

AUG 27 '36

OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN PAPER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES
The Hidden Issues
ON PAGE 6

Socialist Call

Entered as Second-Class Matter March 21, 1935, at the Post Office at New York under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. II—No. 76

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1936

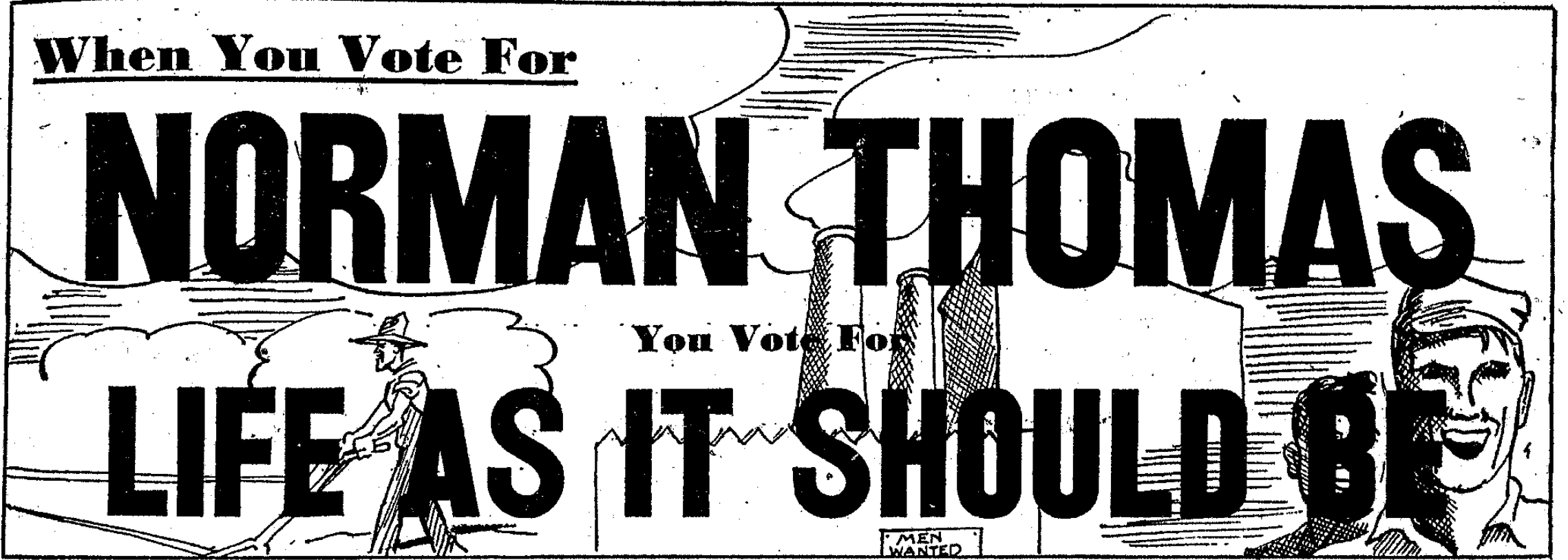
PRICE FIVE CENTS

When You Vote For

NORMAN THOMAS

You Vote For

LIFE AS IT SHOULD BE

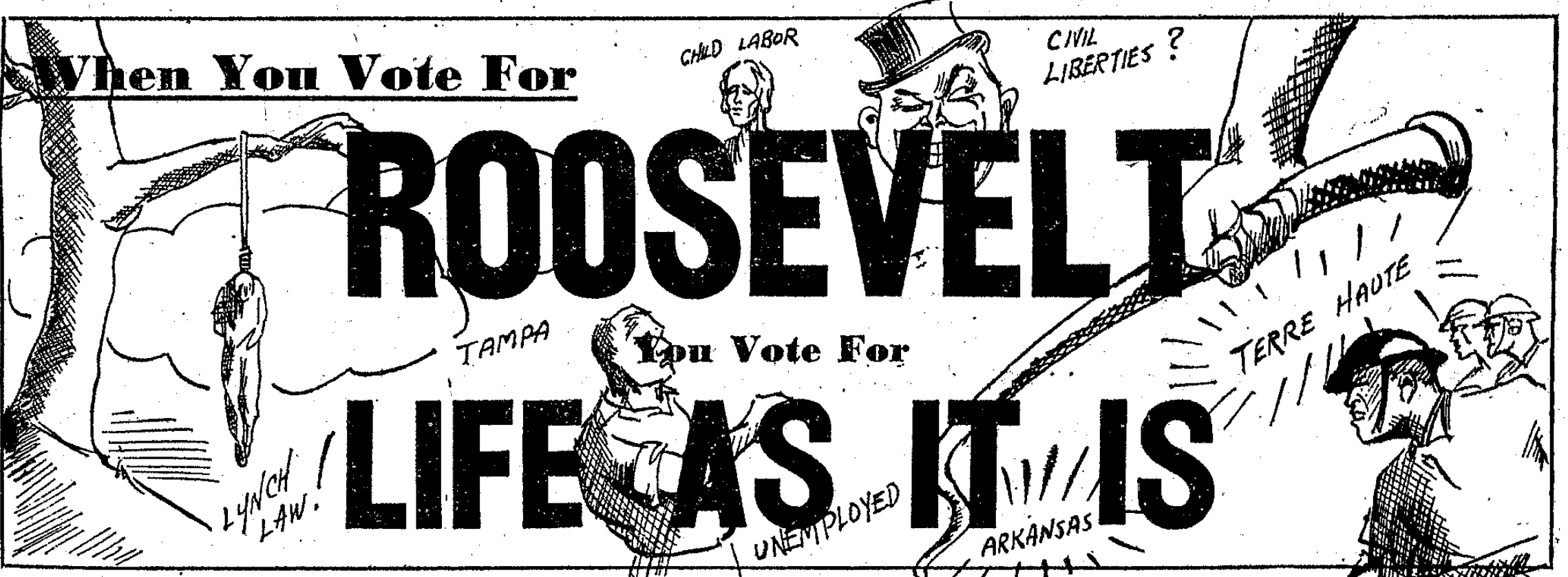


When You Vote For

ROOSEVELT

You Vote For

LIFE AS IT IS



When You Vote For

ALF M. LANDON

You Vote For

LIFE AS IT WAS



VOTE SOCIALIST!

Spanish Rebels Threaten Peace, Says Socialist

By LOUIS DE BROUCKERE
President, Labor and Socialist International

I have just made an unusually rapid journey in Spain. The first conclusion to which I am led is that the Spanish government and people are perfectly capable of opposing the insurrection and putting it down, if the Government supporters and the rebels are left to themselves.

New Dealer Lauds Spanish Fascists; Attacks Teachers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Spanish Fascists, who have massacred innocent workmen and women of Spain because they dared defend democracy, are seeking to "establish humane government in Spain."

The Spanish Fascists, whose slogan, "We Take No Prisoners," has meant the murder of small children, are "fighting for civilization."

Such are the conclusions reached by Gov. James E. Curley, original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts and Democratic candidate for United States Senate.

Gov. Curley in a speech before the American Legion convention here praised the rebels and bitterly attacked members of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the AFL, for their sympathy with the Spanish defenders of Democracy.

He also denounced Smith College professors who are members of the AFT for their opposition to the compulsory "teachers' loyalty oath" law which he signed as governor. The law was condemned at the recent convention of the AFT at Philadelphia.

Two weeks ago, the New Dealer made a speech advocating military training in CCC camps.

—THOMAS AND NELSON—

Socialists Support Drive To Aid Spain

NEW YORK — Labor's Red Cross for Spain, organized by trade unionists headed by David Dubinsky, is rallying support throughout the nation in its drive to raise a \$100,000 fund for the Spanish workers. All branches of the Socialist Party were instructed by their national organization to join in the campaign to collect funds.

The United Committee in Support of the Struggle Against Spanish Fascism transmitted to the trade union committee the sum of \$1,200 through its secretary, Frank Trager, state secretary of the Socialist Party.

During the week, some \$150 were raised by New York City Socialists through collection boxes and donations. Contributions are being received at the Socialist national campaign headquarters, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, and being forwarded to the trade union committee. In New York City, the drive for funds is being pushed from the party headquarters, 21 East 17th Street.

Collection of funds for the workers in Spain was authorized by the Chicago Federation of Labor. More than \$50,000 has already been sent by Chicago unions and auxiliary organizations.

—VOTE SOCIALIST—
—AID STRIKE—

BOSTON.—When piano movers here struck against an 80-hour week, they found young Socialists on the picket line with them. The company owner slugged a Yipsel and then had him arrested on a charge of assault and battery.

Don't Save This Call — Pass It On!

FIGHT FASCISM



These workingwomen of Spain are receiving instruction in the use of firearms in preparation for the expected Fascist drive on Madrid. They will join their husbands and brothers on the barricades in the defense of their liberties.

Finks, Nobles Flee U. S. Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's professional strikebreakers are in flight. They have defied the LaFollette committee investigating violations of civil liberties which turned its attention this week on the activities of the strikebreaking detective agencies, exposed in Edward Levinson's



LEVINSON

book, "I Break Strikes: The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff," recently printed serially in The CALL.

Officials of the Railway Audit and Inspection Co., one of the largest, have already refused to appear in answer to subpoenas served on them, and now face contempt charges.

Each of five investigators took the stand and told how he served the summons on R. A. & I. offices in Atlanta, Ga., Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and St. Louis. In each case, they were refused access to the files, and told that the requested material did not exist. The investigators then related how they secured access to the waste paper baskets of the offices, and discovered the next day torn and crumpled copies of letters, reports and other subpoenaed items.

Spy On Workers

Substantiating the facts recorded by Levinson, the documents revealed the workings of the spy system maintained by American employers. For example, a section of a report from operative 340 in Martin's Ferry, West Virginia, written on August 9, 1936, reads in part:

"Was talking with some men from Youngstown sheet and tube plant today and they tell me both men and company are preparing for a shut down, as management claims they will shut down indefinitely unless men stay away from Committee for Industrial Organization. However, their bluff has failed to click as these men tell us that men are signing up fast in that district."

Other letters from R. A. & I. offices told their agents to "hobnob with the union crowd."

Swastikas Fly At Lemke Rally

By SYD DEVIN

CHICAGO.—With Nazi Swastikas flying overhead and flanked by uniformed storm troopers, William Hale Thompson, Lemke-Coughlin candidate for Governor of Illinois, was greeted by ringing cheers from 2500 Nazi listeners at a picnic here, when he presented the Union Party as "nearest to their ideals."

Thompson appeared as the chief speaker for the annual picnic of the Chicago Nazi organizations. Previously, five hundred uniformed Nazis led by a score of armed troopers in the olive-green uniform of the Reichswehr (German regular army), and bearing both the Imperial Eagle of Hohenzollern Germany as well as the Swastika of Hitler's bloody regime, marched to the picnic grove on the grounds of the Lane High School—property of the Chicago Board of Education.

Attacks Jews

Thompson's speech was a masterpiece of Fascist demagoguery. With vigorous vagueness he indiscriminately attacked both old parties, the "Reds," the "Jewish" international bankers, and was cheered to the echo when he presented Coughlin, Lemke, Townsend and Thompson as the true 100% Americans of unimpeachable patriotism. As he left the stand, the storm troopers escorted him triumphantly from the swastika-begecked platform.

Illinois is one of the few states in which the Coughlin-Lemke combine has gathered strong local political support, and in this state, the tie-up is especially dangerous, for included in the bloc are some of Illinois' most vicious reactionaries and ultra-right fascists who, moreover, masquerade as "friends" of union labor.

In addition to the state units of Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice and Townsend's Old Age Pension organization, neither of which are particularly strong, the Lemke party (called "Union-Progressive" in Illinois) is running Newton Jenkins for U. S. Senator. Jenkins has openly avowed a pro-Fascist and anti-Semitic platform.

These candidates are also claiming the support of many

Parley Plans Labor Party For America

MADISON, Wis. (LSP)—Adde impetus was given a genuine national farmer-labor party completely divorced from the two old parties and their candidates when the representatives of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party and the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive federation held a conference here. The ground work was laid for building state farmer-labor parties and a national party for 1940.

"Production for use," was declared the fundamental principle of this new alliance. The statement of principles as adopted at the conference indicted both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Based on Labor

It was pointed out that a new national party, to succeed, must be rooted in organized labor, farm and cooperative groups. The statement declared for a constitutional amendment to give congress the power to pass social and labor legislation.

The most significant paragraph in the statement said, "We pledge ourselves to further the organization and federation of state farmer-labor parties and economic and political organizations to build a unified national farmer-labor party for the congressional campaign of 1938 and the presidential campaign of 1940."

Hoan There

The importance of this conference can be judged by those who participated. Wisconsin was represented by Henry Ohl, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Representative George Schneider, Representative Thomas P. Arshoff, Kenneth Hones, president Wisconsin Farmers' Equity League, Charles Goldamer, president Wisconsin Farm Holiday Association and others.

Among Minnesota representatives were Bieul Gov. Hubert Peterson; U. S. Senator Frank Benson; John Bosch, regional president Farm Holiday Ass'n, Howard Y. Williams, national organizer American Commonwealth Political federation, and Orville, president Minneapolis Central Labor union.

—NELSON—

The best guarantee of a Farmer-Labor Party in 1940 is organizing and building the Socialist Party in 1936. Vote Straight Socialist!

farm organizations of this state on the basis of Lemke's appeal to the rural vote. In addition, The Progressive Miner, organ of the Progressive Miners Union of southern Illinois, which is edited by a fascist-minded group not at all representative of the rank and file of that union, is supporting the Coughlin-Lemke combine.

Fear Fisher

The reason for this support is that the Progressive Miner's editors, knowing full well that the rank and file of that union are thoroughly disgusted with both old parties are using this new combine to offset the strong support that John Fisher, Socialist candidate for Governor and popular PMA rank-and-file leader, is getting from his fellow workers.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

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

76 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

Labor in Action

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer, unable to combat the powerful strike blockage thrown up by the American Newspaper Guild, announced "indefinite suspension" of publication.

—\$100,000—

PHILADELPHIA.—Jerome Davis, noted liberal, of Yale University was elected president of the American Federation of Teachers at its convention here. Among the vice-presidents elected were Maynard Krueger of Chicago, Charles J. Hendley of New York, Walter G. Bergman of Detroit, and Claude Williams of Arkansas, all Socialists.

—THOMAS—

SYRACUSE.—The Socialist Party and the Workers' Defense League joined in protesting the court decision limiting picketing at the strike-bound Remington-Rand plant here. Many have been arrested.

—NELSON—

MINNEAPOLIS.—Local 544 of the teamsters' union, famous in labor history as the militant Local 574, is facing a critical test since it called out drivers of trucks at wholesale grocery houses.

—\$100,000—

NEW YORK CITY.—The strike of salespeople at Ohrbach's Department Store on Union Square here entered its 22nd week with a mass picket demonstration aided by Socialist Party members scheduled for Thursday noon. Hundreds have been arrested.

—NELSON—

TRENTON, N. J.—Jobless leaders threatened a new hunger march as days passed without legislators making any provision for relief. In New York City, 4,000 members of the Workers' Alliance and Unemployment Councils held a monster demonstration as the opening gun in a campaign to win a 40 percent increase in relief standards.

—THOMAS—

HAMILTON, Ont.—Bursting national limits, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee sent Leo Krzycki, prominent Socialist, here to organize steel workers.

—NELSON—

HAMMOND, Ind.—More than 1,000 members of Local 210 of the Oil Workers' Union unanimously approved a resolution inviting Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, to address them.

—\$100,000—

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gardner Jackson, Washington representative of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, branded Gov. Futrell's sharecropper conference as "a political move."

—THOMAS—

NEW YORK CITY.—More than 4,000 of the 11,000 knitgoods strikers here have returned to work with union agreements.

—\$100,000—

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The 11-day strike of workers at Toledo's two gas plants ended when the union accepted an agreement which included wage raises, a 40-hour week and union recognition.

VOTE SOCIALIST—SEEK RENEWAL

SAN FRANCISCO, (FP).—Negotiations between San Francisco shipowners and maritime unions will soon begin in an effort to secure a renewal of the contract which expires Sept. 30. However, the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the marine firemen have warned that they will not accept the owners' demand for a compulsory arbitration clause.

—THOMAS AND NELSON—
SOLIDARITY

ESCANABA, Mich. (FP).—Members of the Farmers Union are contributing food to strikers at the I. Stephenson Co.'s lumber mill near Wells.

Has Your Neighbor Read Norman Thomas' Speeches?

FOR REBELS



Between tennis games James W. Gerard, former U. S. ambassador to Germany, gives interviews to the press. At his latest one, he came out in favor of the Spanish Fascist rebels. Gerard, an ardent New Dealer, is a Roosevelt elector in New York.

Jobless Leader To Be Deported

WILKES-BARRE Pa.—In an act typical of the heartless Roosevelt administration, Pat Brennan, local unemployed organizer, is scheduled to be deported to Ireland, although his wife and two small children will remain here.

Brennan, who is chairman of the Luzerne County Security League was marked for deportation after he fought Democratic machine politicians who sought to make the league a tool of the Democratic Party. He was then charged as "a trouble-maker in the WPA" and deportation proceedings were begun. All appeals to Washington were denied.

Pennsylvania Convention In Reading, September 12-13

CHICAGO, (LSP)—Taking prompt action immediately after a "packed" convention of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania voted to disaffiliate from the Socialist Party of the U.S.A., the national organization through Clarence Senior, executive secretary, today declared that "a state organization of the Socialist Party no longer exists in Pennsylvania."

In a letter sent to local and branch secretaries in Pennsylvania, Senior wrote: "The former state organization, which for the past year and a half has carried on a program of sabotage of the Socialist Party, has withdrawn from the Socialist Party and therefore has no jurisdiction whatsoever over local and branch organizations in the State of Pennsylvania."

Name Representatives

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore, Socialist candidate for governor in 1934 and candidate for congress this year, and Alice Hanson, 3458 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, were named the representatives of the national organization, Miss Hanson to sell dues stamps and handle correspondence pending

Economic Royalists Aid Landon, FDR

The Democrats and Republicans are playing the game of point-the-finger. Each looks at the other, extends a digit, and shouts, "Economic Royalists." At the end of the day, when the boys go home and look in the mirror as they wash their faces, each sees an economic royalist.

Kantorovitch Is Eulogized

NEW YORK — Thousands of workers joined with the Socialist Party this week in mourning the death of Haim Kantorovitch. The funeral services of the brilliant Marxist writer and thinker were attended by representatives of all sections of the labor movement.

Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party wired on behalf of the Socialist national executive committee:

"The services and guidance Comrade Kantorovitch gave to the Socialist movement can be equalled by few in our history. His brilliant mind and versatile pen helped the Socialist Party maintain a consistent course. His contributions will be of lasting significance. His untimely death is our great loss."

Thomas Speaks

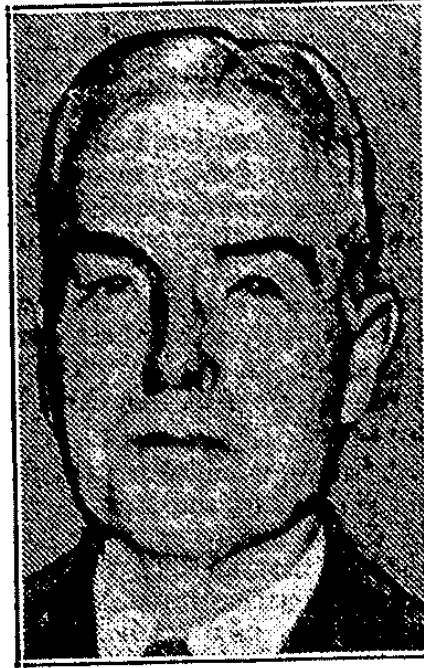
Norman Thomas, in an address at the services, paid tribute to the great intellectual powers of the Socialist thinker and his devotion to the cause of labor and Socialism. Other speakers included Max Nelson, Joseph Baskin of the Workmen's Circle, Jack Altman of the New York City Socialist Party, David P. Berenberg of the American Socialist Monthly, I. Laderman of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, Henry Sobotko of the Central Bureau of Jewish Socialist Branches, David Meyer of the Bund Club, Phil Heller of the Young People's Socialist League, Samuel A. DeWitt and Frank Trager.

Floral wreaths were received from The CALL, various locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Painters District Council No. 9 and other unions, in addition to those sent by branches of the Socialist Party and sections of the Workmen's Circle.

Teachers Mourn

Socialist teachers at the American Federation of Teachers convention sent a message of sympathy.

CALLS TUNE



"He calls the tune who pays the fiddler"—and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., calls the tune in the Republican Party. He is one of the Rockefellers who gave \$16,000 to the GOP campaign fund. Workers call the tune in the Socialist Party.

Jobless, Labor Hit WPA Wage

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging that "the present wages paid WPA workers are, by government figures, insufficient to maintain life in health and decency," and that "WPA wages act as a drag upon the general level of wages," organized labor and the organized unemployed of America joined this week in demanding of the New Deal administration an adequate program of unemployment relief.

A detailed brief proving these contentions was submitted to the President and to Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, by David Lasser, militant president



DAVID LASSER

of the Workers' Alliance of America. Lasser declared that he represented 800,000 unemployed and WPA workers in 43 states and asserted that the program had been "endorsed and will be supported by the American Federation of Labor."

Five Demands

The 5-point program included these demands:

1. That the wages of all WPA workers that are now \$40 a month or more be increased immediately by 20 percent. That all wages now below \$40 monthly be raised to that figure;
2. That the WPA workers be paid the union scale for their trade or profession, in each community;
3. That the monthly wages be guaranteed and paid. That a new administrative order of WPA, docking workers for time

Both parties of big business are looking for votes by pinning the label on the other fellow. Landon, in his speech this week at West Middlesex, announced that "the remedy for monopoly and special privilege is to do away with them. This must be one of our chief objectives."

It's good vote-getting talk to say you're against monopolies—and then, pull down the window-shades and waltz around the parlor in the arms of monopolists. It was only a few months ago that the John D. Rockefellers, whose Standard Oil Company was condemned even by the courts as one of the worst monopolies in America, contributed \$16,000 to the Republican campaign fund. Other oil kings who are raising cash to elect Landon include Joseph N. Pew, Jr., of Philadelphia, connected with the Sun Oil Company.

Weir and Mellon

On the list of money-grabbers who are doing a little money-giving now to help the Republicans, there is Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation, notorious enemy of the steel workers. The Mellon family, Pittsburgh monopolists, gave \$25,000. The duPonts, munitions manufacturers, have given about \$10,000.

When the Democrats say that "economic royalists" are supporting the Republicans they're right—no question about it. But then, the Republicans turn right around and say, "Economic royalists are supporting Roosevelt and the Democrats." And they're right too!

This week, Republican publicity men announced that 400 economic royalists were backing Roosevelt with cold cash, as follows:

"These economic royalists on the Democratic list include a considerable number of 'money-changers,' as for instance, Mr. R. C. Leffingwell, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, another partner of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mr. Walter E. Frew, chairman of the board of the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co. of New York.

Railroad Kings

They also include several of our most potent railroad kings, such as Mr. Arthur Curtiss James and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt of New York, and Mr. F. H. Prince, of Boston, well known as the deviser of our most stupendous railroad consolidation plan. They also include eminent automotive industrialists, such as Mr. Walter P. Chrysler and Mr. Victor M. Bendix."

The last two gentlemen have been in the headlines recently. They haven't enough money to pay their auto workers decent wages but they've got money enough to help re-elect Roosevelt.

On Roosevelt's contribution list, you'll find the United States Steel Corporation, which is now organizing for a bitter fight against the steel workers.

lost because of inclement weather, he rescinded;

4. That the Workers Alliance of America be officially recognized by the Works Progress Administration as a collective bargaining agency for WPA workers; and
5. That the fund of \$1,100,000,000 left over from last year's relief appropriation be used to help the relief crisis in the states, either by placing an additional 1,000,000 employables on WPA or by making grants of direct relief to the states.

THE SOCIALIST CALL 'I Hate War'


Published every Saturday by The Call Press, Inc. Address all communications to The Socialist Call, 21 East 17th St.; New York City. Telephone: GRamercy 5-8779.

By subscription: \$1.50 a year; \$1 for six months. Foreign, \$2 a year. Special rates for bundle orders and club subscriptions.

OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN PAPER, SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

Editor: Aaron Levenstein

Business Manager: Hal Siegel

Vol. II  Saturday, August 29, 1936 No. 76

THEY MUST NOT KEEP SILENT

The CALL is a Socialist newspaper, supporting and advocating the Socialist ticket and platform. Its articles and its editorials are, of course, written from that point of view.



SIDNEY HILLMAN

But a situation has arisen within the labor movement which transcends partisan advantage and difference. It concerns the act of six labor leaders in New York who have accepted positions on the Democratic slate as electors pledged to the support of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

That we would disagree with this support of the Administration is obvious; to us, as to hundreds of thousands of workingmen and farmers throughout the nation, the only candidate for President who deserves the support of the masses is Norman Thomas, standard-bearer of the Socialist Party. But the friendliness of these labor leaders to the President is well-known; it is

nothing to get excited about. And although it hurts, even the speech of Governor Cufley of Massachusetts, ardent New Dealer, in which he condemned the American Federation of Teachers for pledging their solidarity with the Spanish government, would not occasion this editorial.

We refer here to a far more serious situation—the character of some of the men on the Democratic electoral slate who, incidentally, also grace the slate of the American Labor Party.

We don't mean James Farley and George Olvaney and the other Tammany war-horses. We mean specifically:

James W. Gerard, war-time ambassador to Germany, who in a public statement this week expressed the hope that the barbaric Fascist rebels would gain their victory in Spain—

This while David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, also on the Roosevelt slate, heads the Labor Red Cross drive to raise \$100,000 to aid the heroic Spanish workers in their defense of democracy.

We mean:

Judge John E. Mack, close personal friend of the President, who as attorney for the bosses won an anti-labor injunction in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1933 against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, headed by Sidney Hillman.



JOHN E. MACK

The six labor leaders on the electoral slate, headed by Dubinsky and Hillman, owe a greater duty to the workers who elected them than to their political bedfellows. If they seek to keep the respect and support of progressive labor, there is only one course open to them.

They must publicly repudiate their association with labor haters like Gerard and Mack. They must not keep silent any longer.

— THOMAS AND NELSON —

YOU, TOO, CAN FIGHT THE FASCISTS

The newspapers report that French workers are slipping across the border and spending their two-week vacations fighting alongside their Spanish comrades against the fascist armies. From every corner of the globe, the wires are carrying stories of the great wave of working-class solidarity.

We in America have our opportunity of serving. We may not be able to take gun in hand and offer our liberty and lives for the cause for which Spanish workers are dying. But we can make their fight a little easier, a little more certain of victory, by contributing to the fund drive now being conducted by the American labor movement.

The Socialist Party of the United States has thrown its organization behind the drive. While waging its war against reaction here, it does not forget its responsibility to aid its comrades abroad.

Go over your budget, and see how much you can give to help the Spanish workers defend themselves against fascist tyranny. Do it today. Send your contribution to Clarence Senior, national secretary, Socialist Party, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. It will be forwarded through the trade union committee.

'They're Grand! I Wish We Had More of Them?'—President Roosevelt at Chautauqua, August 14.



'They're Grand! I Wish We Had More of Them?'—President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, August 17, while watching a gun fire 25 three-inch shells a minute. The arrow points to the President

The Company Roosevelt Keeps

To the Editor:

The fact that Governor Charles Martin of Oregon gave one of the "Six Governor" replies to Landon's acceptance speech is eloquent testimony to the essential nature of the Democratic Party.

This New Deal advocate is a West Point graduate, who, after a lifetime in the Republican Party, switched over in 1930 when the tide turned. He was elected governor by a tacit coalition of Democratic and Republican machines to defeat the independent progressive, Peter Zimmerman, who ran a close second.

As governor Martin has consistently opposed public ownership of electric power as advocated by the farm and labor groups of our state; he persuaded the legislature to remove the restriction on the use of state police in strikes and has employed them against timber workers and longshoremen; he has given numerous "red-baiting" speeches; he has opposed optional instead of compulsory military training in our state schools; he has refused to pardon Walter Baer, Portland engineer whose offense was organizing the unemployed and who is held for deportation to Germany.

He recently advised the farm women of the state that they'd do well "to go back and slop their hogs" and told a visiting committee from the Farmers Union and Grange that they "might as well go back where the birdies sing." Indeed they might, as to appeal to him! He called the veterans "skunks" during their bonus campaign, but they did persuade him to make a public explanation of that remark. Three times he has supported efforts to saddle a sales tax on our people, and three times we have defeated him by use of the referendum. Last

month, about the time of his reply to Landon, he closed down all relief projects in the state to compel the clients to take jobs picking fruit. (Hundreds of women were forced off the sewing projects and out on the cherry ladders at \$1.25 a day.)

Such is Oregon's leading New Dealer. Bad as Landon's labor record is, this Roosevelt champion has outdone him at a hundred points.

We'll vote for Norman Thomas, and build our own Party. Enough of reaction camouflaged under a facade of Rooseveltian liberalism!
MONROE M. SWEETLAND
Salem, Oregon.

— RAISE \$100,000 FUND —

Labor Parties In The Campaign

To the Editor:

Perhaps the strangest of all things in connection with the labor support of Roosevelt is the so-called American Labor Party, the company union outfit conceived in the mind of Jim Farley and organized by the administration's labor stooges. In its ranks and leading it are to be found some labor leaders who have been the bitterest foes of independent political action, and who are conservatives through and through, men like Ryan who broke the recent seamen's strike.

Yes, it might seem strange at first until you begin to realize that the American Labor Party is not an independent Labor Party but merely another name that the Democratic Party can masquerade under to secure more votes from working people who might otherwise vote a genuine labor ticket such as the Socialist Party.

A true labor party is not built by supporting the candidates of the capitalist bosses; it can only be built by complete

detachment from the capitalist parties and standing against what they represent. Until the party is organized, the conscious workers should continue to support the party which has been the only labor party in the United States during the past 36 years—the Socialist Party.

In Norman Thomas, the valiant defender of America's civil liberties, and in George Nelson, vice president of the Farmers Union the workers have two able champions of their cause. It is to the workers to put them into the place where they can do the most good—the presidency and the vice-presidency!

HAROLD FLINCKER,

New York City.

— VOTE SOCIALIST —

The Defense Of Workers

To the Editor:

At the time of the Lindbergh kidnaping, laws were passed making kidnaping a capital offense in many states and punishable in others by life imprisonment.

In Tampa, three men were taken by force into the woods, beaten horribly, one dying as a result of the beating. The state of Florida has thus far prosecuted this case, not as a murder, but on lesser charges, resulting in light sentences of four years for the guilty. More is necessary.

What can bring justice in cases like these? The building of a strong Workers Defense League which has been recently organized. Every worker who is interested in seeing justice dealt to every member of his own class should join this organization.

Second, but not less important, every worker should vote straight Socialist this year, from Thomas and Nelson down to the local candidates, in order to wipe out the system that makes such cases possible.

SAM SCHWIMMER,

New York City.

— THOMAS AND NELSON —

One Of The Few Things

To the Editor:

I am working against terrific odds here but I am glad that I am able to do a little something. The CALL is one of the few things intelligent voters have to be thankful for in this campaign.
JACK HOPKINS.

Spokane, Wash.

MAIL THIS TODAY!

CLARENCE SENIOR,
Socialist Party, U. S. A.,
549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tell me more about Norman Thomas and what he stands for. Is there a Socialist branch in my community?

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

LET'S USE BRAINS

By Pete Hawks

WELL, Labor Day is pretty near around the corner and that means that for a couple of months we're going to listen to a lot of loud-mouthed politicians, whether we like to or not. We won't be able to turn on the radio or get a glass of beer without having to listen to a lot of hot air of how Roosevelt's a tin god or how he's a Fascist, or something. They'll even get into the shop where we work and pass out their campaign cards and a lot of stool-pigeons will be going around talking through the corner of their mouths how the factory will shut down if So-and-so's elected or not elected, as the case may be.

Of course, not everybody's going to be shooting



the bull. Take the Socialists, for instance. You just listen to them three or four minutes before you catch on that they're not trying just to catch stray votes—they're talking about something that's way more important. They just don't want to tinker with this system and apply a patch here and there—it's their idea to throw the whole works overboard and then begin building from the bottom. Not that I mean that they'd destroy any factories or such; they'd just destroy the spirit behind these factories and then open them up so as to give jobs with a living wage and decent conditions to every man and woman who's willing to work.

And they don't just talk. They mean business. When the boys go out on strike to get a little more fat on the pay-envelope, you can find those Socialists right out there on the picket-line and talking in the strike halls.

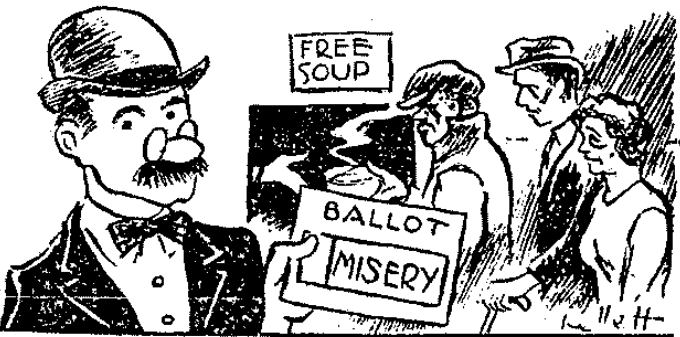
Use Our Brains

Don't get the idea, though, that they're just nice people. A fellow can be a hell of a swell guy and still be no darn good in spite of all his good intentions. A man's not only got to have his heart in the right place, but also his head. I've met some boys honest as the day is long, but they had nothing up-stairs. Gosh, some of them were even worse than jack-asses, which, even if they got nothing between their ears, have something in their legs—at least they kick when things go wrong.

Now these Socialists say that if workingmen are going to get anything in this world, they got to grab it for themselves. And the best hand for grabbing is one that's got fingers that hold together with a hefty grip. The trouble is that nowadays, we're just a bunch of loose fingers that won't pull together. Well, the first thing to do is that we've got to get together, just like one big fist—in our own trade unions and in our own party which, believe you me, is the Socialist Party. And vote for our own party.

When you go in to vote and you get your ballot, or look at the voting machine, you think you're seeing a list of party names. You're wrong. When you make your cross or pull that little lever, you're writing out an order for the kind of dish you want for the next four years.

Take a look at that Democratic emblem. If you put your mark on that ballot, you're saying, "I want a big plate of misery: sharecroppers beaten



up; strikers shot down by national guard high-school boys; unemployment, with bread lines and low wages on WPA pulling down the wages of the men who have regular jobs; and maybe for dessert, a nice big plate of war." Of course, you can vote Republican, and have a different waiter bring you the stomach-ache.

But if you're the kind of fellow who learns from experience, who didn't sleep during the last eight years when the Republican-Democratic Party was bed-bugging around us, you're going to step right up and say: "I don't want any stuffed-shirt waiter putting his thumb in my scup, and drinking three-quarters of it before he gets to my table. I'm going to have a little self-service."

When you say that, you'll cast a Socialist vote—a vote for yourself and the better kind of world that you want to live in.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO SUPPRESS CALL EDITORS!



Sub Army Ordered To Smash 'Work-On' Strike

The workers' militia has been called out in the "strike" of The CALL editorial workers who are demanding a water cooler and an occasional pay-day.

Passing into its fourth week, the strike has gripped the attention of the labor movement in America. This is the first time that strikers have followed such a course. Labor is accustomed to walkouts, sit-down strikes, stay-in-strikes, and what-not. But this is the first time that labor has ever indulged in a "work-on" strike

Typewriters still click and rattle. Blue pencils leap over paragraphs. Waste baskets continue to be filled up. Cuss words still echo from the sanctorum sanctorum. Research workers continue to dig up facts and figures to blast capitalism.

Stop Scabbing

But still, all of the workers are striking. By the ingenious device of staying on the job and doing the work, the editorial workers have blocked the use of scabs.

Prevented by this strategy from bringing strikebreakers into the situation, The CALL management, through the Business Manager, has called out the troops, which consist of contribution-raisers (who hold rank as officers) and the sub-getters (who are privates). It is believed that if enough of these troops can be brought into action, the strike can be speedily ended—on terms highly satisfactory to both the strikers and the management.

It's a hard fight, but it's going to be won. In spite of the millions of dollars that go into the campaign chests of the old parties, the Socialist Party can make a record showing this year, and to a large extent because of the work that The CALL is doing—landing the punch of Socialist literature squarely on the jaw of capitalism, and shaking it from jowl to paunch.

We want to hit harder, heavier and more often. When we swing, we've got to be backed by the weight of hordes of supporters.

The CALL can't do an effective job unless its friends contribute for ammunition. Our front-line fighters must be fed while they're on the job. That's

ARE YOU LISTED?

DONATIONS

There's no reason for a small list like the one that follows. If you're not included, you're to blame.

Unity House, Socialist Group	\$20.00
Lucy M. Wing, Washington, D. C.	10.00
Ethel Haase, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
R. Hammer, Bronx, N. Y.	
(List No. 3166)	3.00
K. Silberg, Newark, N. J.	
(List No. 1727)	3.00

Previously received	\$1,643.35
Total	\$1,684.35

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The stream of subs slowed up this week, totalling only 208. Look at this list, and explain why you're not included:

S. P. of Illinois	15
Max C. Putney, Reading, Pa.	12
Harry Perlis, Detroit, Mich.	12
S. P. of Tennessee	11
Hale S. Duncan, Clovis, N. M.	10
S. P. of Missouri	8
S. P. of Michigan	8
S. P. of Cook County, Ill.	7
S. P. of Wayne County, Mich.	6
Edward Davis, Kokomo, Ind.	5
C. W. Kerr, Charleston, Va.	4
Carl Larase, Erie, Pa.	4
Ell Broudon, Claremont, N. H.	3
Monroe Sweetland, Portland, Ore.	3
A. C. Bakke, Racine, Wis.	2
Ben Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
Jacob Jay, Westchester, N. Y.	2
R. S. Stewart, Sharpsburg, Va.	2
S. P. of Colorado	2
A. M. Prescott, Sioux City, Iowa	2
Syd Devin, Chicago, Ill.	1
John Monarch, Ohio	1
R. G. Oxford, New York City	1
Hugo Rasmussen, Indiana	1

why it's no joke when they get our special pay-envelope-with-



out-pay (no patent pending) on Saturday afternoons.

The CALL is enjoying a record circulation. More than 1500 subs came in this month. But the donations have been slow. And they're important. We need more. More! More! More!

Looking Backward

FOUR YEARS AGO

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 23, 1932, (From the files of America For All).—Through the principal cities of the five New England states, Norman Thomas this week carried the Socialist message of revolt to cheering men and women.

THOMAS AND NELSON

CHICAGO, Ill., August 25, 1932, (From the files of America For All).—Socialization is the only hope of coal miners to end low wages and unemployment, Powers Huppood, noted labor organizer and Socialist candidate for Governor of Illinois, declared.

RAISE \$100,000 FUND

TWENTY YEARS AGO

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 27, 1916, (From the files of the New York Call).—"Capitalism will eventually drench this country in blood," Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, predicted here in a campaign speech denouncing President Wilson's war budget. "Socialism would rid ourselves of a hell that is staring us in the face," he declared.

VOTE SOCIALIST

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., August 25, 1916, (From the files of the New York Call).—The New York State Federation of Labor, representing more than 1,000,000 trade unionists, endorsed The CALL at its convention here.

MIDSUMMER NIGHTMARE

By McAlister Coleman

WHEN Norman Thomas last week complained of the vagueness of the speeches and platforms from Roosevelt to Lemke, he struck a responsive chord in the heart of this commentator, whose abhorrent midsummer's nightmare it is to read these speeches every week. It is like wading through the fuzzy fogs that now and then come in from the Atlantic to lie over the island on which this column is written.

From a distance the fog-banks loom as solid-seeming and impressively substantial as mountain ranges. Drive into them from a sun-drenched countryside and you are enveloped in a gray drizzle that lies soggy on the spirit like a portent of disaster. So it is with speeches of old line politicians. Insubstantial as their promises, confusing and depressing as their climaxes, they leave you exhausted, empty as an old shoe.

There was once a time when we could take a Democratic or Republican oration and essay a feeble sarcasm. That time has gone forever. It is like being funny about a ship-wreck to attempt a humorous treatment of these incredibly boresome political platitudes.

What Say The Wild Wavers?

What are they all saying—the Republicans, the Democrats, the Coughlinites? One and the same thing. Before everything else, preserve the status quo. Make no change of real significance in the fundamentals of our economic system. Vote for Roosevelt (or Landon or Lemke) and be sure that nothing will happen to upset the profit system's apple-cart.

And yet, Heywood Brown and other neo-Rooseveltians wonder why Socialists are in the 1936 campaign. Great grief, if Thomas were not in the field, no single voice of clarity would come from platform or radio-set, no alternative to the present chaos of capitalism would be offered the voter.

"It is a fine tribute to this progressive city of Sterling," says Alf, (who according to The New York Times correspondent is "at his best in short, intimate talks"), "that so many of our people are interested in good government. Good government is one of the issues of this campaign. It is nice to have this opportunity of saying a few words to you. I wish I might have the chance of visiting with you longer. I love Kansas but I love cool Colorado at this time of the year. I thank you very much."

America's Great Lover

You're welcome, Governor. In West Middlesex, Pa., 85-year-old "Auntie" Baird, whose brain is as clear as it ever was, and Heaven knows "Auntie" never was quite bright, says that Alf is a second Abraham Lincoln. At North Platte, Nebraska, Landon says he is for the "American way" of government, meaning, one supposes, that he does not cotton to the British Somaliland way of government, nor yet the way they govern folks in Novo Sibirsk. Oh yes, I forgot, the Governor also loves North Platte and is thankful to its nice, progressive people for the chance of saying a word to them. He wishes he could stick around North Platte and visit with the folks. He says that good government is an issue in the campaign. He loves Pennsylvania, too. He's the G. O. P.'s great lover, with 48 states in his date book up to November 3rd next.

Overseas a world in flame. Vast stirrings of the peoples. Revolution and its repercussions thunder over Europe. Everywhere men look tearfully to what the next dawn may bring; as two titan forces meet in bloody collision. "It is nice to meet you folks. I should like to visit you longer. Good government is an issue in this campaign. The American way. I love Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island and Colorado. I thank you."

The Answer Is 'None!'

Republican or Democrat. What difference does it really make?

Ex-Governor Kohler of Wisconsin is a Republican. A. G. Schmedeman who succeeded him is a Democrat. But if Tweedle-dum is in trouble, Tweedle-dum rushes to his aid.

It was Kohler, the Republican, who was responsible for the myth of the "model village" of Kohler, Wis., where he was supposed to pay his contented workmen high wages while they lived in lovely homes and gave thanks every evening for their fortune in having Kohler, the Republican, as their boss.

But when the workers, sick of Kohler's feudalism, went on strike in 1934, it was Schmedeman, the Democrat, who sent out the militia against them. It was Schmedeman, the Democrat, who rushed to help Kohler, the Republican, break the strike.



Norman Thomas Says: ISSUES ARE HIDDEN BY OLD PARTY TALK

THE death of Governor Floy Olson is a very real loss. Socialists cannot unreservedly praise his record or approve of his tactics, but he was a man of force and ability and a pioneer in the movement toward a farmer-labor party. What effect his death will have upon the fortunes of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota time will soon show. I suspect that the party will be much weakened and that in national politics it will be torn between those who, like Olson, want to support Roosevelt and those who want to support Lemke. Under the leadership of neither faction will there be much reason for great confidence in the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota as the leader of a worthwhile movement.

A Campaign Of Generalities

So far as the old parties are concerned the campaign sticks to generalities. It is not surprising that Landon is afraid to talk anything else. It is good that he opposes loyalty oaths; it would be better if he had given the Kansas schools better support. Some of the implications of his generalities, for instance, his eulogy of local self government, bode ill to workers, employed and unemployed. They probably mean starvation rates of local relief and no national labor code. That is, they will mean that unless and until labor forces something better—as it can if it insists.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt dished out amiable generalities to a recent delegation of peace visitors on the subject of peace much as he dealt out similar generalities to his labor committee. Another week has passed and neither the President nor his great friend, Senator Robinson, has done one thing to make the good Democrats of Arkansas produce Frank Weems of Earle or account for his death.

Here in the East, as my various trips have proved to me, the voters don't know that Lemke is running. That is, not as an individual. They know him as Father Coughlin's man and he will get as many votes as the priest can deliver. So far no ecclesiastical pressure has made the priest apologize for his latest slur on the Jews—a slur which showed that the priest did not know as much as he ought even about the Bible. The Rev. Gerald K. Smith rants on. Nobody meets our demands for a discussion of concrete issues.

Democratic Electors

It appears from the papers that our labor party friends in New York have won a great victory. Six labor leaders are included among the Democratic Presidential Electors. And what company they keep! We wonder what happens, for instance, when Elector Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, meets Elector Mack of Poughkeepsie, who before he renominated Roosevelt got a singularly sweeping injunction against the Amalgamated in the local courts.

Or when Elector David Dubinsky, resident of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which has given splendid proof of its friendship for the Spanish leftist government, meets Elector James Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and presentologist of the Spanish Fascists. Maybe they discuss the best way to build a labor party.

Headquarters In Holyoke

Comrades who want to get headquarters, but say they can't, ought to see the fine headquarters of our Holyoke, Mass., local. They got their pleasant rooms rent free but they earned them by the splendid job they did of fixing them up in a building which had been almost gutted by fire. The men and women of Holyoke have something to show for their scrubbing, their repairing, and their painting.

The Trial In Russia

One reads of the extraordinary trial of Zinovieff, Kamenoff, and their associates, with a heavy heart. It was an amazing, fantastic, incredible affair. Here were illustrious men, close associates of Lenin, who have broken, by their own confession, every standard of loyalty and decency. They plotted individual terrorism, which Socialists and communists have always repudiated. They were willing to accept—they even sought—Nazi aid. They had not even honor among thieves, for they planned, once in power, to use the OGPU to put out of the way the actual assassins by whose work they had hoped to come to power. Neither their former services nor the alleged eloquence of their final speeches can win them forgiveness. That leaders of a great movement could do such a thing is to cast doubt upon the standards of the entire movement. Smirnoff is the only prisoner for whom one feels a certain respect.

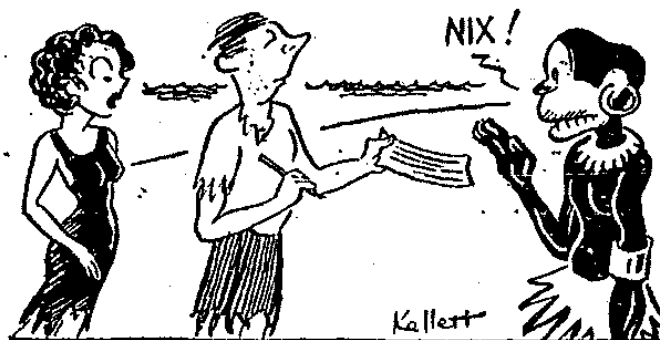
For most of these men there is not even the shadow of excuse. If they were driven to this orgy of confessions by any sort of physical or psychological torture the correspondents do not seem to have been aware of it, and they proved themselves complete cowards and weaklings to yield to it. If they did what they said they did, they were traitors to their cause. Perhaps a partial explanation of the show they staged is that they found a perverse sense of importance in enlarging on their crimes.

As to Trotsky's guilt of all the crimes charged against him, as well as the guilt of certain other prominent figures in Russia, not even arrested as yet, it is necessary to suspend judgment and await further proof, notably their answers. Zinovieff and company presumably were competent to establish their own guilt by confession, but there are some things that require explanation about the whole amazing trial. Why was it staged now, not earlier? Why had not other prominent Bolsheviks whom the prisoners mentioned been arrested? Did Tom-

Once Upon A Time

YOUNG JOHN P. MONEYBAGS got married. Together with his bride, he rushed off on his yacht for a South Seas cruise.

One night, as the ship floated off a beautiful desert isle, a storm came up and tossed the boat



on the rocks. In the midst of great excitement, young John awoke, rushed out of his cabin and started for a life-boat. Remembering that he must keep cool, he dashed back for his check-book and happening to notice his bride, remembered that he ought to take her along with him.

After struggling with the waves, John and his bride came to shore, feeling tired and hungry. On the beach they find a band of natives. The enterprising financial genius approached them.

"We would like something to eat," he said, pulling out his check-book.

The natives looked at the paper slip he offered them, and shook their heads, "That's no good," they said.

He offered them some wet dollar bills, some gold and silver coins, but they still refused. Finally, he offered them the life-boat. This time, they gave him heaps of food and shelter.

* * *

More important than money is food, clothing and shelter. To a large extent, our happiness depends on these things. What America needs is more bread, more houses, more dresses and coats. And no matter how much money we have, if those things don't exist, we are going to starve.

Money Jugglers

Many people today think that all we need is to juggle with money. Tear up the dollar bill and pass out the pieces; then, people will be able to get things they want.

But no matter how many dollars are running around in circulation, if the factories aren't turning out goods, if the farmers aren't harvesting wheat, we're going to be out of luck. The happiness of the nation depends on farm and factory.

That's why Socialists turn the attention of the people to the question of social ownership of the means of creating the goods that are needed.

The college professors, who sometimes have useful information about things, tell us that there are three important things in feeding the nation. First of all, you've got to have raw materials—coal, oil, iron—hidden in the earth, waiting for men to use them. Then, you need the machines and factories that can be used to change these raw materials into finished goods. And finally, you must have the labor power, the workingmen,

sky commit suicide? If so, why? It is highly significant that not even in their orgy of confessing did these criminals implicate all of the men who were shot without trial after the assassination of Kiroff. Russian jails are still full of political prisoners in no way involved in plotting against Stalin's life.

The best thing that could happen would be if an international working class inquiry into Trotsky's acts could be arranged.

Humanity In Civil War

In a world torn by cruelty and bad faith there is no higher service that Socialists of every shade and in every land can render than to prove that Socialism is not sadism; that it has standards even if Zinovieff forgot them; that the good it offers the workers is different and better than personal vengeance, and that even in the grim business of factional strife and civil war there are some re-

quirements of decency and humanity to be observed. Socialism will never be secure in any country until it has established itself in the hearts of men and women by its positive achievements of plenty, peace, and freedom. In Spain the Socialist paper, *El Socialista*, has honored its great cause by its appeal for a standard of humanity that the fascist rebels do not show. But you'll not learn that from the lying Hearst press and its anti-red fury.

to operate the machines and work on the raw materials.

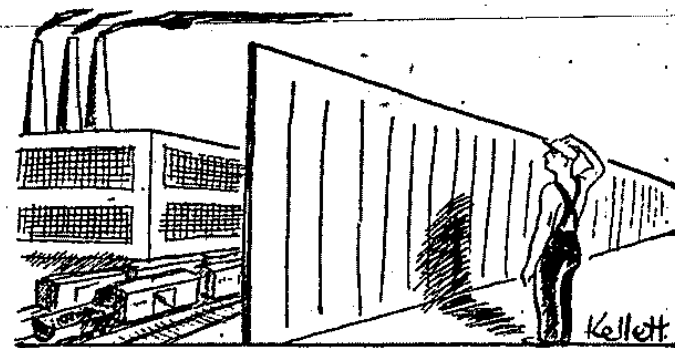
If any one of these three things is missing, you're going to have trouble. If you have all three of them, you have a chance to get going.

Now in America, we have them all. No earthquake has swallowed up our coal mines or washed out our oil wells. They're still here.

No fires have burned down our factories. They're standing idle now; but with a little oiling up of the machinery, they could be humming once more.

And how about labor power? Good heavens, we've got all we need. Some people seem to think we have more than enough—that's why there are so many unemployed. (Actually, of course, if we have more workers than we need, it should mean that we can cut down on the hours that each would have to work.)

Since we have all the things that are needed, what's the trouble? Simply that they are separated from each other. The worker tries to climb the wall that keeps him away from the fac-



tories and the raw materials. But he can't do it, so long as these things belong to private owners who are interested only in profit. They won't let go. It's the job of the worker to make them let go.

Capitalism is responsible for separating the workers from the factories and the raw materials. Even in times when people are working, enough is not produced. Our ability to create wealth for everybody has never been used.

A Jig-Saw Puzzle

Socialism is the method by which workers will be able to put together the different pieces in the jig-saw puzzle of living. If the wealth of the nation—the raw materials and the factories—were taken away from the individual owners and put in the hands of society for the purpose of use and not profit, the workers would be able to turn out the things on which our life and comfort depend.

In the political campaign, Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for president, is proposing just that. He is urging that we build a world "where our resources are socially owned and the best brains are put to planning not for the profit of a few but for the abundance of all. To accomplish this great end it is our declared purpose to gain power in the name of workers with hand and brain over the machinery of the state and to use that power for the establishment of a new social order."

[This is one of a series of articles on various phases of the Socialist program.]

To America's Mothers and Daughters:

How Shall Women Vote?

By MARY HILLYER

Texas, despite the centennial, is continuing its WPA projects. One was of great humane importance. The flat school-yard was covered with rough cinders. The school kids, undernourished, from too meagre relief allowances, got horrible sores when they skinned their legs and arms—sores that became infected. So the generous government said, "This is terrible. So the school-yard—no more injections." The playground was covered with soft grass and now the kids only get bumps and bruises—when their hungry bodies fall them on the school-yard.

Roosevelt and the Democrats are putting on the patches and covering up the ugly marks of a callous, stupid society. Should we then vote for the man and his good deeds? Why not? Well—There is an art in turning out fine phrases, an hereditary advantage in the soft voice and cultured tone, but realities demand facts, people have the right to truth. So let's briefly examine the Roosevelt record and determine on past performance whether Roosevelt is the great humanitarian, the friend of the people.

As Governor
As Governor of New York State, as signer of NRA codes, Roosevelt did little to abolish child labor. When Governor, the child labor amendment was not passed. NRA codes were not even written for the industries where the greatest number of youngsters are employed—the street trades and agriculture.

Yes, there were minimum wages in NRA codes—but should they not be adequate living wages? And who can live on \$13.00 a week?

When the Supreme Court tumbled down Roosevelt's house of NRA codes, could one ask less than to have him defend them? To demand a constitutional amendment to let him be legally the "great friend of labor?" Again fine phrases and yet the best he does now is to vaguely promise some law to make things right for Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Is it more important to educate our people or arm them for war? Roosevelt says the latter and signs his name to the largest

SECRETARY



Mary Hillyer, secretary of the Independent Committee for Thomas and Nelson, and well-known among women as a labor organizer.

army and navy bills ever passed in peace time.

Roosevelt makes a magnificent gesture for peace, for the "good neighbor" at Chautauqua, and the next day strokes a vicious-looking anti-aircraft gun, and says, "It's grand, we need more of them."

With eyes closed to the shocking violation of civil rights, to sharecroppers in Arkansas, to strikes all over the country, Roosevelt speaks piously of the "new freedom." Equally blind is he to the continuing discrimination against Negroes so flagrantly obvious in our capitol city. And these are only a few of the stones in the monument of reasons for not voting for Roosevelt and his "sugar-coated" reaction.

Everyone knows that a Republican vote is one for open reaction, Liberty Leaguers, industrial magnates and the status quo.

Few will be so foolish as to lose their votes to Lemke's tricornered hat with Coughlin, Townsend and Gerald Smith perched on the corners.

To the Socialist Party, then, we turn for a bulwark against

war, fascism, insecurity, and for the goal of peace, socialism and plenty.

Sharecroppers and their wives, miners, office workers, executives, teachers—a cross-section of American life assembled in convention to write the Socialist Party platform. And the delegates asked, "What do the women of America want today for themselves and their families? What can a Socialist America promise and fulfill?"

And in answering the first question the Socialists said, "Women want more of the material goods, they want security on the job, equal pay for equal work, the right to education, a pleasant healthful home, social insurance against illness, unemployment, old age, and women more than any other group desire peace!"

To answer the second question expert Socialist economists analyzed the productive capacity and the technical skill of America and said, "To every family in American doing socially useful work there could be given an income of \$4,000 a year and it could be steadily increased." And the Socialist economists said, "Yes—but only in a socialized America where the means of production and distribution are owned and democratically controlled by the people."

The Hope Of Women

The Socialist Party looks critically at the American scene today—it sees 12 million unemployed—many of them skilled women, it sees 2 million children working in mills, mines, beet fields, street trades and factories, it sees thousands of schools closed all over the country, it sees the majority of the people living at a standard of living lower than the minimum of decency declared by the Department of Labor, it sees unhealthful housing conditions, it sees the most outrageously large navy and army budget ever dared in peace times. The Socialist Party sees poverty in the midst of plenty, but it envisions an economy of abundance.

The Socialist Platform is specific.

If women prefer to work instead of keeping the home fires burning they have the right, and with this right the first requisite is equal pay for equal work. If a woman prefers home and family she should be protected by maternity insurance.

All over the United States today unemployed single women have been forced back to the homes of their parents, relatives and friends. A woman has the right to be insured against unemployment, against sickness and old age. This insurance must be by the Federal government and not by 48 different states, and so the Socialist Party supports the Frazier-Lundeen bill.

A woman has the right to be protected against exploitation on her job and for this Federal legislation is also essential. Because the Supreme Court finds it so easy to declare protective laws unconstitutional the Socialist Party is campaigning for the Farmers and Workers Rights Amendment which will give Congress

"The Thomas and Nelson Independent Committee is more than welcome to use my name. As far



as I can see, they are the only people that I care to tie to. In this present confusion of parties,

aims, programmes, proposals, endorsements, fascists parading as liberals, fascists parading as Socialists, it is hard for most people to see a clear road.

"Here in the country in my garden I'm always bothered when dew plants come up, trying to find the difference between weeds and garden flowers. They look so alike in the beginning. But to a real gardener, the difference is clear enough.

"This is getting very involved but what I mean to say is that in the small beginnings of parties it is easy enough to take a coming fascist for a bright new Socialist. So, more than ever before, it is important to keep clearly in mind the Socialist idea, the basic Socialist idea, divorced from personalities, sections and politics. The Thomas and Nelson Independent Committee represents that idea." — Helen Woodward, novelist.

the right to legislate for the well-being of the people.

Women do not want to see their children hustled into work when they should be in school. Socialists are working determinedly for the passage of the Child Labor Amendment. The passage of the American Youth Act is necessary if all children in America are to have the privilege of education through college.

The most urgent problem in America today is the care of the unemployed—Socialists stand for adequate relief and urge the launching of a gigantic housing program by the Federal government for the elimination of the nation's slums and miserable hovels that are the dwellings of the sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

The heartache, the devastation and destruction that follow in the wake of war have aroused women to take the leadership in fighting against it. No party

but the Socialist Party stands unequivocally against all wars the government might wage. "Not a penny, not a man to the military aims of the government," states the Socialist platform, and it goes on to affirm its opposition to military training in the schools, to imperialist adventures, to war profits, and stands emphatically for the strengthening of neutrality legislation.

For these reasons the Socialist Party and its candidates, Norman Thomas and George Nelson, should be given wholehearted support by all who recognize the irreconcilable contradictions within capitalism and understand that only in a Socialist society can peace, security and freedom be achieved.

WOMEN AND WORK

On the highways of America, women and girls, as well as men and boys, are seen traveling from city to city, in the hope of finding a means of livelihood.

Women have been particularly up against it during recent years. The housewife has borne the brunt of trying to balance the budget for a family without income or with a meagre pay envelope once a week.

The Handbook of Labor Statistics for 1936, published by the United States Government, confesses the grim story:

"The facts presented show that even in the relatively prosperous times before the crash of 1929 there was much irregularity of employment for women, that this irregularity increased as the depression grew, that unemployment developed early, and that it was more pronounced in certain industries and among certain groups than in the industrial population generally."

The women of America suffer distress even when they are at work. Their wages are barely enough to keep them fit for further struggle in the battle to survive. A study made of a group of women workers in recent years, reported in the Handbook, shows:

"Low earnings were general throughout the different industries. There was no single occupational group in which half of the workers earned as much as \$600 (during the year), and the actual median earnings of the whole body was \$480. In the clothing group, half earned under \$400, yet this group contained many highly skilled and

experienced women, whose earnings only a few years ago, in spite of a highly seasonal industry, were sufficient to yield a very comfortable living."

The Courts
In spite of these conditions, the Democrats and the Republicans have failed to take steps to protect men or women in industry. Minimum wage laws have sometimes been passed due to the pressure of labor and progressive forces; but even if they slipped through the hands of the lawmakers, they were choked to death in the hands of the judges. Take the story of New York state, which gave Roosevelt to the nation. Its minimum wage law for women was nullified by its Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States said, "Amen."

Or take the story of Kansas, which wants to give Landon to the nation. Its supreme court also murdered a minimum wage law.

But neither Roosevelt nor Landon has dared to propose a specific method for the protection of women's rights. Only the Socialist Party has demanded that the power of the courts be ended by a constitutional amendment protecting labor laws.

For better conditions in industry, and for a better world, women should vote Socialist.

WHY WE VOTE SOCIALIST

"Why should women turn just now to Socialism? Because that Party under the leadership of Norman Thomas gives more thought than any other to the solution of the problems that arise from the pressing needs of humanity!"

"My advice to women is: Cast your ballot where your opinions lead you, and hesitate least where your economic ideas bring you face to face with the Socialist Party."

"Women who are Socialists in thought can give a great boost to the final victory of their Socialist cause by the tactics so well learned in their campaign for enfranchisement. Don't let defeat frighten you. If women vote for candidates of other parties simply on the ground of not wishing, as they put it, to "throw their vote away," they prove themselves poor statesmen, the most shortsighted of politicians."

—Harriet Stanton Blatch, famous leader of the Woman Suffrage movement.
—THOMAS AND NELSON—

"If I had never voted the Socialist ticket before, there are several special reasons why I should do so in 1936.

"The past few years have tested the revolutionary parties much as the World War tested them in 1914 and 1917. The Socialist Party has come through that test cleansed and matured. It is the only active working-class party that declares frankly that there can be no solution to the problems of unemployment, insecurity, war and fascism within the framework of the existing social order. While ready to fight the day-by-day battles of the workers, it does not attempt to hide its ultimate aim in a welter of pseudo-patriotic appeals and opportunistic promises.

"The Socialist Party does not make revolutionary pretenses while giving backhanded support to the Democratic candidates. It did not climb on the Labor Non-Partisan League bandwagon in return for future favors; it has not attempted to woo the Townsend-Coughlin-Long demagogues into a political alliance. It has a logical and honest approach to the problem of a Farmer-Labor Party."

—Lillian Symes, author of "Rebel America."

Norman Thomas' New Book:

After The New Deal, What?

By BRUNO FISCHER

NORMAN THOMAS is not only a brilliant orator, a fearless fighter for socialism, an aggressive defender of civil liberties. He has the ability to formulate and present clearly and concisely the problems which confront us. His books are not elections appeals. They are invaluable contributions to the economic and political thought of the day.

He has again demonstrated this in his latest book, "After the New Deal, What?" (Macmillan, \$2.00).

Needless to say, Thomas does not write as an individual. He writes as leader of the Socialist Party; and, although there may be differences of opinion on minor matters, what he has to say is on the whole the expression of the Socialist Party. It is not only Thomas who speaks in this book but the Socialist Party.

"After the New Deal, What?" is not a campaign tract. As Thomas points out in the preface, "Its major contentions will be valid whoever is elected, now and for the years that lie ahead." It is an examination of the immediate past, the present and the immediate future by America's foremost revolutionist. Capitalism is studied, the various panaceas for our ills are studied.

Only by overthrowing capitalism and instituting Socialism can the ills of society be solved. Reform won't help. Germany had greater social reforms before Hitler than this country will probably achieve in the next decade, and Germany could not lift itself out of a depression worse than ours. In a decaying capitalism, the only way out is by thorough-going revolution. Today the Socialist Party is the only party in this country which makes this issue clear.

Election campaigns in America, except for some of the minor parties, especially the Socialist Party, are not waged on a high political or intellectual level. "As is usually the case in America, the Presidential campaign between the major parties is not being fought primarily on the basis of a program for the future, but as a commentary on the past.

PROFIT--AND DEATH!



This picture illustrates in graphic form the fight of world Socialism against the war danger. More than 500,000 Paris workers pledged unending struggle against militarism. Above are two of the Socialist placards: On the bomb is written "Profit for some, for others death"; the other reads, "Peace or War!"

Once again the electorate is being invited to vote against something rather than for something . . . In 1936, it's the New Deal.

What is—or more properly was—the New Deal? It has been called everything from socialism to fascism. "Actually the New Deal is, or rather was, an experimental attempt at reformed capitalism." Roosevelt's "main reliance has been state capitalism; that is a degree of government ownership and a much greater degree of government regulation of economic enterprises for the sake of bolstering up the profit system."

In short, he saved capitalism for the capitalists. "Mr. Roosevelt put the banks in order and turned them back to the bankers; he set an able administrator or co-ordinator, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman over the railroads, not to socialize them but to help pull them out of depression primarily for the benefit of private stockholders." If the capitalists weren't so innately stupid, all, instead of only some, would thank

Roosevelt on bended knees and rally to his standard.

The leaders of the labor movement who believe that by supporting Roosevelt a few more crumbs will be thrown to the working class and that more and more benefits will be gained, gradually, by the working class "have before their eyes the lesson of German labor under the Weimer Republic. In that country, after the Great War and before the Hitler Revolution, organized labor had gained far more than organized labor has yet demanded in the United States. It is hard to see what more could have been done under capitalism to guarantee the right to organize, to bargain collectively, and to receive some sort of security against unemployment, sickness, etc., than was provided in Germany. But this protection for labor, good as it was, did not solve Germany's fundamental economic problem. Today Hitler is absolute dictator."

The only group in the United States today which has a forthright and consistent program against war is the Socialist Party. There is nothing, of course, about the Democratic Party which is more against war than any other capitalist party. The Communist Party has abandoned its opposition to imperialist war by its support of a "good" capitalist war against a "bad" capitalist war. Also it is insisting that there can be peace under capitalism, and that the chance

for peace is through "collective security," seeing eye to eye, thereby, with Wilsonian liberals.

The Socialist position, restated by Thomas, is that the next war will not be fought between "democratic" capitalist countries against fascist countries. Any democratic country becomes fascist or semi-fascist as soon as war is declared. And "bad as fascism is, the real enemy is capitalist nationalism. Fascism itself grew out of that root." We can free ourselves from the danger of war only by freeing ourselves from capitalism.

After the New Deal, what? Fascism, probably, says Thomas. Or Socialism. The fate of the working class will be up to the working class.

Today there is as yet no coherent Fascist movement in this country. But there are the germs. They will be found in the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, the followers, if he has any followers, of the Reverend Gerald Smith and to some extent of Father Coughlin; they will be found in some of the elements in the Democratic and Republican and Union parties. The late Huey Long was the nearest approach to an American fascist.

Fascism "will not talk the language of Herbert Hoover, Al Smith, the Liberty League, or even William Randolph Hearst. It will copy many

of the methods of Hearst and some of his early radicalism, as distinct from his present economic conservatism. It will berate Wall Street almost as much as it will berate Socialism and communism, but Wall Street magnates will be safe from its mobs and its vigilantes as Socialists, communists and labor organizers will not."

At first glance one is inclined to wonder why Thomas devotes so much space to Roosevelt and his New Deal and so little to the Republicans. The explanation lies in the title. The kind of capitalism the Republican Party, as now constituted, hankers for is gone forever. Even were the Republicans to get into office they would not alter Roosevelt's policies fundamentally. They cannot turn the economic clock back. We are in for a period of vague state capitalism to a greater or lesser degree. It will not work; and it is the purpose of this book, I think, to show that it will not work, and certainly that it will not better the material lot of the working class.

And in this book Norman Thomas has shown that brilliantly. It is by far his best book, which is a high compliment. It is one of the most realistic studies of modern economic and political life to appear in print in a long time. In this review I have been able to give only a taste of the book. It must be read to be fully appreciated. Nobody who wants to know what Socialists think and who wants to understand present-day society can afford not to read it.

Alone today among Americans, Norman Thomas and the Party of which he is the leader have the intelligence and the courage to exclaim boldly: **THE ISSUE IS REVOLUTIONARY!** Either we move forward or we are destroyed. And the Socialist Party is resolved to move forward.

THE LIFE OF NORMAN THOMAS

During the War

By RALPH LEVINE

1914 - AND EUROPE WAS CONVULSED IN WAR!

THE CHURCH TOOK A PRO-WAR STAND WHICH THOMAS AND A PITIFULLY SMALL GROUP OF MINISTERS STEADFASTLY FOUGHT.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY TOOK A DEFINITE ANTI-WAR STAND.

FOR THREE YEARS HE SUFFERED EVERY KIND OF PETTY PERSECUTION.

AT LAST CAME THE CHANCE TO STAND WITH NEW YORK'S ARCH-ENEMY OF WAR, THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORATE, MORRIS HILLQUIT. TO HIM THOMAS OFFERED HIS SERVICES.

AND THOMAS RECEIVED HIS POLITICAL BAPTISM DURING THIS HEATED CAMPAIGN - WHEN WAR FEVER WAS AT ITS FRENZIED HEIGHT.

What I like about Norman - is that he came to us when everybody else was running away!

JAMES MAURER

The Steal In Steel

By MARTIN STONE

Deserving Democrats point with pride at Roosevelt's speeches attacking monopolies. And they do it deservedly, we suppose. Because the President can make some of the best speeches we ever heard.

But what are the facts? What has Roosevelt done to back up his speeches? Here is the story of the Steel Monopoly (spell it Steal, if you want to)—what happened to it during the New Deal and how labor got the short end again. Here is the Roosevelt Record:

In 1931, the steel industry broke down. America's greatest industrial colossus had been thriving for thirty years, paying interest and dividends galore on its watered stock—all on the strength of the monopoly over the field held by a few giant corporations who could get together and fix prices and eliminate competition. But when the depression came, production went down to the level of 1880 and, for the first time in 30 years, the big companies showed deficits. Of course, wages were the first item cut: the average wage in the industry in 1932 was only \$733—less than half of what it had been in 1929.

It was the NRA that saved the steel industry. Roosevelt's law enabled the companies to do well under the protection of the government what they had been doing illegally, and with only moderate success, for thirty years. The industry jumped at the chance.

The steel code, signed by President Roosevelt in August, 1933, was the first code of a major industry that permitted price-fixing and the basing-point practices that had been forbidden by the Federal Trade Commission. Immediately steel prices rose \$3 to \$10 a ton. The old trick of submitting identical bids for both government and private contracts was revived, with real machinery to enforce compliance. The NRA had placed the seal of the government's authority upon the biggest rans of pirates in the country.

Result: in 1934 the industry again showed profits, and in 1935 these rose 20 percent. To help out, Roosevelt diverted \$238,000,000 of relief money to naval construction, and gave plenty of orders to the steel industry on the strength of this.

But Roosevelt earned the steel industry's gratitude far more for another service he rendered them. Their profits would have been very little if labor had stepped in to take its share of the increased business. Roosevelt worked mightily to keep the workers docile and their wages down. He succeeded, and the story of his success is as shabby a series of treacheries as you can find in the whole history of capitalist-controlled government.

When the NRA code for the steel industry was adopted, the employers announced that they would never recognize outside unions. This was equivalent to throwing out Section 7A, but Roosevelt and Gen. Johnson were too eager to get the nation's biggest industry to sign up to worry about a little thing like the rights of labor. The code went

The Roosevelt Record

This article is one of a series, telling the truth about the Roosevelt Record. Previous articles have told about housing, the NRA, war, auto, civil rights. Coming articles will discuss other aspects of the New Deal, including relief, lynching, the farm program and the Supreme Court.

Many readers have suggested that each of these articles be reprinted as a separate leaflet for mass distribution. What do you think? Write us and tell us which ones you would want.

If there is enough of a demand, the leaflets will sell for about \$2.00 a thousand.

through with the workers left out in the cold.

In the next few months, the steel union grew as the men flocked to it to take advantage of the collective bargaining that Roosevelt seemed to promise them in the NRA. It tried to negotiate with the companies. Their doors were locked to union representatives. Strikes were crushed by the armed violence of company guards at Ambridge and Clairton.

In June, 1934, the steel code came up for renewal. The union leaders went to Washington to demand a conference before the President between the union and the companies. Roosevelt held them off for a few days, and finally promised an election for union representative. The union men called this promise "bunk," and prepared to strike.

Frightened, the government tried to stop the strike. Johnson pulled a "labor board" out of his hat and offered it to the union. Remembering the impotence of other "labor boards," the workers refused. They appealed to Roosevelt; but they found that at this critical time he had conveniently gone for a cruise on his yacht. They left a letter at the White House:

"We understand you have left for a week-end cruise on the Sequoia. We wish we could join you, but we must return to our

lodges to report that all we got out of your National Recovery Administration and Section 7a was an offer to tighten the company union chains that bind workers . . .

"The proposal by the Iron and Steel Institute and Gen. Johnson is an insult to every worker in the country. Millions of us reposed confidence in you and your Administration, despite the doubts that have plagued us as a result of NRA's refusal to enforce the very plain words of Section 7a, guaranteeing us the right to organize and to bargain collectively with our employers.

"We have lost the faith which we held in your Administration, which promised justice and a new deal to the nation's workers. It is useless for us to waste any more time in Washington in the National Run Around, rejecting traps set for us. We are returning home today to prepare for action."

The President was relieved to get them out of Washington. The NRA big guns sent President Green of the AFL to the union convention to stop the strike with the proposal of a labor board to hold elections and mediate disputes. "The time will come," he promised them, "when your wrongs will be righted, but I don't believe the time is here at this moment." They succumbed, and accepted the proposal they knew was a fraud. The strike was stopped.

As the workers had expected, the board did nothing. The good intentions of its members did not help them out of the mazes of injunctions and de-

THANKFUL



The Steel Barons, headed by Eugene G. Grace, above, were thankful for favors given them by Roosevelt. U. S. Steel Corporation, part of the five-billion-dollar American Iron and Steel Institute of which Grace is president, gave \$5,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

lays woven by the company lawyers. When these were penetrated, the companies openly flouted the board. The futile and half-hearted attempts of the board ended with the end of the NRA in 1935.

Turning from Roosevelt's board, in which they never had much trust, the steel workers have begun strengthening their own weapon: the union. The organizing campaign that is now going on will probably lead to a general strike in the industry, for the companies will never abandon their anti-union stand without a fight. When it happens, it will be a bloody one, for the steel companies are laying in stocks of arms. The workers are wondering what Roosevelt will do to them when that time comes.

'HE WENT ON VACATION'



When the steel workers came to the White House to ask President Roosevelt to make good on his promises to labor, they found that he had suddenly gone on vacation. It's always a convenient excuse.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

The Cooperative Movement in America, having had a late start in comparison with its European counterpart, has yet to face the important problem of cooperative recreation and especially cooperative camps.

It is hardly necessary to point out that cooperation in the field of workers' recreation is as important as cooperation in the field of buying daily staples. Workers' recreation under capitalism is part and parcel of the huge systemized exploitation to which we are subject. In this most important phase of a worker's life, the pitifully few hours in which he should rest from the ordeal of his constant struggle to earn his bread and butter, the exploitation is complete and unchallenged. Because of the absence of any organized movement, the worker is even more restricted and exploited in this field than in the others. With limited means and still more limited opportunity, the worker is compelled to spend the much too brief time he has at his disposal for recreation, in ordinary money-making resorts that are not congenial, that overcharge, and are frequently overcrowded and that make keeping-up-with-the-Joneses the primary diversion.

Building a Camp

Again, even as in other fields, pooling our mites and entering upon a cooperative venture offers workers unlimited opportunity to build for themselves a non-profit making recreational haven as a day to day object lesson in the workings and spirit of a Workers' World. Here together they can create an instrument to offer them escape, at least for a brief time, from the nagging insecurity of exploited labor and city life. Here together they can look forward to a well situated cooperative colony, made up of permanent private bungalows, knit together by the joint efforts of the members and guaranteeing wholesome food, congenial, comradely atmosphere and recreation, well-paid employes and adult diversion—all attainable at comparatively low cost through such cooperation.

Workers who are conscious of their class relationships and are part of the Socialist Party, trade unions and cooperative movements should readily see that such cooperation in recreation is but another means of strengthening the tools of the working class.

Socialists Organize

A group of New York Socialists are organizing to start such a cooperative camp about 60 miles out of New York City. They welcome all those who are interested in the Socialist and Cooperative movements to participate. Further details may be had by communicating with Lou Hay, 1222 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is proposed to set up an advisory committee which would receive communications from comrades and sympathizers who have already begun or thought of starting such a project. In turn the committee would offer its services to extend the movement.

--RAISE \$100,000 FUND--

PLAN STRIKE

NEW YORK, (FP).—A strike of 12,000 members of 12 locals affiliated with New York District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers loomed as 90 per cent of the union's members voted in favor of a walkout to enforce the union's \$9-a-day scale, the 7-hour day and elimination of the "wage kick-back" racket in the industry. A walkout would tie up several thousand other workers in the building trades.

Does Your Neighbor Read The Call?

Bull Market:

Bonds Pay Dividends In Future

CHICAGO, Ill. (LSP)—Workers and farmers are given an opportunity to make an investment in the future cooperative commonwealth by buying Cooperative Commonwealth bonds to finance the Socialist Party campaign, Majorie Kipp, campaign fund.

The bonds are suitable for framing and certify that the buyer has contributed toward the establishment of the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth. They are signed by Daniel W. Hoan, chairman of the national campaign committee and contain the signatures of Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson. They are issued in denominations of \$1.00 and \$5.00.

"A cooperative commonwealth, a world of peace and freedom and plenty, a world where all who work receive the full product of their labor, such is the world that the Socialist party stands for. Such is the world that the platform of the Socialist party in this coming presidential campaign aims toward achieving," Miss Kipp said.

"The Socialist party is the only party in this campaign which sees the issue in this troubled world as the choice between Socialism and capitalism. The sole alternative to continued reaction whether of the sugar-coated New Deal variety to save capitalism, the open reaction of the Republican party or the fascistic tie-up of the Coughlin-Lemke Union party is Socialism.

"Only the Socialist party in its fight for Socialism takes the lead for a Socialist America. It is to strengthen this fight that the Cooperative Commonwealth bonds are issued. These bonds can be secured at national campaign headquarters of the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago."

—RAISE \$100,000 FUND—

Western Conference

National Secretary Clarence Senior will be one of the teachers at the Socialist summer school to be held at Redfeather Lakes, Colorado, September 5 to 13. The last two days will be devoted to the conference of states west of the Mississippi, with a view to permanent organization.

Room and board at the summer school can be obtained for \$1.00 per person. The registration fee is \$1.00 and should be enclosed with the applications, which are being received by Paul S. McCormick, 1026 17th Street, Denver.

—VOTE SOCIALIST—

California

San Francisco Socialists are running a huge mass meeting on Wednesday, September 2, at 8 p. m. in Scottish Rite Hall, to

PAMPHLET PRINTED

"Emancipate Youth From Toil—Old Age From Fear," is the title of the latest pamphlet published by the national campaign committee of the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago. It contains the much-discussed speech delivered by Norman Thomas at the Townsend convention in Cleveland in which Thomas broke political precedent by, telling the delegates that their old age revolving fund based on a national sales tax would not work.

The pamphlet is 16 pages, illustrated. In addition to the speech it contains the complete Socialist platform. Single copies sell for 10 cents by mail, 12 for 50 cents, 25 for \$1.

publicize the infamous Copeland bill for sailors and other waterfront issues. Members of the Maritime Federation are participating in the meeting.

—THOMAS AND NELSON—

Iowa

The Sioux City local holds open meetings at the Y. W. C. A. every Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

—RAISE \$100,000 FUND—

Minnesota

Minneapolis has been divided into four districts with a campaign director in each. More than a hundred dollars have been collected in the district in the short space of one week. Street meetings are being conducted. R. L. Burke is campaign director.

—VOTE SOCIALIST—

New Jersey

New Jersey Socialists announced that Sept. 6 is to be "Thomas Day." On that day Norman Thomas, Socialist Presidential candidate, will speak in an amusement park at Clementon, N. J. From there an automobile caravan will escort him to Olympic Park in Revington, N. J. Ten and twenty minute stops will be made in Trenton, New Brunswick and Plainfield. Four full sized bill boards on the main traffic artery through New Jersey have been rented to advertise this Socialist and labor day.

—THOMAS AND NELSON—

New York

Coleman Cheney, Socialist candidate for comptroller, will speak at a symposium arranged by the Workers Alliance of Rochester to be held at a picnic in Emerson Street Grove on September 6. Paul Rasmussen, unemployed organizer, will also speak.

—THOMAS AND NELSON—

Rhode Island

The state executive committee at its last meeting voted to make The CALL its official organ.

—RAISE \$100,000 FUND—

Virginia

Thomas and Nelson electors have been selected. George Rohlsen of Norfolk will make the race for U. S. Senate against the reactionary Democrat Carter Glass. Campaign funds are being received by Winston Dawson, 601 Pepper Avenue, Richmond.

Take These Hints:

Do You Need Funds? Read This Pamphlet

The Republican and Democratic Parties are financed by big business and run by political ward-healers whose primary purpose is their own aggrandizement. This is a fact that is admitted by every student of American history.

But the Socialist Party is in every sense a party of the people, run and directed by organized workers and farmers. It does not spring up into the headlines merely during a campaign; it is on the job every day during the year steadily carrying forth its declared purpose.

And, unlike the Republican and Democratic Parties, it is not financed by big business. The story of how it is financed is one of the most fascinating stories in history—it is the story of sacrifice of time and energy by unknown and unacclaimed Jimmie Higginses throughout the nation. Part of that story is told in Socialist Action, Pamphlet No. 4, "How to Finance Your Local" (Socialist Party, Chicago, illustrated). The pamphlet is one of a series that treats in detail problems of Party organization.

The foreword of the pamphlet tells us that Benjamin Franklin was the best money-raiser of his day. He said:

"In the first place, I advise you to apply to all those who you know will give something; next to those who you are uncertain whether they will give or not and

show them the list of those who had given; lastly, do not neglect those who you are sure will give nothing, for in some of them you may be mistaken."

This is good advice—and the 30 mimeographed pages illustrated by sprightly cartoons tell us how

it is done. They describe 26 methods of raising money, ranging from small social affairs and literature sales to special fund drives, planned months in advance. Attention is especially paid to the necessity for thorough planning, personal canvassing and the current \$100,000 drive. Sample financial appeal letters are printed.

The pamphlet is one of the most valuable pieces of organizational literature in the past thirty years. Every Party member and sympathizer should read it—and then go to work!



NORMAN THOMAS

The Great Socialist Leader Brilliantly Discusses the Vital Problems We Face Today... In His New Book

AFTER THE NEW DEAL, WHAT?

Here is a realistic analysis of the New Deal, of our situation as it stands at present, and of the future probable trends of our government. Never has Mr. Thomas turned his gift of sober dissection and broad vision to more urgent problems than those discussed in this book.

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Arm Yourself With Campaign Material

"Emancipate... Youth From Toil Old Age From Fear"

Norman Thomas' speech to the Townsend convention—a masterpiece as a Socialist appeal against panaceas which leave capitalism enthroned. 5c each, 50c for 12, \$3.50 for 100.

Campaign Buttons

Three arrow design—red background, white arrows, black lettering on arrows—buttons read "Vote for THOMAS—NELSON—SOCIALISM." 15c for 12, \$1.00 for 100, \$7.50 for 1,000.

Platforms

Leaflet edition. 35c for 100, \$1.00 for 300, \$3.00 for 1,000.

"Smoking Out The Candidates"

Planographed reproduction of an interview with Norman Thomas—size 17" x 22"—suitable as a poster. 15c for 12, \$1.00 for 100, \$10.00 for 1,000.

"Farmers, Where Are We Going?"

An analysis by George A. Nelson, candidate for Vice-President, of the farmers' problems and of proposed solutions. 16 pages. 10c each, 50c for 12, \$3.50 for 100.

"Is the New Deal Socialism?"

Radio speech by Norman Thomas, Pamphlet. 2c each, 1c each for 10 or more.

"You Can't Cure Tuberculosis With Cough Drops!"

Radio speech by Norman Thomas. Leaflet. 35c for 100, \$1.00 for 300, \$3.00 for 1,000.

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King Cotton's Slaves

Film Depicts Misery Of Disinherited

MARCH OF TIME, August Issue.

By SIDNEY HERTZBERG

It is said that President Roosevelt is a great movie fan. Like the least of us, when he wants to relax, he sees a movie. One gets a pleasant picture of the President, after a long, weary day with Jim Farley, Joe Robinson and Major Berry, settling down in a big armchair in the White House getting ready for Myrna Loy and Popeye the Sailor.

All of a sudden, a commanding voice shouts from the screen: "The March of Time!" And into the President's parlor come the sharecroppers. "King Cotton's Slaves" the sequence is called. The President sees before him the misery of the disinherited. He sees hungry and tired faces—very tired faces. He sees a band of planters hog Willie Sue Blagden and Claude Williams, Southern Socialists.

There is little relaxation in this movie for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Scenes Authentic

The scenes in this March of Time film showing the conditions of the sharecroppers are authentic. They were taken on the spot. They must be seen to be believed. The flogging scene was reenacted with Miss Blagden and Williams. J. R. Butler, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and "Little Boy" Mitchell, brother of H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Union, will also be recognized in flashes.

Something approaching comic relief is supplied by Governor Junius Marion Futrell who presumably is the personification of the "100 Years of Progress in Arkansas" which recently brought rapt admiration from President Roosevelt in Little Rock.

"I deny that there is any peonage in Arkansas," the Governor

'ANTHONY ADVERSE'



Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland in a scene from the moving picture, "Anthony Adverse," based on the historical novel of the same name.

snarls from the screen, "and I defy anyone of these outside agitators to prove any one of their malicious falsehoods."

After this contribution to the solution of the problem, the Voice of Time carries on:

"Observers agree with Arkansas's Governor that it is not the planter who is at fault in the Southland, but the one-crop system which has both planter and cropper in peonage."

There are some observers who think the fault lies elsewhere, but that cannot be argued here. It is also absurd to describe the helpless planters as being held in peonage by the one-crop system. After all, they can plant what they want. We have yet to hear of planters protesting their state of peonage.

Thomas Ignored

The voice which is heard above all others in behalf of the sharecroppers is not heard in this March of Time. But for Norman Thomas the film might never have been made.

Despite its omissions and its pat interpretation, the film is a highly interesting and even courageous piece of work. In Little Rock, the moving picture houses refused to show it.

— \$100,000 —

Falcon Call

The Red Falcons of America have just issued the September number of the "Falcon Call," containing articles and stories written for children from a labor point of view.

Quantity rates may be had from the R. F. A., 721 Moxley Bldg., Chicago. Yearly subscriptions are 50 cents; single copies 10 cents.

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Connecticut Sees 'Let Freedom Ring'

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the first night's performance sold out to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union here, plans for the 6 day run of "Let Freedom Ring" are well under way in New Haven and Bridgeport.

The production, which will play for three days, Sept. 1-3 in Troup Junior High School in New Haven and in the Central High School Auditorium in Bridgeport Sept. 4-5, enjoyed a successful run of five months in New York, first on Broadway and then at the Civic Repertory, the Theatre Union playhouse.

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Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES
The Hidden Issues

ON PAGE 6

Socialist Call

Vol. II—No. 76

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1936

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOCIALIST ORGANIZER RAILROADED TO PRISON

Illinois Cops Jail Parker After Rally

PEORIA, Ill.—Accused of unnamed crimes, denied the right to counsel and an opportunity to prepare a defense, Edward Parker, state organizer of the Socialist Party of Illinois, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the state farm at Vandalia. Arrested with four members of the Illinois Workers Alliance, Parker found himself one hour later in Vandalia, condemned to serve the six-months sentence.

An attorney who attempted to learn on what charges the Socialist organizer was convicted was summarily tossed out of the Peoria City Hall. The authorities have since refused to give any information about the case.

Was Railroaded
Parker succeeded in getting a note to Arthur G. McDowell, Socialist state secretary, reading: "Was railroaded to the state farm for six months for holding a meeting in Peoria. There are four Illinois Workers' Alliance men with me."

On McDowell's request, the Workers Defense League promptly assigned two of its attorneys, Albert Goldman and Kenneth Anglemire, to the defense of the five men. Goldman is one of the leading civil liberties lawyers in the middle west and an active Socialist. He represented Norman Mini in the famous Sacramento cases in California.

Seek Writ
Efforts to secure a writ of habeas corpus have thus far been unsuccessful, the attorneys being informed that all judges who could issue a writ are out of town. Protests are already pouring in on Governor Henry Horner, demanding that he intercede to prevent violations of the law. Horner, a New Deal Democrat, has refused to act. The town of Peoria is in the hands of a Republican administration who are attempting to block all forms of labor organization.

—THOMAS—
Bennett Released
CHICAGO. — Sam Bennett, Negro sharecropper held in Illinois for extradition, has been released by the Chicago courts on bond pending a decision by Governor Henry Horner.

Bennett's case has attracted nation-wide attention ever since he fled from Arkansas to escape lynching at the hands of planters. Falsely accused of "assault with intent to kill" on an overseer growing out of his refusal to scab during the recent sharecroppers

Radio Priest Praises Boost For Mussolini

CLEVELAND, Ohio (LSP) — The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, sponsor of the presidential candidacy of William Lemke on the Union party ticket, while here for the first convention of the National Union for Social Justice, praised Richard Maher, political editor of the Cleveland "Press," for his enterprise in getting a story on the status of Father Coughlin from Rome by transatlantic telephone from Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland. Father Coughlin suggested Maher should be candidate for the Pulitzer prize for journalism for this story.

In his interview with Bishop Schrembs, Maher learned that Schrembs has become an admirer of Italian fascism and the "protection" which it gives to Italian workers. Schrembs also said that Father Coughlin is advocating a similar program for American workers.

strike, Bennett succeeded in finding asylum in Illinois after hiding for weeks in the swamps. The Arkansas authorities have demanded his return.

The Workers Defense League which is fighting the extradition proceedings has pointed out to Governor Horner that Bennett's return to Arkansas would probably result in his being lynched. Funds are needed to assist in his further defense and should be sent to the Workers Defense League, Room 1103, 20 West Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

Socialist Arrested
NEW YORK. Alfred S. Belskin, Socialist candidate for state senate and well-known labor attorney, was arrested here with Joseph D. Rapson, president of Local 306 of the Movie Operators Union, when they insisted on leading a picket line outside the Avalon Theatre in Sheepshead Bay. Ordered by police to stop picketing, they insisted that they were violating no law.

United Front

Democrats and Republicans seem to be united in their judgment on one candidate—the Hon. Joe Robinson, Democratic candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

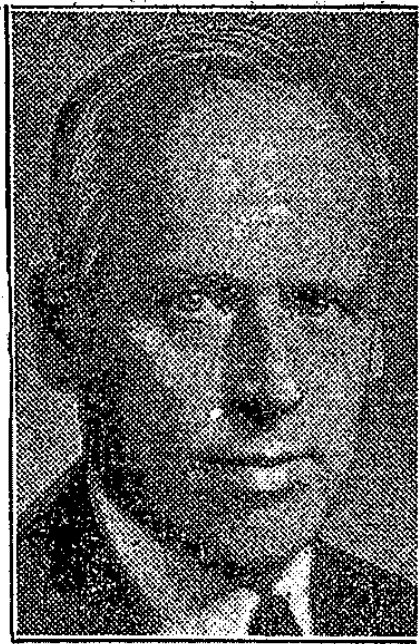
Landon's Kansas organ, The Emporia Gazette, edited by his friend William Allen White, writes:

"No other Democrat in the United States Senate today surpasses Joe Robinson in intelligent courage and honest, clear-eyed patriotism. Few equal him."

Tell that to the impoverished sharecroppers, who know the Hon. Joe as the mouthpiece of the plantation-owners for whose friendship Roosevelt sacrifices the welfare of the southern tenant farmers.

Only Socialists Offer Program, Says Thomas

CHAUTAQUA, N. Y.—Candidates of the major parties were accused of veiling their opinions



THOMAS

on important issues in ambiguous phrases designed to conceal what they actually believed, by Norman Thomas, fighting Socialist candidate for president. Thomas appeared before the famous Chautauqua forum, to which he had been invited along with President Roosevelt and Governor Alf. M. Landon.

In contrast to the "sound and fury, signifying nothing" speeches of the old party politicians, Thomas declared that the Socialist Party offered a constructive solution to the problems facing this country. Outlining the Socialist cure for a sick America, Thomas then declared:

"We do not merely come before the people with a philosophy and a program; we also propose the definite organization of the necessary forces in the struggle for constructive change. We urge the organization of consumers' co-operatives, efficient labor unions on industrial lines and a Party which shall represent the interests of workers with hand and brain. There is no farmer-labor

party on a nation-wide scale in this election.

"There is not likely to be such a party with an adequate program, except as we Socialists in this campaign do our job of winning the support of men and women of intelligence and good will to Socialism as the world's one hope of plenty, peace and freedom."

Part of Thomas' stirring speech follows:

"The American politician is specific only in his criticisms of the other party. He panders to the popular habit of voting against something rather than for something. He couches his own program as far as possible in terms of vague generalizations almost universally desirable, provided that the voter can put his own subconscious interpretations on them.

"For this I do not blame the politicians so much as the voters. If they like to turn over blank checks to incoming officials, why should candidates offer them anything else? Nevertheless, the habit of which I speak tends to give us campaigns full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. American politicians have taken good care that there should be only one Lincoln-Douglas debate.

Analyze Situation

"We Socialists are trying to do what we ask our political opponents to do. We begin by analyzing a situation. We find poverty in the midst of potential plenty. Such recovery as there is, is spotty and wholly impermanent. The recovery in employment lags far behind the recovery in industrial profits, and pay rolls behind both. Nothing is proposed under capitalism which can avert new economic calamity. It is the profit system itself which is at fault, a system which rests upon the exploitation of labor and requires a relative scarcity. It is wholly inconsistent with that planned production of abundance which the age of machinery requires if it is to be a blessing rather than a curse."

Thomas And Nelson Meet

At Reading

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, and George Nelson, Socialist candidate for Vice-President, will appear on the same platform for the first time in the 1936 campaign at a monster rally and picnic at Reading, Pa., Sunday afternoon, August 30.

Thousands are expected to hear the two Socialist standard bearers. Reading has a Socialist city administration.

Thomas will come to Reading after speaking Friday, August 28, at the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee, largest Socialist city



NELSON

in America. After speaking in Reading, the Presidential nominee will tour Pennsylvania with the following schedule:

Tuesday, Sept. 1—Noon, Hazleton, Pa., Kiwanis Club.
1:30 P. M., Radio broadcast, Station WAZI.
Evening, Speeches in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and nearby coal towns.
Wednesday, Sept. 2—Sayre, Pa.
Thursday, Sept. 3—Delaware County, Pa.

Nelson In South

Nelson, Wisconsin dirt farmer and former state legislator, will come to Reading after an intensive tour of Washington, D. C. and Maryland. He will speak in the nation's capital Thursday, Sept. 27, and then enter Maryland for a 2-day tour. Friday, Sept. 28, he will speak at the Cumberland, Md., City Hall. The next day he will speak at Farmers' Union meetings at the Meadow Branch School, and at the Firemen's Hall in Westminster, Md.

From Reading, Nelson will enter the deep South. He will follow this schedule:

Wednesday, Sept. 2—Great Granger, N.C., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Thursday, Sept. 3—South Carolina.
Friday, Sept. 4—Atlanta, Ga.
Saturday, Sept. 5—Tampa, Fla.