa, one of the counties in which relief work has completely collapsed, William C. Cameron, local relief director, said that the new policy would also apply to families where

Jobless March; Unions Strike Protest Coolie Relief Wages Federal Relief Jobs In N. Y.

MILWAUKEE.—With the full backing of organized labor, 500,000 unemployed and relief workers in 31 states will march in mass demonstrations against the Roosevelt security wage on Saturday, August 17, the Workers Alliance of America, sponsoring the demonstrations, has announced.

The demonstrators will hold parades and mass meetings and send delegations to local relief officials to present their demand for trade union wages with a minimum of \$30 a week for a 30-hour week.

Unionists Cooperate
Officially endorsed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, the Workers' Alliance is securing the active cooperation of local unions and state federations of labor in all parts of the country in pushing its program of organization. Trade unionists, according to Alliance leaders, believe that the \$19 to \$24 security wage threatens trade union scales in every community and are going forward on plans for joint unemployed-trade unionist action to preserve wage standards.

Leaders Are Young
The Alliance is definitely a young man's movement. David Lasser, national chairman is 33; Paul Rasmussen, national secretary, is 28; and Loren Norman, editor of the Workers' Alliance, official organ which will begin publication August 1, is 28.

The vice-chairman of the national organization is W. K. Patrick of Portland, Ore., who was second in command of the 1932 bonus march.

there are no employable men and that women would therefore be forced to accept harvesting jobs.

Nebraska and Kansas announced that they would follow similar policies. North Dakota closed down 90 per cent of its works projects, and Minnesota counties stopped work completely.

On orders of state relief administrators, 46,000 names were knocked off of Michigan work relief and direct relief rolls for an indefinite period. Missouri halted projects employing 50,000.

Ohio and Wisconsin relief officials threatened to follow the lead of other States.

FERA STOPS IN VERMONT
BENNINGTON, Vt., July 18.—Over 5,000 workers will be unemployed in this state due to discontinuance of the FERA. Lack of cooperation on the part of Gov. Charles M. Smith and Republican officials is the reason given by the Federal authorities.

NEW YORK—The beginning of organized labor's offensive against the Roosevelt "coolie-wage" plan is on!

In New York City, a strike of machine operators employed by private contractors threatened to halt work on Federal work-relief projects throughout the area.

The action followed closely on the decision by the Central Trades and Labor Council in New York to strike any relief job paying Roosevelt wages. The council represented 800 local unions with a membership of 700,000.

"The union scale must be preserved!" was the rallying cry raised by organized labor throughout the country in answer to the White House program of wage-slashing.

In close cooperation with the organized unemployed, union labor is preparing a campaign which if successful will force Washington to back down from its anti-union program or will result in the most extended strike wave America has yet seen.

Indiana Unemployed Hold State Confab

COLUMBUS, Ind.—More than 100 regular and fraternal delegates participated in the first state convention of the Indiana Unemployed Union which was held here last week. Delegates were present from 30 of the 50 locals of the IUU, as well as from many local unions of the American Federation of Labor and other interested organizations.

Among the important decisions made by the convention was the changing of the name of the organization to the Workers' Alliance of Indiana, moving of the State Office to Indianapolis, unanimous passage of a resolution calling for the setting up of a Labor Party, endorsement of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, and the planning of an intensive organizational drive in the state.

The convention opened with Paul A. Rasmussen, national secretary of the Workers' Alliance of America, as the key-note speaker. Others who addressed the convention were Mary Donovan, organizer for the United Textile Workers, Severino Polio, fraternal delegate from the Wisconsin Workers' Alliance, and Carl Mullen, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor. Telegrams of greeting to the convention were received from prominent labor leaders in the mid-West.

Jobless Leader



DAVID LASSER

National chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America, unemployed union, which is leading the fight against the Roosevelt "coolie-wage" program.

Wisconsin FL Endorses Use As Work Basis

APPLETON, Wis.—"A comprehensive plan of production for use instead of for profit" is the sole remedy for "the privation and misery suffered by a large portion of our population."

To the applause and unanimous approval of more than 1,000 delegates and visitors, representing 327 local unions throughout the state, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention turned sharply to the left and called for the abolition of capitalism and its replacement by the cooperative commonwealth of workers and farmers.

In a three-day session the State federation placed itself squarely for the extension of industrial unions and hailed the "growing sentiment for political unity of labor and farmers." The convention went on record as "deploring" the decision of the A. F. of L. national convention against the Brewery Workers Union.

(The battle for industrial unionism within the A. F. of L. has centered upon the jurisdictional rights of the Brewery Workers, an industrial union, as against the Teamsters, a craft union.—Ed.)

The Wisconsin Production Corporation Bill, pet Socialist measure in the legislature, was endorsed as a step in the right direction. This bill would empower the state to take over all factories and engage in any business it saw fit.

The resolution also urged close and friendly cooperation with the Workers' Alliance of America. Union support was pledged to those on relief rolls who refused to take jobs at low wages, in case relief officials attempted forced labor.

Wage provisions in the Federal program for Wisconsin were branded "woefully inadequate," "viciously anti-social," "putting relief workers on a subsistence basis," "furnishing a medicine dropper instead of an economic pump," and "forcing killed workers onto relief and shifting them from a higher to a lower level" in the resolution adopted.

LABOR IN ACTION

By JOHN HERLING

The Great Lakes Metal Trades Council was organized last week in Toledo to unify the workers in the drop forging and affiliated industries. Machinists, blacksmiths, drop forgers, molders, pattern makers, steam and operating engineers, oilers and firemen are banded together for joint action and organization drive.

Workers in the New York amusement field have banded themselves together in a pact of mutual cooperation to enforce union conditions from "top to bottom," to include the Musicians Unions, Theatrical Union No. 1 and the Joint Executive Board of Hotel and Restaurant Union plus the bartenders.

The seventeenth convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of America, held in Brooklyn last week announced a hundred weeks continuous sick benefits rather than the eighty as in the past; \$3,500,000 were in the fund's treasury at the end of 1934; \$2,000 was sent to aid Tom Mooney and \$1,000 for destitute miners.

Sam White of San Francisco, militant labor leader and Socialist, announces an agreement maintaining the 35-hour week and present wage scale signed by Cloak Makers' Union No. 8 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Increase in wages will be arbitrated. Manager White was ready to lead a walkout when the employers signed the pact.

Five hundred and seventy-five members of the Gas House Workers' Union of St. Louis out since last March have won recognition of their union and arbitration over disputed points. In spite of police violence, strike-breakers and provocative scabs, the fight was won, public sympathy remaining at all times with the strikers.

Paterson, N. J., police have taken no action against the assailant of Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Libby of the Paterson Typographical Union, which has been on strike for more than a year against the Paterson Call, published by Harry Haines. The typos have their own strike paper called The Printer's Voice.

The striking bargemen of the San Francisco region have forced at least one firm of barge operators to recognize their union and to pay \$4 a day wage. The bargemen have been aided by a sympathy walkout of 50 warehouse freight clerks in San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton.

Governor Merriam of California has signed a bill which orders the closing of school houses for meetings of organizations "advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence." Labor groups fought this bitterly, asserting that this law will be invoked against any meeting whose purpose is not approved by the employers of the State.

Striking textile workers of the Felzer Mills of South Carolina are planning to press their case under the Wagner Bill. The mills have reopened with a new plan.

Labor Leader Hits Long As Foe Of Unions

NEW ORLEANS — (FP) — Sen. Huey P. Long is the "common enemy" of organized labor in Louisiana.

So Second Vice-President George E. Wallace of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor wrote in an open letter addressed to President E. H. Williams of the federation, stating that the federation "has a wonderful opportunity at the coming election in January to render a real service to the state." Wallace asked Williams to state whether he could "support such a program as sponsored by this despot."

A unionist for 23 years, Wallace was president of the Alexandria Central Labor Union for 15 years.

Long "Anti-Labor"
Under Long, asserted Wallace, "wages in the state have declined, hours have been lengthened, and the conditions of the workers has grown steadily worse. Behind his sweet words about 'sharing the wealth' is a ruthless anti-labor program."

"During his regime," Wallace continued, "not a single measure of a social character was passed, and there are many worthwhile bills, too numerous to mention, which have died in the legislature."

No Jobless Relief
"True, as a member of the U. S. Senate, Long votes for everything labor sponsors, but he fails to take care of those same people in his own state. He has starved the unemployed even more savagely than any other state in the union. Not once has the issue of unemployment relief come up in his state legislature."

Wallace then made the following anti-labor indictments against Long:

1. Under his administration, workers on construction jobs were paid far below the prevailing wage scale, and the bridges and highways of which he boasts are monuments of labor peonage.
2. As governor, he told a labor delegation that he didn't care to "get messed up" in the New Orleans street car strike, and he "never lifted a finger" on behalf of longshoremen in their various strikes.
3. He prevented passage of a state law giving labor the right to organize and bargain collectively.
4. His legislature defeated the 8-hour bill for women.
5. His legislature defeated the child labor amendment and sidetracked the full-crew train bill.
6. His governor vetoed a bill prohibiting sale of prison-made goods in competition with free labor.
7. He has never condemned the activities of the fur companies, nor attempted to rescind their leases, despite the fact that "trappers who formerly earned as high as \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year are lucky to earn \$200 to \$300 a year now."

DAM STRIKE GROWS

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—The ranks of striking workers at the Boulder Dam project were swelled this week by the addition of machinists and truckmen. The latter joined with steel workers, carpenters, and other workers in a demand for \$1 an hour wages for skilled tradesmen and 75 cents for unskilled labor. Present average wages are 71 cents an hour.

THE SILENT LEADER



EUGENE DEBS

Terre Haute General Strike Blow To Bosses

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—In one of the most impressive demonstrations of labor solidarity in recent history, 24,000 workers here in the home town of Eugene V. Debs staged a forty-eight hour general strike completely tying up all industries.

Despite martial law invoked against them by Governor Paul V. McNutt, forty-eight local unions, including the powerful United Mine Workers locals, held their ranks firm in united support of workers at the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, on strike for two months here.

Fight Local "Fascism"

"Fight Chamber of Commerce fascism" was labor's slogan, as it demanded that armed strike-breakers imported to smash the stamping mill strike be ousted at once. Failure of local manufacturers to grant the demand brought the general walkout.

Attacks by National Guardsmen, 600 of whom were centered at the Columbian mill, intensified labor resentment. Four successive tear-gas attacks in one day failed, however, to break the 2,000-strong picket line there, although in one attack several women were injured by militiamen swinging rifle butts.

Troops Threaten Violence

Throughout the strike, workers picketed under the shadow of thirty truckloads of riflemen threatening violence. All trolleys, bus and taxi lines, as well as newspapers and all major industries, remained at a standstill until the strike was called off.

The strike at the stamping mill continued, with solid labor backing. The 600 workers at that plant, members of Federal Union 19694, have been out since March 23 demanding a closed shop.

Hosiery Union Asks National Labor Party

PHILADELPHIA—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, meeting in convention here, voted to endorse the principle of a national labor party and to initiate a move by which the AFL will take action toward that end.

Vote Down Strike

In stormy sessions that began last week and will continue until all business is transacted, the hosiery workers, an autonomous section of the United Textile Workers of America, voted down a proposal to call a general strike to enforce a 30-hour work-week and endorsed the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

Other resolutions were passed denouncing restrictions on civil liberties and, particularly, the 20-year jail sentence imposed on Angelo Herndon, Georgia communist, for political propaganda.

200 Delegates

The convention was attended by more than 200 delegates from 18 states, representing 60,000 workers. The question of the general strike evoked the most open battle on the convention floor. While pro-strike delegates declared that only through such action would the 30-hour week be gained, Emil Rieve, federation president, suc-

New Deal Evicting Poor Home Owners

WASHINGTON—If the bank doesn't foreclose on your home, the Government will.

Kind-heartedly, the liberal New Deal government has taken over the job of making workers and farmers homeless. So intimates the announcement of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, that since July 15 it has started over 700 foreclosure proceedings against home owners who relied on the HOLC to save their homes from the bank.

Actions to seize the property of bankrupt workers and farmers are now going forward, under direction of a special Government bureau, at the rate of more than 40 a week. Forty-four states are represented in the list of foreclosure proceedings started up to now.

cessfully swung the delegates against the proposal.

Rieve fought the proposal as "immature." He declared that the union was not strong enough to successfully pull such a strike, and that a lost strike might wreck the organization.

Looking forward to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Atlantic City in October, the convention voted to urge other AFL unions to petition the national organization to assume leadership in the formation of a class-labor party.

Unions Launch Drive Against Discrimination

NEW YORK.—Launching a vigorous campaign to organize Negroes into trade unions and to abolish jim-crowism within the labor movement, Negro and white delegates representing 110 unions met here this week and set up a Negro Labor Committee.

With Frank R. Crosswath, nationally-known Negro Socialist and general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the chair, the conference approved the following:

- (1) Co-operation with existing unions in the organization of unorganized Negro workers.
- (2) Classes and institutes to educate Negroes to appreciate their power as a part of the labor movement.
- (3) Opposition to all forms of racial prejudice and discrimination within the labor movement.
- (4) A fight for elimination of color bars and color pledges in rituals of all international unions.

Before adjournment the convention adopted resolutions urging federal anti-lynch legislation, endorsing the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, favoring the thirty-hour work week without reduction in pay, and asking Negro clergymen to devote one Sunday a month to consideration of the plight of their worker-parishioners.

More Local Unions Back Labor Party

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The recently formed Connecticut AFL Committee for the Promotion of a Labor Party met here last Sunday at Workmen's Circle Hall. Seventeen new AFL locals were represented in addition to the 150 that sent representatives to the meeting of several weeks ago at Hartford. Elmer Brown, member of New York local International Typographical Union, was the chief guest speaker. He condemned the traditional political policy of the AFL and urged labor to form its own party.

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PICTURES

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PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

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The Hillquit Amendment

A number of letters have criticized the emphasis placed by the Call on the fight for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment. It has been said that the continual emphasis on reform of the Constitution is apt to make the workers forget the primary fight for complete abolition of the capitalist system.

Revolutionary Socialists have never believed that capitalism can be abolished by a series of reforms that will gradually transform the capitalist system into a Socialist system. Nor have they ever believed that the workers can simply take over the present machinery of the capitalist government, make a few changes in it and use it for the new order of society. The "machinery of the capitalist state" will not only have to be taken over, but it will have to be completely abolished, and an entirely new form of state established, one more suitable for a farmers' and workers' government.

But the action of the Supreme Court has made reform of the Constitution an "immediate demand" of the workers and farmers of America. If the fight for the Workers' Rights Amendment is pushed in the trade unions and farm, unemployed and other mass organizations it will rally thousands to the leadership of the Socialist Party in this struggle. The resistance that the capitalist parties will put up against this bill, will emphasize to the workers the necessity for their own political party. They will find out that success in the fight for even their most elementary rights depends upon their own organized strength. Finally, any degree of rights that they may win will strengthen them for the final battle.

The Socialist Call will continue its fight for all the immediate interests of the workers and farmers, at present placing particular emphasis on the Workers' Rights Amendment. During the campaign, however, we shall use every opportunity to point out that it is only in the complete abolition of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth that the workers will find their final emancipation.

Tom Mooney — A Tribute

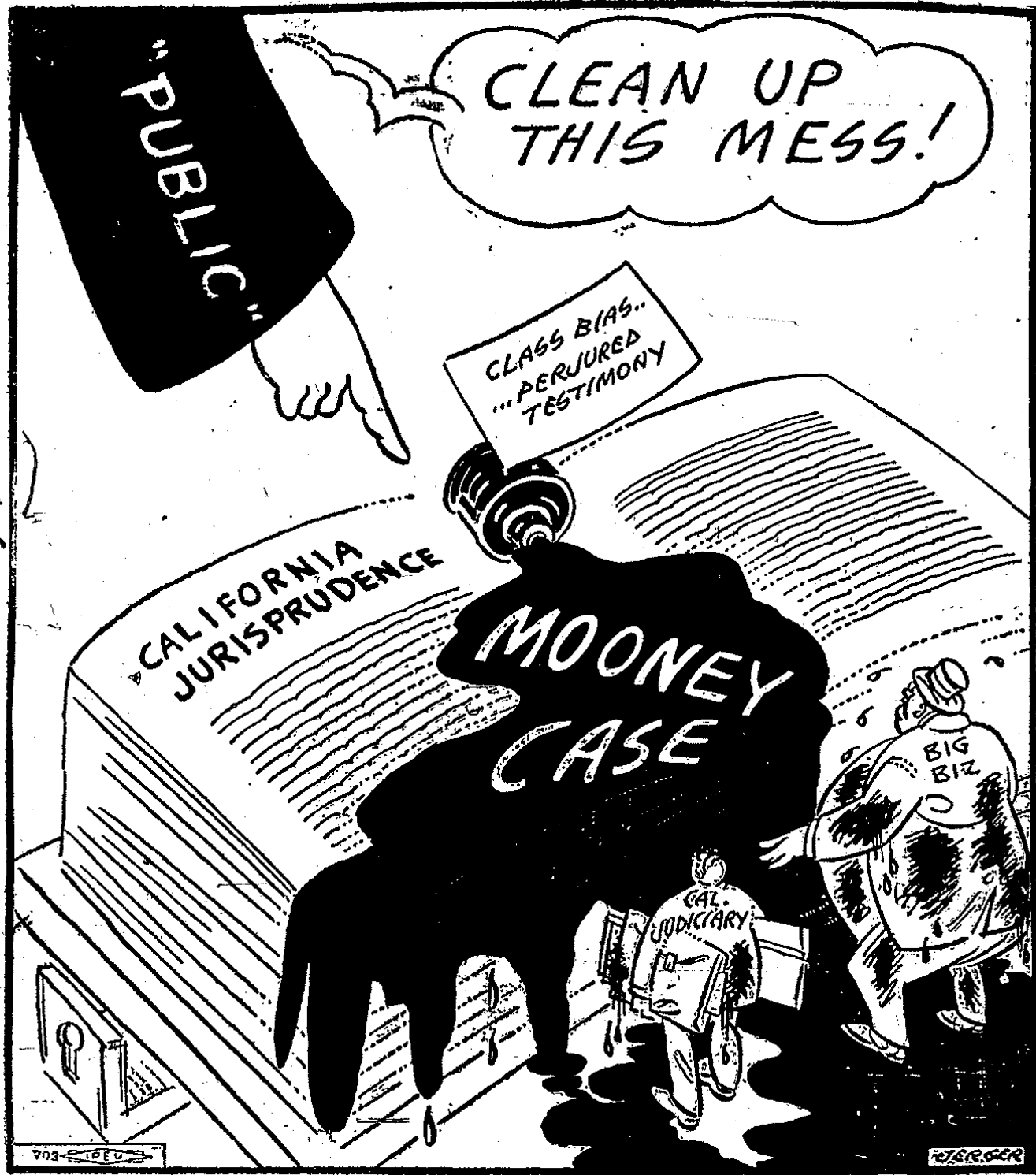
July 27 marks the nineteenth anniversary of the arrest of Tom Mooney for the bombing of the Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco.

Labor pays tribute to Tom Mooney as a man—in the best sense of the word—on this anniversary of the beginning of the fight. Many another victim of a labor frameup lies forgotten in a cell on July 27—but Tom Mooney has never been forgotten. The main reason is Tom's indomitable courage, his Irish fighting spunk, the fact that whatever defeat he seemed to suffer, he was never whipped.

Morally, Tom has won this fight with the reigning powers of California. Although in prison, he is nevertheless the victor. Today hundreds of thousands boycott sun-kist products because of Tom. Tens of millions scorn the injustice of American courts because of him.

Tom Mooney is to the world a symbol of the long struggle for justice for an oppressed class.

NINETEEN YEARS LATER



Socialist Work In The Hocking Valley

To the Editor:

Just a line to let you know of Socialist progress in Athens County, Ohio, in the Hocking Valley.

We have now three branches in the area, one in The Plains, another at Nelsonville and the third at Oakdale on Glouster R. D. The Oakdale branch is composed of workers who were Socialists before the war and, as one of them remarked, to be back in Socialist action "is just like coming home."

The workers today are sure losing faith in the new deal, but where they will go is up to us as Socialists. Let everyone that wants a world that is for humanity instead of robbery of the workers never pause in this struggle until we bring about a cooperative commonwealth.

EDGAR C. MICHAEL,
The Plains, Ohio.

SUPREME COURT

To the Editor:

From childhood up, our conception of Supreme Court Judges was something like our conception of what God should look like. They were all, we thought, very old men with long white beards and flowing robes. In them was en-

The letters appearing in this column do not necessarily express the point of view of the SOCIALIST CALL. This column is intended to present a cross-section of the opinions of Socialists and sympathizers.

trusted all the wisdom of the ages. And the gleam in their eyes was a gleam of purest intellect.

But now, alas, our ideal has gone the way of other childhood fantasies. All that is left of the picture is nine old men with a bench and a beard. In their senile hands lies the power to crush all labor legislation. They still recognize the big interests as a divine fixture in their firmament.

What chance has Labor, when, after the most important battles have been fought, nine old men have the power to wipe out their efforts with a single Delphic message?

Remnants of an ancient baseball team, these boys play ball with the capitalists merely by warming their bench. "We have spoken," and there is no more to be said. One day, all of labor

will discover that they have been listening to a rattle of bones, not words, and the Supreme Court Judges will toddle off to a nice old ladies' home.

PAUL SHERIDAN,
Washington, D. C.

FASCISM

To the Editor:

Fascism is exhibiting itself in all parts of the country. Regimentation in many phases of government activity is becoming increasingly apparent. The CCC is being filled with youngsters who have no idea of what is in back of their enlisting. These boys are being trained to the art of handling guns, of marching and drilling. When the time comes they will know how to use their weapons, not why.

Such mealy-mouthed orators as Huey Long and Father Coughlin are inciting many unsuspecting Americans with their Fascist demagogery. We could say "Somebody ought to pass a law," and let it go at that. However this has never been the attitude of any Socialist toward a matter of such immutability and so filled with foreboding. These things must not be allowed to grow, they must be stamped out before they gain headway and spread.

Workers everywhere must be prepared to combat this menace. Wherever we see it, we must fight it. And by steadily educating more people to Socialism, by getting more and more workers to join our ranks, it can be done!

FRANK SELTER,
Newark, N. J.

Join the Socialist Party

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

Name
Address
City State

TURN TO THE LEFT

By S. A. De Witt

YOU MAY CALL FOR AN INTERVIEW

There is no roar like the beating of the pulse within the ears while a man waits for a job.

There is no weight like the downward pull of his heart as he asks for a job.

There is so little a man may do in a pleader's shoes, so little to pull himself out of the cringer's posture.

For a man to look fit to handle the job he is begging for,

A shock of joy must strike him as he slowly turns the door-knob,

A shock of joy that will open the door with wind

And shake from the man a shower of jeweled thoughts.

After months without work can a man show a radiant face, a brain, a lilted heart?

—JOAN KINNER.

If I were a doctor of medicine sufficiently interested in the body politics to keep it functioning healthily, there is no telling the amount of Socialist education that could come to my patients by just a regular hygienic chart whereupon the entire human body is mapped out for them to observe while I discourse thereon.

My speech could be something like this: If only we mortals understood properly the example nature sets before us in a normal healthy body, and we applied its fine fundamentals to the world in which we exist so precariously, the Co-operative Commonwealth would not be far behind.

Everybody wants to possess a healthy, vigorous and co-ordinated set of limbs and organs. Everyone should as eagerly desire a healthy, sane and co-operative system of living, working and enjoying life and its meaning to the fullest.

A strong well-nourished and muscled body is a splendid thing to look at and to study. Around the centralized sources of vitality, the heart, lungs and digestive organs gather a multitudinous array of large and minute veins, nerves, bones, tissues, cells and whatnots, all of which perform important duties, and in a normal body are almost equally important to the general welfare. Here is a distinct case of "All for One and One for All."

No Rugged Individualism

Should any of these component veins, glands, etc. decide to break away from the co-ordinated scheme of well-being and go off on a tear of rugged individualism, gathering unto itself whatever it can from the rest of its physiological public, the result is horrendous to behold, and the suffering of the body generally deep and unfair.

Cancer, bangs, varicose veins, elephantiasis, the various respiratory diseases show with devastating certainty what can happen to an ordered and normal body once a tiny cell or a full blown lung decides to go predatory and live off the rest of the system.

And what are capitalists, but parasitic germs. The evil and ill they wreak upon the world make for the plague we call Capitalism.

Socialism has existed and worked beautifully in billions of individual living mechanisms, and continues to keep these functioning through a normal span of life with perfection, unless some part, minute or big, goes capitalistic on the rest.

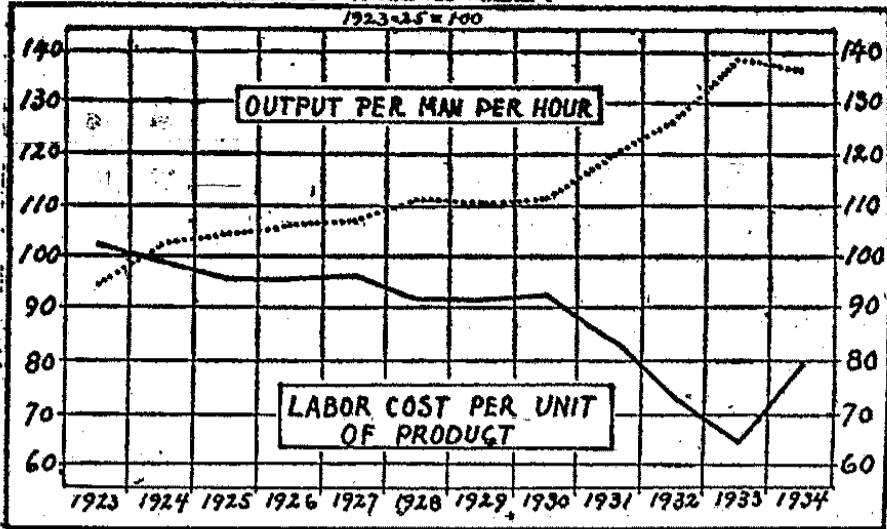
Socialism would do for a sick and hopeless world, what a skilled surgeon can do once he removes capitalistic malformation that threatens life and happiness in a human being.

Counter-Revolution

And this you must remember, whenever you feel headachy, bilious, beset by pain or bedridden by fever, that what you are really going through is a counter-revolutionary process. The White Guard reactionaries and the rugged individuals inside of you are trying to overthrow the Socialist system you really carry about inside of you, when all is going well, when you arise with a song, go through the day with zest and interest in your work and go down to a pleasant dreamless sleep when rest comes.

Socialism and health—these be perfect, for they are for the flesh and for a world.

CAPITALIST EFFICIENCY



LABOR GAINS NOTHING DESPITE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Nothing more astonishing in the history of human progress has occurred than the change in man's ability to produce. Within the brief period of ten years—from 1923 to 1933—the productive capacity of the individual worker in American factories increased 46 per cent.

When one considers the long ages through which the power of man to produce remained at about the same level, because he improved his tools only very slowly, a sudden soaring of productive power of this sort is staggering.

A 5½ Hour Day

Let us figure out what this means. Suppose that everybody worked only eight hours a day in 1933. The increase in productive capacity per man which occurred between then and 1933 would mean that, if private industry had distributed the benefits of this increased capacity equitably, everybody now would

have to work only 5½ hours a day to make just as much goods.

Or, to put it another way, everybody working eight hours a day now could produce 46 per cent more than in 1923, and if the goods were fairly distributed, every one would live in about 46 per cent better style.

The labor cost per unit of product in American factories was reduced 36.5 per cent in the same period of time.

But did the owners of American factories pass this cheapening of labor on to the public in lower prices or in higher wages? Not any more than they could help! From 1923 to 1929 wages increased by about 10 per cent and from 1929 to 1933 they decreased by almost 30 per cent. They rose somewhat under NRA codes, but now that the codes are gone they are slipping again. Labor did not get the benefit of its increased productive capacity in higher wages.

U. S. CAPITAL IN ITALY

Did you ever hear of "the foot on the nickel"?

It explains a lot of things—including American newspaper support of Mussolini's war plans against Ethiopia.

According to figures compiled by the Labor Research Association, the United States bankers have a stake of more than four hundred million dollars in Italy.

Between 1920 and 1930, J. P. Morgan underwrote Italian government and government-guaranteed bonds totaling \$112,000,000, and sold them to the American investing class. Morgan and other financial interests in the United States also have a stake in Italian utilities, banks, automobile manufacture, war and other industries.

Private long-term investments (short-term loans are not publicly reported) of United States capital in Italy (as of 1930) were as follows:

Direct investments of American corporations in Italy	\$121,200,000
Loans to Italian government, including states and cities	142,900,000
Loans to Italian Corporations:	
Government-guaranteed	28,400,000
Private	108,600,000
Total	\$401,100,000

In the following list of Italian bonds issued and outstanding in the United States, the bond known Kingdom of Italy (Morgan) \$100,000,000

City of Milan	30,000,000
City of Rome	30,000,000
Mortgage Bank of Venetian Provinces	5,000,000
Adriatic Electric Co.	5,000,000
Ercole Marelli Electric Mfg. Co.	2,500,000
Ernesto Breda Co. (locomotives)	5,000,000
Fiat (automobile) (Morgan)	10,000,000
International Power Securities Corp.	31,000,000
Isarco Hydro-Electric Co.	5,000,000
Isotta Fraschini (motor cars, marine and aviation engines)	1,750,000
Italian Credit Consortium for Pub. Works (Morgan)	12,000,000
Italian Public Utility Credit Institute	20,000,000
Italian Superpower Corp. (Morgan)	22,250,000
Lombard Electric Co.	10,000,000
Meridionale Electric Co.	11,950,500
"Montecatini" (copper mines and chemicals)	10,000,000
Piedmont Hydro-Electric Co.	10,000,000
Pirelli Co. of Italy (electric cables, rubber tires) (Morgan)	4,000,000
Terroni (utilities)	12,000,000
United Electric Service Co.	5,000,000

to have been floated by J. P. Morgan & Co. are so indicated.

A LITTLE HISTORY

By McAlister Coleman

One thing we have always admired in our high-pressure imperialists is the calm manner in which they throw around other peoples' property, provided, of course, that the other people are what is humorously known as "backward."

Backward means that a nation lacks the wherewithal in the line of battleships, tanks, machine-guns and poison-gas factories to go in for mass murder in a large manner. It now appears that many years ago Great Britain "ceded" a big portion of Abyssinia to Italy. To be sure the whole affair was more or less confidential, the Ethiopians not being let in on this ceding. The only reason, apparently that it didn't come off as planned, was that the Abyssinians got mean and stubborn and knocked the daylight out of the boys who were to do the ceding.

God-fearing

The distinguished gentleman who made up this deal were undoubtedly God-fearing and eminently respectable members of their home communities who had very definite ideas about the sanctity of private property.

If anyone had come along with the suggestion that the counties of Devonshire and Kent, let us say, should be ceded to Bessarabia, these respectables would have raised holy hell, referred to the Magna Carta and that the fact that every Englishman's home is his castle and generally called in the troops.

In short, ideas of property and rights, civil and national, change with the climate, the color of one's skin and a number of other factors, not taught in our school histories and economic text-books.

We don't need to go across the water to pick on European diplomacy and law-making for proof of this. Take our Supreme Court (A Voice: "You take it.")

The entire juridical conception of freedom of the individual, contractual rights, etc., seems to have changed with the national climate.

Hamilton, Marshall and Lincoln

Alexander Hamilton, for instance, wanted a national bank to round out his plans for a capitalist economy in the new Republic. So he sat down and in answer to the arguments advanced against the constitutionality of the government going into banking, wrote a long piece to George Washington in which he asked in effect why the Constitution should stand between him and a nice new bank. He penned a stirring plea for the most liberal interpretation of the document which he had so largely helped to frame on behalf of private property.

John Marshall wanted power and prestige. And when he got to be Chief Justice, he said that he and his boy friends would tell the world what the Constitution meant. And he told 'em.

Abraham Lincoln wanted freedom. And when he discussed the Supreme Court's verdict in the Dred Scott case, he denounced that body as a "dynasty," and said we would never get anywhere until we made the Supreme Court subservient to the will of the people. But when later on, the elder La Follette made the same suggestion in his presidential campaign, Charles (Hell 'n Marlar) Dawes went around the country shooting off his face about "anarchists" who would destroy our Constitutional rights. It was in this campaign as I recall it, that The Brooklyn Eagle printed a cartoon of Norman Thomas tearing up the Constitution.

And so it has been all along the line. Interpretation depends upon interest. Just as with the Bible, you can dig up most any sort of interpretation your interests dictate.

"Put this and this together," exclaimed Lincoln in his famous "House Divided" speech, "and we have another nice little niche, which we may see, ere long, filled with another Supreme Court decision declaring that the Constitution of the United States does not permit a State to exclude slavery from its limits. Such a decision is all that slavery now lacks of being alike lawful in all the States."

The Hillquit Amendment

Today we are seeing the Supreme Court filling up other niches, with decisions that have the effect of making child labor Constitutional, of forbidding the pensioning of aged workers, of bulwarking every reactionary force in the nation.

One way to put an immediate check upon this sort of judicial tyranny is to take the power of interpretation, where social legislation is concerned, out of the hands of the Nine.

We should press for the passage of the Hillquit amendment, which does just this. It is frankly an emergency measure. We realize this. But right now, short of political or social upheaval it's our most effective weapon against the black-robed "dynasty."

World Socialism

Progress of the United Front

By HERBERT ZAM

The movement for united action between Socialists and Communists is being rapidly accelerated by the sharp blows of reaction and fascism. The united front in France has been

of great value in showing the positive achievements which can result if the Communists give up their splitting and isolationist tactics on one hand, and if Socialists cease shivering at the ghost of Communism.

The Social Democratic Party of the German districts of Czechoslovakia, at its last Congress at Brno, held soon after the disastrous election, *unanimously decided to work toward a rapprochement with the Communists.* This is not a left wing party. On the contrary, it is thoroughly right wing and participates in the coalition government of Czechoslovakia. For many years it would have nothing to do with Communists. A good many of its members (and also leaders) had an anti-Communist phobia which made united action with them out of consideration. But life itself has compelled a changed attitude.

Communists as Socialists

Dr. Czech, chairman of the party and minister in the government, in introducing the subject, made some very significant remarks. Referring to the votes cast for the Social-democrats, National Socialists (Benes Party, not fascists) and Communists, he characterized them as "Socialist" votes in the wider sense. In other words Dr. Czech considers Communism as a variety of Socialism, and not as "left fascists" or as an entirely foreign movement.

Dr. Czech pointed out that the Czech Social Democrats hold 38 seats in parliament, the German 11 and the Communists 30. He then continued referring to these three groups.

"If Socialism were united, these 79 seats would make the Socialist Party the strongest party, with all the consequences arising from this situation. If Socialism were in a different position, the situation of the working class at this moment would be correspondingly different."

From these premises Dr. Czech drew the conclusion that it was the task of the Social Democrats "to work for the unification of the whole class conscious working class."

The Congress agreed with the analysis and conclusion made by Dr. Czech, and unanimously decided that "an understanding with the Communists was an object to be striven for. It was clearly realized, however, that in view of the present Communist policy, the time for such an understanding was not yet ripe.

The development must be taken as an indication of the progress of working class unity, in spite of the terrific obstacles still in the road.

In Holland

In response to the fascist threat shown at the Provincial elections in April, the municipal elections in Holland which took place in June, showed a distinct trend to the left. The fascists did not participate, claiming they wish no representation in the communities, but a near-fascist party (National Renovation) secured 28 places.

The Social Democratic Party made big gains everywhere, particularly the big cities. Only in Amsterdam was a loss registered. There the party received 119,905

votes (33% of the total) against 124,284 (36.1% of the total) in 1931. In Rotterdam, Hague, Utrecht, Haarlem and Groswigen, (all cities of over 100,000 population), the party increased its vote by 38,666. In these six cities there are 94 members of the council over 80 previously.

The Communists also made relatively big gains in these cities. In Amsterdam their vote increased from 26,535 (7.7%) to 48,938 (13.6%). In Rotterdam they jumped from 1.9% of the total to 4.3%. In the small industrial communes in the North West, they also made heavy gains, securing a majority in one.

Altogether the Social Democrats increased their representation from 1300 to 1454, the Communists from 51 to 89 and the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party from 11 to 24. The government parties lost some 400 seats.

France

According to the report of Leon Jouheaux, General Secretary of the C. G. T. to the Bureau of the Trade Union International, trade union unity in France is almost accomplished. Jouheaux reported that the C. G. T. (Socialist-led unions) had made the conditions for unity with the C. G. T. U. (Communist-led unions).

1. Recognition of the statutes and disciplined carrying out of all decisions of central bodies.
2. Complete independence of the trade union movement of all political parties.
3. The adoption of specific decisions prohibiting the formation of factions in the unions. All those breaking this rule are to be expelled.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Herald* reports that the Communists are prepared to accept these conditions, including the last one, which appears rather unreasonable on the face.

Poland

A few weeks ago, the left wing of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) began the publication of a paper devoted to the spread of the ideas of revolutionary socialism—*Misl Sozialistichner* (Socialist Thought). An immediate attempt was made to suppress it. The semi-government agency which controls the distribution of papers as well as the kiosks and other selling points has notified the administration of the "M. S." that it will not accept it for distribution, nor permit its sale at stands and kiosks.

The answer of the comrades publishing "M. S." has been an energetic campaign for subscriptions, for sales by comrades and support by labor organizations. Comrades in the U. S. who read Polish may secure the paper by writing to Lesgno 3, Warsaw, Poland.

Iowa Fair "Unfair"

DES MOINES, Ia.—Because of the Iowa State Fair's refusal to pay union wages to workmen on the grounds, the Iowa Federation of Labor has placed the fair on the unfair list. However, it will be addressed strictly to the ears of the management, not union members.

A CRUSADE FOR CIVILIZATION



"Ethiopia must be civilized" is the slogan with which Signor Starage (op-the horse), General Secretary of the Italian Fascist Party, is doing his part to help Mussolini. Ethiopia could very well answer: "Is Fascism Civilized?"

After 10 Years, The Pullman Porters Win

By A. Philip Randolph

President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

(Adapted from the American Federationist)

In November of 1934, a letter was directed to the Pullman Company from the Sleeping Car Porters' Union, requesting a conference for the negotiation of an agreement on wages and rules governing working conditions. This action was taken after the enactment of the amendments to the Railway Labor Act of 1926 by the 73rd Congress.

The Pullman Company refused to grant the conference, saying that it did not think that the Brotherhood represented a majority of the porters and maids in the service. Thereupon, an invocation was made of the services of the National Mediation Board to intervene and settle the dispute on representation.

Soon thereafter, one of the members of the Board was assigned to institute an investigation of the claims of the Brotherhood to the right to represent the porters. He visited our national headquarters in New York City, with a statistician, and examined the authorization cards and records purporting to show validity of the Brotherhood's claim.

The Company Union

But the Brotherhood was not the only organization which claimed the right to represent the porters and maids. A company union, known as the Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association, which was gotten together practically overnight by F. L. Simmons, supervisor of industrial relations for the company, and the former head of the old plan of employe representation, openly financed by the company to the extent of around a hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more a year, also claimed the right to represent the porters.

Since the Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association demanded the right to be heard in connection with the disposition of the case of the Pullman porters,

the Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association's claims to represent the porters, too, were investigated.

Following this preliminary investigation, the Board delegated Mediator H. H. Reed to check authorization cards of both organizations against the payroll of the Pullman Company, and plan an election to give the porters and maids the opportunity to represent them in dealing with the management of the Pullman Company concerning rates of pay

and rules governing working conditions.

The Election

On the ballot were the names of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association. The election began May 27 in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Jacksonville.

To aid the Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association in winning the election, Pullman superintendents posted bulletins stating that the representatives of the company union had successfully settled some minor grievance for some porter, and expressing the pleasure of the company in co-operating in the settlement.

Brotherhood Wins

While this was done within the law, every porter knew the purpose behind it. It was intended to influence the porters in favor of the company union and wear them away from the Brotherhood.

But despite this transparent strategy of the company, the Brotherhood piled up a huge majority. The next step will be to write an agreement in the interest of securing shorter hours and decent wages and better working rules.

The historic fight of the porters and maids against the Pullman Company has been marked by the loss of jobs by hundreds of men and women in the service, the loss of seniority rights, and the slugging of Brotherhood organizers by gangsters. But the militant Brotherhood men carried on.

Co-Op Laundry

NEW YORK. — The newly formed Independent Consumers Co-operative Society, operating in Brooklyn, announces as its first venture a co-operative laundry to serve the surrounding territory. The slogan is: "A business for use, not for profit."

In pursuance of that idea, the laundry, while charging prevailing prices, will turn its profits back to the consumer in proportion to the size of the consumer's account during the year.

Lots Of Gorillas Aren't In Cages, Say Zoo Strikers

CINCINNATI—(FP) — Strikers at the Cincinnati Zoo, who thought they were going to make monkeys of the city administration, are beginning to think they're dealing with a bunch of gorillas.

They began to feel that way when an injunction to prohibit their picketing and other strike activity was granted by Judge Charles S. Bell in the Common Pleas Court, on the grounds that "the courts have the right to determine when and if a strike is legal or not." Taking a kindly interest in union affairs, the magistrate found the basis for the strikes' illegality in the fact that the park employes' local had not notified the International Hod Carriers' Union 30 days before the strike was called.

The court's ruling is seen by many as a desperate compromise demanded by a desire not to antagonize the local trade union movement by denying the right to organize, and an opposite wish to remove pickets from the zoo while the summer opera is being performed in the park. Observers also see in the move an attempt to save the face of the city administration, which has long boasted of its liberality towards trade unions. The Zoological Society operates the zoo under a lease from the city government, and the city takes the responsibility for operating deficits.

Y P S L RAISES TOP AGE LIMIT

Red Falcon Convention Chooses National Heads; Will Have Full-Time Staff

PITTSBURGH—A full-time national office of the Red Falcons of America, Socialist children's movement, will begin operation next fall as the result of a successful "march on Rome" made by a sudden flood of requests to the Socialist Party from the Falcons, it was announced at the Falcon guides' convention, held here simultaneously with the YPSL parley.

The announcement, which was made by Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, recalled a similar incident in the early days of the YPSL, when the youngsters presented the Party with an alternative of "either a full-time secretary or no youth organization"—and got their secretary.

Full-time Office
With a full-time national office, to be supported, according to Senior, by an organization called

the Friends of Workers' Children, the Falcons are expected to make the spectacular progress that has marked the advancement of the Young People's Socialist League since they were given a similar boost.

The convention was mainly taken up in the drafting of a constitution which will serve as a basis for the organization. The organizational set-up consists of a national chairman, a national secretary to be chosen by the Socialist Party, a financial secretary, and a national executive committee of these three officers, three additional members-at-large, plus one to be designated by the Young People's Socialist League. There is also to be a National Advisory Committee composed of three representatives each from the Socialist Party, the YPSL, and the Falcons.

Edna Koller
Edna Peters Koller of Milwaukee was elected national chairman, Weber of Milwaukee as treasurer, Sam Verne of Cleveland and Sam Schwimmer of New York recommended as candidates for national secretary, and Mat Metzler of New York, Sam Schwimmer, and Mary Parker of Cleveland elected to the NEC.

Challenge Campaign Launched

By **SID DEVIN**
(Editor, The Challenge, Official Organ of the YPSL)

Twenty-six brief but action-crammed months have elapsed since the first edition of The Challenge appeared in April of 1933. Founded by the 1933 National YPSL Convention to provide a means whereby America's youth could be brought the message of Socialist aims and organization, it is orientated, not to already convinced Socialists, but to those whom we hope to win to our cause.

Where other youth papers with \$1.00 per year rate can speak in terms of hundreds of subscriptions we must speak in terms of thousands. The Challenge's paid circulation has averaged 7,000 per month so far in 1935. With the National Convention at Pittsburgh this month, a national drive will be launched to add 5,000 new subscribers by the end of this year.

The central part of this drive will revolve around a corps of youth speakers who will be toured nationally for The Challenge. But basic to the success of this drive and the corresponding achievement of the sort of paper we need and desire will be the functioning of the scores of "Challengers" who reap the flocks of subs each month.

WHO'S WHO

On the New NEC

ERNEST ERBER, National Chairman, former County Secretary of the Chicago YPSL, Editor of the Socialist Appeal.

BEN FISCHER, National Secretary, former City Executive Secretary of the New York YPSL, National YPSL Organizer for the Detroit-Toledo District.

WINSTON DANCIS, New York, retiring National Secretary of the YPSL.

HY FISH, Ohio, Cleveland trade union organizer.

WILLIAM GOLDBERG, California, State Secretary of the California YPSL.

TARMO HANNULA, Massachusetts, State Secretary of the Massachusetts YPSL, NEC member of the Workers' Sport League, the Finnish Youth Movement and the Massachusetts Cooperative League.

CHARLES HRYNIEWIECKI, Wisconsin, cartoonist and Milwaukee YPSL leader.

AARON LEVENSTEIN, New York, Bronx County Chairman of the Socialist Party.

LEON SCHULL, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Organizer for the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

GLORIA WALDRON, Missouri, Secretary of the Youth Section of the American Workers' Union.

MILTON WEISBERG, Pennsylvania, State Secretary of the Pennsylvania YPSL, National YPSL High School Student Director.

Left Tendency Dominates Socialist Youth Congress; Erber And Fischer Elected

By **MELOS MOST**

PITTSBURGH—Swinging sharply to the left, the Eighth National Convention of the Young People's Socialist League raised the upper age limit of the organization to thirty, and elected Ernest Erber of Chicago as National Chairman and Ben Fischer of New York as National Secretary.

The change in the age limit is expected to change the basis of the League from the student to the industrial element, and to shift the emphasis from educational and social activity to more active participation in the class struggle. Further consequences will be a more mature member-

ship capable of furnishing leadership in outside youth organizations, and an increase of influence in the Socialist Party.

The election of national officers involved primarily the issue of whether the administration shall take a position on the issues confronting the Socialist movement. Discussion was on a high political level. Ernest Erber of Chicago, an editor of the left-wing Socialist Appeal was elected chairman with no opposing candidate, and Ben Fischer, of New York was elected against the incumbent, Winston Dancis, by a vote of 48 to 39.

Election results were interpreted as representing the reaction of the YPSL membership to the decision of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, meeting in New York the week before.

A new National Executive Committee was elected following the election of the new national officers. The new NEC consists of members from nine states, and is predominantly left wing, although all points of view are represented. Among the NEC members are three state secretaries as well as leaders in trade union work, unemployed work, high school and college student work, labor sports, the cooperative movement, labor cultural activity, and the Socialist Party.

Referendum Must Defeat Gag Ruling

An Editorial

The very basis on which the entire Socialist movement was built is being threatened by confusion over an issue which marred the otherwise encouraging convention of the Young People's Socialist League.

A proposal forbidding the publication of any written matter by members of the Young People's Socialist League in any manner except through official League channels, was carried by one vote and will be submitted to a national referendum.

It is up to the members of the YPSL to defeat this ruling in the coming referendum.

THOMAS GREETES THE NEW YPSL NEC.



Left to right the new NEC members are: Front row, Winston Dancis, Charles Hryniewiecki, Ben Fischer, Ernest Erber, Gloria Waldron, Aaron Levenstein, and Norman Thomas; back row: Leon Schull, Tarmo Hannula, Hy Fish, William Goldberg and Milton Weisberg.

Socialist Call Endorsed By YPSL NEC

PITTSBURGH.—The Socialist Call and the Wisconsin Leader were endorsed by the newly elected young Socialist National Executive Committee as "the best Socialist propaganda newspapers in the field today," in a meeting held after the YPSL convention.

The endorsement was carried with only one opposing vote, cast by Winston Dancis.

Want Party Press

The National Executive Committee also adopted resolutions calling for a party-owned press, and the organization of functional school circles, along with other provisions for more disciplined student work, while other convention resolutions were heard and referred back to committee.

Violet Eberil, chairman of the New York cultural committee, was elected National Cultural Director, while Walter Storey of Philadelphia was re-elected as National Educational Director.

Sports Committee

A sports committee was set up, consisting of Syd Devin of Chicago, Frank Sterne of New York and Tarmo Hannula of Massachusetts.

Nominations were made for the positions of Industrial, High School and College directors, and will be voted on by mail as soon as acceptances are received.

Winston Dancis was elected as Eastern District Secretary.

A committee from the Young Communist League was present to present a vague united front offer. The NEC, after hearing their case, decided there was no reason for a change in our present relations to the Communist movement.

Problems Of Revolutionary Socialism

By Haim Kantorovitch

What Happened In Russia In 1917?

The proletarian revolution in Russia is usually advanced as proof that "you can make a revolution if you want to." It is, it seems, a matter of revolutionary will and determination. Under the influence of communism, clothed in Marxian phraseology, a new kind of purely subjective interpretation of history has arisen. The successes and failures of the revolutionary movement were due to the presence or absence of revolutionary will among the leaders. No one, of course, will deny the role of the will to revolution, the determination to fight, the importance of good leadership. Yet, these are not enough to make a successful revolution. The will to revolution, the determination to fight, superb leadership,—all these factors were present at the time of the revolution in 1905. Yet the revolution failed. Why? Because will, determination and leadership could not stand up against a well-organized, well-disciplined and well-armed army; and the Czarist army in 1905, in spite of the defeat in the Russo-Japanese war, remained true to the existing order, despite the dissatisfaction among its rank and file.

The Situation in 1917

It was different in 1917. The revolutionary forces under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky neither began, nor did they make, the revolution. They completed a revolution already in full force before the Bolsheviks had gained leadership. The country was economically ruined, politically disorganized, and the army was weary and demoralized. The Kerensky government was but a shadow. It lacked force; it had no army to rely upon. The peasants were expropriating the landlords; the workers had taken possession of the factories; and the soldiers had deserted by tens of thousands, long before the November revolution. The ruling class was weak, demoralized and leaderless. There was no middle class to speak of in Russia.

This was a unique, a specifically Russian situation. As early as 1924, I interpreted the success of the Bolshevik revolution in the following words: "The Bolsheviks fought not a capitalist state, but a shadow. The Bolshevik revolution in Russia was the result of such unique, specifically Russian circumstances that they can not and will not be repeated elsewhere." (*The Rise and Decline of Neo-Communism*, p. 66). One must be ignorant in the highest degree of the real history of the Russian Bolshevik revolution as well as of the forces operating in the modern capitalist state to imagine that "what was done in Russia could be done anywhere else." The contrary is true. What was done in Russia can not be repeated anywhere else.

The Example Of Germany

Revolutions are preceded by revolutionary situations. They are the culminations of such situations. The most important characteristic of revolutionary situations is the change in the psychology and moods of the masses. The fear of, and reverence for, existing institutions gradually disappear and make place for contempt and ridicule; faith is replaced by a feeling of hopelessness. Great

masses of people, not necessarily members of the most oppressed class, but of all other classes in society with the exception of the ruling class, gradually begin to believe that though all social evils from which they suffer can be solved, there is no hope that they will be solved either by the present rulers or through the present institutions.

The general feeling spreads that something new must be tried; at any rate, that the old is not worth saving. This is the time when revolutionary parties, usually having a clearer view of the crisis and a definite plan, can get a hearing for which they may have been striving without success, for years. Of course, such situations are fraught with grave danger, not only for the existing order of society, but also for the revolution itself. These are the opportune times not only for the honest revolutionary, but also for the dishonest demagogue. A revolutionary situation may culminate in reaction as well as in revolution.

The example of the triumph of

This is the fourth of a series of six articles on Problems of Revolutionary Socialism by Haim Kantorovitch, written specially for the CALL. Kantorovitch, an editor of the American Socialist Quarterly, is one of the leading theoreticians in the international Socialist movement. The fifth article will appear next week.

fascism in Germany is very illuminating. In 1933 "there was no revolutionary situation in Germany," explains O. Piatnitsky, trying to justify the tragic capitulation of German communism before the fascist onslaught. To justify his statement he produces a quotation from Lenin and points out that certain details in the German situation did not conform to Lenin's definition of what a revolutionary situation should be. However, in the same pamphlet, Piatnitsky clearly shows that the German masses were desperate that they had lost all confidence in the existing government and

social institutions, that they were ready for a change.

Why did they not turn then to the Social Democratic Party or the Communist Party? For the very good reason that both parties had shown themselves incapable of using the existing situation to their advantage. The histories of the two parties inspired neither confidence nor belief in them. The German masses saw no hope in either of them. The Social Democratic Party had shown itself impotent and unwilling to fight. It wanted, of course, to preserve the Weimar republic, but was not ready to fight even for that.

"Numerous discussions with leaders of the Social Democratic Party in 1932," testified Prof. Calvin B. Hoover (*Germany Enters The Third Reich*, p. 44) "convinced the writer that if these men had ever had any idea of setting up a Socialist society, they had long since abandoned it. When they were confronted with the collapse of the capitalist system in Germany in 1931, they were as frightened as any capitalist, and far from making any attempt to

What Happened In Germany In 1932?

offer Socialism as a substitute, they were only concerned with somehow propping up the existing system."

Evidently the desperate German masses could not turn to the Social Democratic Party. They were ready for a change, but the Social Democratic Party was not. It had nothing to offer the masses.

The Communist Party, Too

And the Communist Party? Why did not the masses turn to the Communist Party? For the same reason. The Communist Party had even less to offer. The German Communist Party, like all other communist parties, managed to talk in a revolutionary manner and to act in the most confused opportunistic way. Piatnitsky, in his pamphlet, above quoted (*The Present Situation in Germany*), in defending his German comrades, could not refrain from showing up some of their mistakes. They failed to win the confidence of the masses, they failed to win the confidence of the masses, they failed to utilize many opportunities. They generally minimized the danger of fascism. The most important slogan that the party put forth was "Hit the fascists wherever you meet them," and Piatnitsky complains, "even now we sometimes hear it said: If this slogan had not been withdrawn at that time and the party members had really beaten up the fascists then, the fascists would not be in power now" (p. 9). This is the power of "beating up!"

Fortunately, I am quoting an important leader of the Communist International. If it sounds utterly ridiculous we are not responsible. After all, it is not much worse than the slogan of the American communists, only lately withdrawn, "When you meet a Socialist, spit on him!" Communist tactics are communist tactics, everywhere.

As is usual with communist leaders who from time to time indulge in harmless self-criticism, Piatnitsky omits a few details that are of great historical importance. He omits the fact that communists actually believed, and stated quite openly, that a fascist victory would do nothing but clear the way for a communist victory. In spite of all communist denials, it is historically true that communists did interpret fascism as a necessary stage on the road to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nor does Piatnitsky mention the fact that until the actual victory of Hitler had become an established fact the communists, in their press, literature, and by word of mouth, diligently taught the German workers that the real enemy was not fascism but social fascism (i. e. Socialism), thus making impossible that united action about which they talked so eloquently.

The one positive element in communist agitation was: Follow the Russian example! Give us power and we will do "just like Russia!" That was a mistake, as it is indeed a mistake to suppose that everywhere Russia may serve as an example of a bright and alluring ideal.

The example of Russia may indeed be very alluring to a small minority of unselfish idealist. This small minority reasons thus: It is true that eighteen years after the revolution the standard of living of the Russian masses is far

Letters Of A Socialist To His Son.--II

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

Dear Karl,

You must have noticed that it is the workers who are poor. The copy-book maxim tells us that thrift and industry lead to wealth. If that were true, the worker would be wealthy enough. He produces all useful things. Doesn't it seem strange that he cannot keep what he makes? Doesn't it seem strange to you that most of what the worker produces goes to men who produce nothing?

The wealthy, and those who speak for them, do not admit that they produce nothing. They say that the worker could do nothing without the land, the machines, and the raw materials that belong to the employers. They argue that the "organizing skill," and the "executive ability" of the employers are more important than any worker's power to produce. They say, it is right that men of skill and ability, and men who own capital, should receive a far greater reward than "mere manual labor."

WORKERS PRODUCE ALL

But they who use such arguments do not tell you that it was labor that produced the machines, that made the land useful; that it was labor that made the raw materials. They do not tell you how it came about that these tools with which men work came into the hands of those that own them today. You may be sure that the owners did not produce them. On the contrary, workers produced all things,—even the machines and the raw materials with which they work. By force, dating back to the beginnings of history, and by fraud and treachery, a few men enslaved the many. By force of arms, and by the power of government, the few kept their slaves under control. The slaves had to work for their masters. All that was produced belonged to the masters.

You may say that men are no longer slaves, and that would, in a way, be true. The workers have, in the last five hundred years, fought their way to partial freedom. The old slavery has gone, but a new form of slavery has taken its place. The slave of today cannot be sold and bought; he is free to move about, within limits he has a few civil rights and liberties. But too often his freedom is little more than the choice between starvation, and work under conditions no better than slavery. Most of what he makes goes to his master. What is left is barely enough to live on. This the slave of ancient times also received. Socialists describe the worker of today as a wage-slave.

The mark of the slave is his dependence on others. Today only the owner of capital in huge quantities is really free. He may do as he wishes. All the rest are slaves. He has the power to hire and to fire the worker. He controls the lives of the workers through the wages he pays. He dictates their entertainment, the papers they shall read, the thoughts they think. The workers are his slaves.

He can make and break the technicians, the teachers, the doctors and the lawyers who pride themselves that they, at least, are free. He can control the retailer, the clerk, the farmer, the housewife. Capital is king. All the rest are its slaves, in greater or lesser degree.

It was not industry, or thrift, or ability, that gave the capitalist class this power. It was shrewdness and trickery in trade; it was the ability to drive hard bargains and to outwit customers and workers. It was luck. More often it was brutality in crushing a competitor—a brutality that did not stop short of murder and even war. The history of great fortunes is the history of stolen patents, of broken promises, of the exploitation of the workers. It is the most vicious sort of hypocrisy to pretend that thrift, ability and industry are the roads to wealth.

Some argue that if the rich do hold their wealth by force, it is right that they should. Let the strong rule the world. But suppose the rich are not the strong. They are in fact the heirs of men once strong; the heirs of strong men who overthrew the old aristocrats. They are strong today because of their wealth, and not wealthy because they are strong. They are ordinary people; very ordinary people, who rule over the rest of us because they are protected by a system of economics and government that the strong men of five hundred years ago constructed.

LET LABOR RULE

If it is good argument to say "Let the strong rule the world," then it is good argument to say "Let the workers rule the world." For what is stronger than the united power of labor?

What do we Socialists want? We want true freedom—the freedom that comes from economic independence. So long as any man can fire me, I am not free. We want the rich to cease being exploiters of labor. We want the idlers among the rich to go to work. We want labor to own the machine at which it works, and so to rule the world.

At The Front

By Norman Thomas

Continued from Page One

friendly with those working to the end of an ultimate farmer-labor alliance.

It seems to me that we may as well face the probability—a probability which is by no means a certainty in the fast changing American scene—that in 1936, whatever may happen before 1940, we Socialists will have to carry on our own campaign without any Farmer-Labor set-up of consequence. In the present situation not only the principal A. F. of L. leaders but most of the stronger State and civic federations of workers will steer clear of a Farmer-Labor Party. There are two reasons for this:

Two Fights

The first is that the AFL has two big fights on its hands. One to maintain what it has won against an organized drive by the employers and the other and more serious, an internal fight over the question of genuine industrial unionism. Logically or illogically, the great majority of leaders in these two fights will feel that they have more to lose than to gain by bringing in issue of the formation of an effective new party.

The second reason is even more important. It now seems clear that the Democrats, or to be more accurate, Roosevelt's followers, are going to raise the slogan in 1936 "Roosevelt or Reaction." Labor may be discontented about many things—about failure to get a 30-hour week law, about the rate of pay on relief jobs, about an unsatisfactory—even a phony—unemployment insurance plan under the so-called "security bill." Nevertheless the cry will go up "Remember the days of Hoover." "Don't risk what Roosevelt has given you, even if it is only a couple of crusts." That cry will be more persuasive because Roosevelt will be able to blame (not altogether correctly) adverse Supreme Court decisions for his failure to do more for the workers.

If NRA had been continued there would have been a growing sense of the disappointment and danger inherent in it, but it was killed by the decision of the Supreme Court under conditions which made the government of the dead hand of the Constitution a real issue; Roosevelt can now pass the buck to the Court. If NRA had continued he would have had to conciliate business and business would have had to stay on his good side.

Now the partnership between him and business is likely to be less close. He can gain credit by endorsing bills of whose constitutionality there is doubt; bills which in their present forms he might not have endorsed had he not wanted to pass the issue up to the Court. So far he has managed to let the country know that he is against government by the Court, and yet has escaped writing his own Workers' Rights Amendment, an amendment which might antagonize his States Rights supporters especially in the South. American voters are accustomed to be satisfied with so little, accustomed to voting against something rather than for something, accustomed to voting their fears rather than their hopes.

Not Practical

It is therefore quite likely that Roosevelt may get by in the next campaign without making more specific his proposals to curb the power of the Court. The long and short of it is that the political sit-

uation does not make the emergence of a Farmer-Labor Party practical politics as most politicians, even progressives inside and outside of the labor movement, view practical politics. A Farmer-Labor movement must be founded on basic political and economic education. It is not likely that it will emerge between now and 1936 as a spontaneous expression of labor's immediate political response to issues.

No Salvation

What the political situation means to Socialists, above all, is this: Our plea must be to those who know that there is no salvation from poverty, insecurity and war in any program of reform within capitalism—not by Huey Long's "share the wealth" program or the President's more moderate version of the same thing through taxation. We may criticize those programs in detail; show up their insincerity and their inadequacy, but the point is that there is no program within Capitalism which will give the masses of

Problems Of Revolutionary Socialism

By HAIM KANTOROVITCH

(Continued from page eight)

below that of the poorest European countries. It is true that the Russian masses have paid for their experiment with immense sacrifices of life, liberty and happiness, but it is worth all the sacrifices. Just think of what Russia will be when all the sacrifices have resulted in a Socialist classless society! To expect, however, that the desperate, hungry, millions of workers and middle class people can share the same enthusiasm for sacrifices, is naive. Many of these millions are quite ready to sing the praises of the wonderful Russians who are sacrificing themselves for a great ideal, but for themselves they want something right now. "The actual experience of German workers who went to Russia to work, and who returned with accounts of the appallingly low standards of life there, served also to strengthen the conservatism of the better-paid workers," Prof. Hoover again testifies. (p. 47). This, however, was all that the German communists had to offer.

In This Country

This clearly shows that just as a revolutionary party is powerless when there is no revolutionary situation, so a revolutionary situation may result in reaction if there is no revolutionary party that knows how to take advantage of it. If a revolutionary situation should develop in America, and there unquestionably are very significant symptoms of it in contemporary American life, the exact counterpart of the German situation would be found. A communist party talking revolution and acting in the most confused reformist manner. A Socialist party (if controlled by the right wing, or old guard) that has practically given up all thought of fighting for Socialism, and a trade union movement controlled largely by a reactionary leadership that would probably devote all its energy to fighting the "red menace,"

Call Association

A special meeting of the Socialist Call Publishing Association will be held Wednesday night, July 31, at 21 East 17th Street, New York City.

The meeting will be held to discuss the editorial policy of The CALL. Do not fail to be present.

MAX DELSON, President,
CALL Press, Inc.

workers the abundance they have a right to expect.

We seek to educate and organize the workers not simply that they may get better unemployment insurance or shorter hours, but in order that they may change the system so that on the basis of social ownership and planned production we may produce what we can never produce under Capitalist exploitation and share it as it can never be shared while landlords, bondholders and profit-takers control production and take unearned toll from it.

It is still necessary for Socialists to take an interest in the day by day struggle of the workers for more bread for themselves and their children. We want to make the workers ever stronger; we need social legislation in order to build the army for its final triumph. The New Deal bribes off workers from that final triumph; it is this fact that we Socialists must bring home.

—and, naturally, the victory of fascism would be assured. This is something for every Socialist to ponder over.

Form Sacramento Appeal Committee

NEW YORK.—Backed by the Socialist Party, the Young People's Socialist League, and six other national working-class organizations, a National Sacramento Appeal Committee has been formed here to press an aggressive fight to reverse the convictions in the Sacramento criminal syndicalism cases.

Opening temporary headquarters at 41 Union Square, the committee launched a preliminary fund drive seeking several thousand dollars for legal expenses. A first move was to invite R. W. Henderson, well-known California Socialist lawyer, to aid in preparing a legal appeal for Norman Mini, now in San Quentin jail for the crime of union organization.

Reaffirming an earlier stand of the participating groups in favor of a unified defense staff for all eight prisoners, the committee will again urge the International Labor Defense, representing Mini's fellow prisoners, to cooperate. It will also seek to draw in other national bodies and trade unions.

PROTEST LYNCHING

NEW YORK.—Protesting against the lynching of Rubin Stacey at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wired President Roosevelt that the crime was the third of its kind within five days and the ninth this year.

"Four lynchings have taken place since the Costigan-Wagner bill was sidetracked in the Senate May 1," the association pointed out, "thus bearing out the prediction that the removal of the threat of Federal legislation would encourage mob violence."

king canute couldn't

Stop the sea by commanding it to stop—and you can't stop the rise of fascism—the danger of war—wage slavery—starvation in the midst of plenty—the "New Deal" Raw Deal—merely by wishing it to stop—or by feeling sorry for yourself or your fellow workers—

Action

is what we need—but all effort is useless unless there is intelligent direction and guidance—in unity there is strength—divided we are helpless—the Socialist Party provides this direction—

The Socialist Call

is one of the means the Socialist Party uses to provide intelligent direction—The CALL presents the logic that will help to smash the present order of things . . . the CALL is a weapon for the workers . . . you who have been reading the CALL know this . . . but in order for the CALL to be an effective weapon it must be put in the hands of thousands of workers in every community . . . in every state . . .

Call Boosters

We are calling upon every reader of the CALL to get behind the drive for new subscriptions . . . show the paper to every person you know . . . it will be easy enough to get a quarter for a two-month trial sub . . . or 50c for a six-month sub. If you feel as we do about the CALL you'll start doing this . . . now!

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America's Picture Labor Weekly

21 East 17th St., New York City

Party Activity

CHICAGO — Ten states have surpassed their quotas and have thus qualified for places on the "Red Special" in the 1935 UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE, reports Clarence Senior, national Drive director. These states, in order in which they completed their share in this campaign, are: Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Dakota, Utah, Delaware, South Carolina, Oregon and Wyoming.

Other states report substantial progress made toward fulfilling their quotas in the Drive. Tennessee has raised 86 per cent of its quota; Vermont, 82 per cent; Iowa, 82 per cent; Texas, 67 per cent; Wisconsin, 61 per cent; Ohio, 54 per cent; District of Columbia, 53 per cent; and Kansas, 52 per cent.

PUBLISH MOVIE LIST

The national headquarters of the Socialist Party has published a list of films and slides that can be used for Socialist programs by locals and branches. A copy of the list may be secured by sending a large, self-addressed and stamped envelope to the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

California

The second annual Socialist summer school to be held at the Workmen's Circle Camp in Carbon Canyon from August 18th to 24th has been announced by the City Central Committee of the YPSL of Los Angeles.

Among the instructors will be Roy Burt of Chicago, E. L. O'Connor and Howard Rosen. Tuition for the entire week, which will include board and lodging, will be only \$7.

"This will be the finest summer school ever held in California," says Hyman Sheanin, chairman of the School Committee. "We are going to see that the week is complete, with lectures, open forums, debates, discussions, swimming parties, hikes, and many athletic events."

"We realize that there are many comrades who would like to attend, but do not have the means. Therefore, we are now carrying on a campaign to raise tuitions for such comrades. Our slogan has become, 'Let no one stay away who wishes to attend.' Already the enrollment has reached half our lodging capacity."

For further information on the summer school, write or call to 126 N. St. Louis Street, Los Angeles. Because of the limited capacity for housing, enrollment must be made early.

Connecticut

An institute for the discussion of Socialist theory will be held this week-end (July 27 and 28) at Adolph Furer's farm, Avon Heights, Collinsville, under the auspices of the First District Committee. Victor Harris and Abraham Peristen have been asked to lead the discussion.

The first district committee is planning several more such institutes during the summer, one on Socialist organization problems and another on trade unions.

Massachusetts

A SUMMER INSTITUTE, under the auspices of the SP and the YPSL, will be held at Saima Park, Fitchburg, for a week beginning August 18.

Courses and instructors are: Essentials of Socialism — State Secretary Alfred Baker Lewis; Labor and Socialism in the United States — Prof. Harold Faulkner of Smith College; Organization—Winston Dancis,

former national secretary of the YPSL; and

Cooperation—Kenneth Pohlman of the Fitchburg Cooperative.

In addition, Robert Smith of the Eastern States Cooperative will give a popular public lecture. Plans today include a labor play to be presented Saturday night.

THE STATE PICNIC will be held Sunday, August 18, at Saima Park, Fitchburg. More information later.

THE STATE LABOR COMMITTEE authorized Socialist delegates at the AFL state convention in Springfield next week to press for endorsement by the convention of the following matters: the Hillquit Amendment, Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe, Workers' Alliance, labor party and industrial unionism.

Michigan

Michigan Socialists will hold a basket picnic Sunday, August 4, at Narrow Lake—seven miles south and three miles east of Charlotte. All comrades and their friends are invited.

Montana

On July 16 some 50 people attended a meeting on "After NRA, What?" in Glasgow, Montana, which was organized by Socialists. Clara Jessup Perkins spoke on the "Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Court Decision"; Frank Sutherland, secretary of the Glasgow Central Trades and Labor Council, spoke on "New Laws for Labor" and Haven Perkins spoke on "Socialist View of NRA." Ronald Venne, president of the Glasgow Central Trades and Labor Council, presided.

As far as local Socialists can learn, this is the first public Socialist meeting that has been held in Glasgow since the war.

New England

The New England Labor College announces that it will conduct a Week End Institute on August 22, 23 and 24 at the Workmen's Circle Camp in Ashland, Mass. The outstanding topics covered will be the problems confronted by youth, unemployed and in industry, and their relationship to the Trade Union Movement.

The Institute will be attended by members of the Young People's Socialist League, Young Circle League, students from various parts of Massachusetts Church groups, and trade union groups, including the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and numerous other groups.

New Jersey

Norman Thomas will be the main speaker at the annual picnic of the Essex County Socialist Party, Sunday, at the Polish Park, Speedway and Sixteenth Avenue, Irvington. Rebel Arts will give "The Dollar," a one-act play and Murray Baron will also speak. The program will begin at one o'clock.

Games, music and refreshments will make this a memorable field day. A big crowd came out last year—make it a bigger one this year, comrades.

On August 11 Socialists and trade unionists from all parts of New Jersey will be found at the annual Labor and Socialist Picnic in Metuchen, N. J. As in former years thousands of militant workers will gather there to enjoy the greatest labor event of the year,

Plan N. Y. Outing At Ulmer Park Sat.

NEW YORK—Socialist branches, trade unions, Workmen's Circle, and their respective youth organizations, will hold a joint picnic at Ulmer Park, Saturday. Speakers at the picnic will include Norman Thomas, Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, and Judge Jacob Panken.

Many sports events have been planned, and the outstanding feature will probably be the soccer game between the cutters from Local No. 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Young Circle League for the championship in the labor sports movement.

to hear trade union and Socialist speakers, and to have a good time. Among the attractions must be mentioned games, free dancing, singing, music and refreshments of all kinds sold at depression prices.

The principal speaker will be Norman Thomas, who has attended every state picnic since the inception of this annual get-together.

To reach the park by automobile take either highway No. 25 or No. 27 to Metuchen then follow arrows. By train, use Pennsylvania Railroad to Metuchen and bus or taxi to park. Bus parties are being made up in Newark for those who wish to take advantage of a low round-trip fare. Send reservations to Eric Ross, 34 Park Place, Newark, N. J. Round trip fare fifty cents. Buses will leave 1085 Broad Street on August 11th at 10:30 a. m.

New Mexico

New Mexico Socialists will hold an organization encampment at Estancia August 29, 30, and 31. Roy Burt and J. C. Thompson will be the main speakers. R. B. Cochran of Estancia, is general manager in charge of all arrangements.

New York

ROCKLAND COUNTY: The annual picnic will be held at New City Park, New City, on Sunday, August 4th, under the direction of a committee headed by Comrade J. Sauter. There will be a program of music, swimming and games.

Comrade David Roth of Walley Cottage will be the party's candidate for member of Assembly this year. A full ticket for the town of Clarkstown will be named this year, headed by W. W. Davis, candidate for Supervisor.

Pennsylvania

On Sunday, August 4, the Socialist Party of Erie will hold an oxroast picnic at Auer's Grove, out Lake Pleasant Road, Darlington Hoopes. Socialist Representative of Reading, Pa., and a member of the National Executive Committee, will speak.

Trucks providing free transportation will leave 18th and State and 28th and Parade on hour and half hour, from 1 to 4 o'clock. Refreshments and good music feature the program. There will be no admission.

Wisconsin

Final plans have been announced for the annual picnic of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin to be held Sunday, July 28th, in State Fair Park, Milwaukee.

Seymour Stedman, Chicago, well-known Socialist orator and veteran of many political battles, will be one of the principal speakers. J. F. Friedrich, organizer for the Federated Trades Council, will be on the program also. Carl Hampel is chairman of the arrangement committee.

'WIDOWS AND ORPHANS'



Here are two of the "widows and orphans" the public utilities like to weep about. These two testified that the public utilities spent thousands of dollars (passed on to the consumer) to fake wires to congressmen urging defeat of the holding-company bill.

New York Party Moves To Aid Jobless Struggle

NEW YORK—The first meeting of the New York City Central Committee since the NEC adopted the so-called "peace-treaty," with the N. Y. State Committee was held here Wednesday.

The tone of the meeting was set immediately after convening by William Gomberg, who introduced a motion which called for the dispensing of the reading of the minutes of all previous executive committee meetings without either acceptance or disapproval of their actions on the grounds that they all were concerned with matters that had been covered by the NEC decision. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Call for Action

In the spirit of this motion a series of resolutions calling for action were introduced. Jack Altman requested that the Executive Committee take immediate action to mobilize all forces, particularly the Italian and Negro workers' organizations to protest against the impending invasion of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy. Amicus Most introduced a motion instructing the Executive Committee to take steps for an active campaign on the Workers' Rights Amendment and to see to it that every trade union member of the Party introduced it at his trade union meeting.

Unemployed Work

Comrade David Lasser, Chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union, not a delegate, was granted the floor to discuss the work among the unemployed. He stated that the Party had neglected this work and requested more active co-operation by the Party. He further asked that the Party take steps to mobilize the entire party membership to march with the unemployed on August 17, when there will be a nation-wide unemployed protest demonstration against the Roosevelt "hunger program" for the unemployed.

Most thereupon introduced the following motion, "That the Executive Committee is to take immediate action to see to it that:

"1. Every Party member receiving exempt stamps become active in the Workers' Unemployed Union;

"2. That committees be organized to go to every branch of the Party to get them either to form a branch of the W. U. U., if one

does not exist in the district or to intensify the work in existing branches;

"3. That a permanent sub-committee on unemployment be set up.

"4. That steps be taken to support the August 17 demonstration."

Gerber and Gamet then took the floor asking that the motion be referred back to the Executive Committee because the whole question of the unemployed work required study, and that the correct psychological approach to the unemployed had to be determined. In support of the motion, Most, Altman and Gomberg pointed out that this question had been studied for four years and that action was required. They said a motion to refer was tantamount to killing all action on the question. On motion of Mathew Levy the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee for immediate action.

A Correction

The CALL is sorry that through inadvertance various errors crept in the complete report by the CALL of the NEC decision on the inner-party situation. The account below, coupled with the CALL story last week, complete the report:

Maynard Krueger, who voted against the complete report, made the following statement on his vote:

"I am against this report not simply because it falls short of justice, but for the most part I have less faith in the belief that a majority of the state committee is anxious to make good. My vote recorded "No" means that the responsibility lies squarely on those voting for this report see obtainshr votin for this report to see to it that the things promised are not done merely within the letter of the law but also within the spirit.

In point six, the following paragraph should be added to the minority substitute:

"All disputed matters arising out of the previous election to the Central Committee shall be settled by this supervisory committee."

In point eight, the last paragraph of the minority substitute should be deleted. Allen, Daniel Haggood and Krueger voted for the minority.

Books

LET'S SING, Published by the Educational Department of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 1935.

THE STORY OF THE ILGWU, published by the Educational Department of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 1935.

Let's Sing and the *Story of the ILGWU* are the two most recent publications of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The first is a collection of 38 lively labor songs, many of them born on the picket line and expressing the hopes and ideals of the trade union movement. The music of the ILGWU Anthem is included.

The Story of the ILGWU describes the high spots in the International's history from 1900 to 1935. It gives an analysis of the background and present status of the women's garment industry and of the varied human elements in the union. Within the covers of this 32-page pamphlet is the epic story of how workers built up a big and powerful organization in what was then a strange land, of how idealists became practical and built up defensive organizations for the garment trades workers. There are no individual heroes in this book except the unknown soldiers who kept the organizations going in times of darkness.

This pamphlet should be read by trade unionists everywhere in order to deepen their faith and enrich their knowledge of the difficult way by which Labor has achieved its present position and power.

Each pamphlet sells for 5c and 100 can be purchased for \$1.00 from the Educational Department, ILGWU, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

BOOK NOTICES

I WAS HITLER'S PRISONER, by Stefan Lorant, Putnam, \$2.75. A diary written by a prisoner in a German concentration camp.

AFL Chiefs Plan Atlantic City Meet

WASHINGTON—In its final session before the 1935 convention of the AFL, the executive council will meet at Atlantic City, August 5.

Among the matters slated to come before the committee are the labor legislative program, the dispute within the building trades, action on amending the Constitution, adoption of a definite policy to speed organization of Negro workers and preparation for the first conventions of recently set-up international unions, as the automobile workers. The next convention city will be chosen at this meeting.

DUNCAN MOVES

WILLOUGHBY, O. — Leonard Duncan, formerly of Willoughby, Ohio, has moved to 1820 East Jarvis, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Call Institute Opens Party Convention Discussion

Opening Socialist Party discussions prior to the 1936 national convention, the first annual Socialist Call Institute will be held at Camp Northover, Bound Brook, N. J., the week-end of September 7 and 8.

Prominent Socialist leaders, including several members of the national executive committee, will lead a discussion of proposed party programs.

The camp, which has a beautiful swimming pool and tennis courts, is located in the Watchung Mountains within easy reach of New York and Philadelphia. Socialists from all parts of the country are expected to attend, and attendance will be limited to members of the Party and of the Young People's Socialist League.

Expenses of the week-end, covering all meals, sleeping accommodations, and use of camp facilities, will be only three dollars plus a one dollar institute fee. Since space is limited, those who are going are urged to send their reservations, along with a deposit of one dollar per reservation, at once. Address Amicus Most, care of SOCIALIST CALL, 21 East 17th Street, New York City.

Those who are going by automobile are asked to inform the CALL as to the number of people they can take with them. Those who have no means of transportation should communicate regarding special busses to be run to the camp and back.

Socialist Appeal Out

CHICAGO—The June-July issue of the Socialist Appeal is out now. Articles about the inner party situation by Max Delson, Rudolph Olson, Ernest Erber, and Albert Goldman are featured in the publication. The Appeal can be obtained at the Socialist Call offices in New York or by writing to Socialist Appeal, 4452 North Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

HOSPITAL STRIKE SETTLED

NEW YORK—The two-month-old Beth Moses Hospital workers strike has been settled. The settlement unconditionally reinstates most of the 100 locked-out employees, and grants the right to organize and bargain collectively. Another gain for the workers is the recognition of two organizations representing all hospital employees, one composed of nurses and technicians, the other consisting of workers in all other forms of service.

HOLD LINES FIRM

NEW YORK—Thirty-five hundred jewelry workers who struck here last week for a closed shop, a 30 per cent wage increase, and a 30-hour week, held their lines firm and tied up production in the entire gold and platinum jewelry manufacturing industry. The strike is sponsored by Local 1, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

Herbert Zam discusses the problems of World Socialism every week in the CALL.

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CALENDAR

Friday, July 26

Meeting of the Three Arrows Athletic and Gymnastic Club at Bronx Labor Center. All YPSLE members and sympathizers interested communicate with B. Bellush, c/o Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue.

Saturday, July 27

Grand picnic of the Socialist Party. Games, movies, all-star show, dancing, cabaret and sports. At Ulmer Park all day. Take the BMT subway West End line to 25th Avenue station, walk three blocks to park at Crosey and 25th Avenue. Park open 10:30 a. m.

Victory celebration of the Beth Moses Hospital Workers at 23 Arion Place, Brooklyn.

Sunday, July 28

Automobile Picnic sponsored by The CALL. A good time and all expenses paid for only \$1.00.

Tuesday, July 30

Alexander Alexeyeff will speak on "The Downfall of the Communist International" at the Jamaica branch headquarters, 9218 New York Boulevard.

Sunday, August 4

Annual Boat Ride held by 18th A. D. Kings Branch 1. Remittance for enclosed tickets should be sent to Ben Wyle, 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tickets \$1.00.

"I DON'T KNOW"

NEW YORK—Present relief grants to New York's unemployed are wholly inadequate, declared Director Charlotte Carr of the Home Relief Bureau as she assumed office here this week.

"Will you ask the city for larger appropriations?" a reporter asked.

"I don't know," she replied. "I believe it is all up to the Board of Estimate."

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 208th Street, Bronx, New York City, plus return postage. This service is free.

Going To The Theatre?

Why not consult the Call's special THEATRE BUREAU for expert advice on matters pertaining to the theatre. Choice seats obtained.

Our BUREAU also arranges parties for current attractions. This service is FREE to Call readers.

Get in Touch With
The Theatre Bureau
c/o SOCIALIST CALL
21 East 17th St. New York City
or phone
GRamercy 5-8779

Theatre of Revolt

The Brookwood Players

By BILL SHULMAN

Realizing that labor plays and songs attract thousands of workers who could be reached in no other way, Brookwood Labor College students spend two months of their eight months' course performing in labor stock companies on the road.

In 1935 two companies covered the country as far west as Wisconsin and played before 90 audiences, totaling 22,000 people. Carrying their own lights, curtains and other simple properties, the Players have given many successful performances at various little theatres, union halls and even on hastily improvised bare platforms.

Practicing art, not for art's sake, but for action's sake, Brookwood actors are not polished professionals. Nevertheless, they can portray workers' lives upon the stage sincerely because they are workers themselves, from Pennsylvania coal fields, New England shoe factories and California power plants. This writer has had the pleasure of witnessing two of the troupes perform at the Labor Drama Spring Festival and can safely vouch for their high standard of dramatic excellence.

Picking out current union problems that appear most pressing, the students themselves write their own plays. They are very much interested in the formation of a Play-Exchange and promise

This is the fifth of a series of articles on different labor drama groups existing throughout the country. Contributions will be welcome.

to give their full cooperation in laying the groundwork for a bona-fide Labor Drama League.

BROOKWOOD WEEK-END

KATONAH, N. Y. — Operators, finishers, buttonhole makers, pressers and cutters; workers in the different divisions of the ladies' garment industry will gather at Brookwood Labor College here on Friday, July 26th, for a week-end sponsored by the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, in cooperation with the Brookwood faculty.

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Ex-Editor "Student Review" (N.S.L.)

AGAINST HAROLD DRAPER
Executive Committee (S.L.I.D.)

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Camden Strike Solid As 22 Out Of 4,600 Scab

CAMDEN, N. J.—Twenty-two rats and thirty mice, protected by a hundred heavily armed police, scurried through the gauntlet of a half-mile deep picket line to be the only ones out of some 4,600 workers to answer the invitation of the New York-Shipbuilding Company to scab.

Dismal failure was the result of the company's attempt to smash the solid, eleven-week-old strike of Camden Local 1, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, by reopening the plant in this city last Tuesday.

According to John Green, Socialist strike leader, only 320 entered the shipyard when the gates were opened. Of these, 268 were executives not eligible for union

membership. The remaining 52 scabs numbered thirty newly hired strike breakers, and twenty-two old employees.

A conservative estimate placed the strength of the picket line surrounding the plant at about four thousand strikers. An even greater number of women and children, families of the strikers, swelled the iron ring to ten thousand.

As company officials, local politicians, and police cowered behind the barbed wire covered barricade surrounding the plant, the picket line thundered forth cheers and boos in demonstration of the strikers' militant solidarity in the struggle.

Mayor Breaks Strike

An impromptu speech by Mayor Frederick Von Nida enlivened the morning's proceedings. Surrounded by company officials in the gateway leading to the plant, he glowered at the pickets nearest him. With hand outstretched, he pointed to the strikers and exhorted them to return to work, and at the company's leisure, elect representatives for collective bargaining.

His speech also included an attack on Secretary of Labor Perkins, whose offer to arbitrate the dispute had been accepted by the union, but rejected by the company. It was following his suggestion that the plant was reopened.

One of the minor results of the attempt to reopen the plant was an altercation between John Green and Carl M. Kaltwasser, executive vice-president of the company, when Green attempted to enter the yard to negotiate with

A CHISELING COMMITTEE



Here is the "chiseling committee" of the militant shipyard strikers at Camden, N. J. To these men belong the plaudits for feeding the strikers.

the officials there. Green accused Kaltwasser of forcibly pushing him out of the gate, and swore out a warrant for the latter's arrest on a charge of assault and battery.

Pickets Stick

Although the scabs were sent home early Tuesday afternoon, company officials announced that the plant would be opened anyway. Leaders of the union derided this attempt to break the strike, and pointed to the picket line as an indication of solidarity of the workers.

"We will go back to work," they declared, "when the company meets our demands. Our wives and children would rather starve than give up the struggle now, when victory appears imminent."

Meanwhile completion of present government contracts by the shipyard is at a standstill. The strike has tied up \$50,000,000 of construction work, and has prevented the company from bidding on the new naval program next month.

AUTHOR - APOLOGIST

NEW YORK—Arriving here from Fascist Italy, Luigi Pirandello, noted dramatist, made a frank, blunt defense of Italian imperialism in Ethiopia.

"It is the right of any modern country," he declared, "to civilize a barbaric land."

The Hillquit Amendment

CALL readers are urged to introduce resolutions in their trade unions and fraternal organizations endorsing the Hillquit "Workers' Rights Amendment" to the Constitution.

The amendment reads:

ARTICLE XXII. Section 1. The Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age; to limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners; to provide for the relief of aged, invalid, sick and unemployed wage earners and employes in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employes, or from one or more such sources; to establish and take over natural resources, properties and enterprises in manufacturing, mining, commerce, transportation, banking, public utilities and other business to be owned and operated by the Government of the United States or agencies thereof for the benefit of the people, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers, farmers and consumers.

Section 2. The power of the several states to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this article, but no such legislation shall abridge or conflict with any Act of Congress under this Article.

More News About Hillquit Amendment

Said the farmers and workers of Wisconsin to the farmers and workers of Montana: "We're with you for the Hillquit Bill."

White and Negro, employed and jobless—on they come, rallying behind the Workers' Rights Amendment.

Big Workers' Rights news of the week comes from Appleton, Wis., where the bill was endorsed by the closing session of the State Federation of Labor. Endorsement followed a motion by Socialist Al Benson, representing the Metal Polishers Union.

This makes the second State federation to back the bill, the Montana federation having been the first.

In New York the Negro Labor Committee, representing 116 local unions, has gone on record for

the bill and is pushing individual endorsements for it among both Negro and white workers.

Relief Workers

Relief workers, through their organizations, are backing the Hillquit bill in various cities in Iowa, Pennsylvania and New York. Latest group to fall in line is the Keystone Workers' Association of Reading, Pa.

F. C. Pieper, in accepting a post on the non-partisan Labor committee supporting the Bill, wrote, "I feel that unless we are successful in this (winning passage of the Hillquit Amendment) the people of the United States will suffer at the hands of industry and capitalism as they have never suffered before."

Pieper is a member of the National Council of United Automobile Workers.

Central Labor Unions in Passaic County, New Jersey; Silver Bow, Montana, and Hopewell and Petersburg, Virginia have endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment. Local unions which threw support to the Bill during the week are:

No. 136, Shirt Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

No. 161, International Ladies Garment Workers.

Lodge 99, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

No. 1397, United Textile Workers.

No. 168, Pretzel Workers.

Nos. 66 and 478, International Association of Machinists.

No. 392, Railway Equipment Painters.

Has your union endorsed it?

Socialists Demand Boycott Of Italy

WASHINGTON—Three prominent Socialists will call upon President Roosevelt soon to demand United States action on the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. The committee, consisting of Norman Thomas, Leo Krzycki and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan.

The program which will be presented was passed by the Socialist national executive committee at its last meeting in New York City. It proposes:

1. A nation-wide boycott of Italian goods.
2. An embargo on the export of war materials.
3. No extension of credit of Italy.
4. Immediate payment of Italian war debt.

What CAN I Do?

1 CALL readers are urged to introduce resolutions in their unions and organizations pledging support to the Hillquit Amendment, known as H. J. Res. No. 327.

2 Copies of the resolution, if passed, should be immediately mailed to:

(a) Rep. Hatton V. Summers, chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives.

(b) Your Congressman in Washington.

(c) If a union, to the headquarters of your national or international union and to the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; other organizations should submit copies to their national headquarters.

(d) National Headquarters of the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

(e) Amendment Editor, Socialist CALL, 21 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.

3 Write and agree that the State Legislatures may memorialize Congress to adopt it.

4 Order MAKE FREEDOM CONSTITUTIONAL pamphlets from the YPSL, 21 East 17th Street, N. Y. C., write the national offices of the Socialist Party for more literature.

5 Talk about the amendment to your shop mates and neighbors, your friends and relatives.

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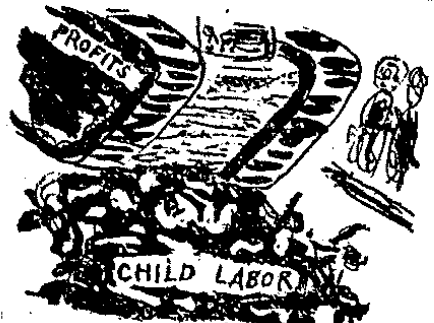
1 A million children are now at work in the United States. Fifty thousand are injured yearly. Nearly everybody agrees that child labor is wrong, yet not enough States will sign the Child Labor Amendment to make it law. So children still work too hard and too long on farms, in mills and factories and on the city streets.



CHILD LABOR

2 A hundred years ago there was some excuse for child labor, terrible as it was. For, then, it was almost impossible for men to make a plain living, working from sun-up to sun-down. Men and women and children all had to work. Today it is different: children work while millions of men can't find jobs.

3 In 1916 kind-hearted Congressmen tried to end child labor by passing a law that anything made by children couldn't be shipped from one State to another. But the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional because the main purpose was not to regulate interstate commerce (which Congress can do), but to limit child labor (which Congress can't do).



4 Later Congress tried to abolish child labor through its taxing power, but the Supreme Court again ruled against it. After that, either the States could outlaw child labor or we could change the Constitution. Since that time we have passed three other amendments but not the Child Labor Amendment. Nor have the States passed State laws good enough to safeguard kids.

5 One of the most American of ideas is that every one should have an equal chance. Even Herbert Hoover said the government's job was to act as referee—to see that every one started equally and had the same chance during the race. Any kid that works when he should be at school or at play or on a vacation hasn't an equal chance with other kids.



By CHARLES STEWART and SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD