

AUG 3

Norman Thomas

On
A PROGRAM FOR THE FARMERS
See Feature Page

Socialist Call

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AFL CALLS STRIKE ON U.S. RELIEF JOBS

STORY ON PAGE 2



Robert Montgomery, newly-elected chief of the Screen Actors' Guild, was snapped with his broad smile as he was told that the Guild is going to fight for a closed shop for actors. Montgomery was elected recently as head of a progressive union administration. Other newly-elected officers of the union include James Cagney, first vice-president; Ann Harding, second vice-president; Chester Morris, third vice-president, and Kenneth Thompson, secretary.



Heinrich Himmler, the chief figure in the Nazi purge of 1934 that caused thousands of disaffected Hitlerites to lose their lives, is slated for promotion in anti-Labor Germany because of "loyalty".

THE NEXT WAR will see scenes like these as soldiers use a chemical smoke screen bomb thrown by themselves to advance toward the "enemy" in invisible form. Workers are wondering whether they will be the "enemy" in the next strike.



HAS YOUR UNION OR ORGANIZATION PASSED THE HILLQUIT WORKERS' RIGHTS AMENDMENT? WRITE TODAY TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN, ASKING THAT IT BE PASSED. SEE THAT YOUR FRIENDS KNOW ABOUT IT. STORY ON LAST PAGE.



Part of the picket line which is still keeping the Camden shipyard strike solid. Wives and kids of the strikers give the few scabs who tried to enter a loud jeer in the above picture. STORY ON PAGE 3.

The woman hosiery striker being helped to her feet had just been ridden down by a Philadelphia cop in an attack on a picket line during a strike in the City of Brotherly Love. The cops drove their horses into the picket line, clubbing indiscriminately, bystanders say.

AFL STRIKES RELIEF JOBS

Unions Defend Wage Scale; Unemployed Pledge Help

The first of relief strikes which, observers predict, will shake the foundations of the Roosevelt regime in the White House, was called this week in New York City by the Central Trades and Labor Council. More than 200 key workers in the building trades immediately walked out and it was expected that they would be followed by thousands of others in protest against the Roosevelt policy of cutting wages and refusing to pay the union scale for skilled work.

Meanwhile, thousands of unemployed throughout the country are completing a strike vote under the auspices of the Workers Alliance of America, militant jobless union, as to whether they will strike jobs refusing to pay union wages. Out of thirty-one states organized by the WAA, only four are missing. It was freely predicted that the unemployed would be overwhelmingly for strike action, although WAA officials in New York City refused to comment until they were ready to release complete results.

The WAA has been endorsed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and AFL, local councils throughout the nation have been urged by Green to cooperate with it. The New York City Central Trades and Labor Council has affiliated to it more than 600 locals of national and international unions adhering to the AFL.

Jobless Will Not Stick

Meanwhile, the Roosevelt union-smashing apparatus was being brought into play. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who was kicked downstairs from his post as NRA administrator to the position of PWA chief in New York City, openly declared he would break the strike by using scab labor. Cooperating with Johnson is Edward McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who fathered the "Toledo plan" for strike delay and forced arbitration. Washington observers declared that if the relief strikes spread throughout the country it might mean the downfall of the Roosevelt administration. They viewed as significant Johnson's hurried trip to Atlantic City where he "explain-

ed" the situation to members of the executive council of the A.F.L.

The organized unemployed would not scab on struck jobs, David Lasser, national chairman of the WAA, announced in New York City. He pledged absolute cooperation with organized labor in the latter's attempt to keep decent wage scales.

"We are glad to see that unions in New York have taken the lead in this movement," Lasser declared. "The Workers' Unemployed Union has notified all government officials that we will cooperate with labor to prevent the smashing of union standards." The Workers' Unemployed Union is the New York affiliate of the WAA.

WAA locals are preparing for nation-wide demonstrations against the Roosevelt scab-wage policy on August 17. More than a half million jobless will demonstrate then against the \$19-\$94 monthly wage scales of the White House.

In Union Square

More than 10,000 are expected to demonstrate in New York City with similar demonstrations in other important centers such as Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland, Oregon, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Toledo. In the smaller towns mass meetings will be held, attended by thousands.

The New York demonstration, which will take place in historic Union Square, has been endorsed by the joint councils of the cloak-makers and dress and waist makers (Ladies' Garment Workers) and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in addition to other

83,000 Denied Relief Jobs in Keystone State

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA. — Rapidly slashing relief rolls throughout the state, Pennsylvania officials are continuing the relief "purges" started recently in mid-western states with the approval of the federal administration.

In one week, ending July 27, 83,318 jobless men and women were knocked off Keystone relief rolls, a report by State Relief Administrator Robert L. Johnson revealed.

Here, as elsewhere, the jobless were offered the alternative of starvation or working for private employers at viciously low scab wages. This was clearly indicated when Johnson revealed that of those denied work relief only 6,881 were transferred to direct relief.

8,000 in Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—Eight thousand relief workers were suddenly fired in New Jersey when the White House cut federal funds allocated to this state to \$3,000,000 a month. Previous contributions have ranged as high as \$7,000,000.

unions. It has also been endorsed by the Socialist Party.

The relief strike in New York was called after wage cuts amounting in cases to 50% below union wages were announced from Johnson's offices. Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers and plasterers walked out in Manhattan and the Bronx.

DOES YOUR NEIGHBOR READ THE CALL?

Jobless Miners Form New AFL Service Union

JOPLIN, Mo. (FP) — Central Service Union Local 17a, unemployed workers' organization of 5,000 members in Jasper and Newton counties, Mo., in the tri-state lead and zinc district, has just been granted authority to expand into five midwestern states.

This organization of unemployed is unique in that it has direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor through a charter granted by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. It was originally organized to prevent scabbing by the jobless in the miners' strike now in progress, but it has become so powerful in helping the unemployed in their relief and work demands that the international has granted its request to expand.

Covers 5 States

A regular district charter has just been issued as Central Service Union of District 4, covering Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. The agreement with the international requires acceptance of the international constitution and the following provisions: no per capita tax is to be paid the international; local dues shall be 15 cents a month with the privilege of an additional 5 cents assessment; strikes must be approved by the international; jobless of any other occupation may be admitted to membership; women may be organized into auxiliaries; members getting jobs are to be dropped and must join the union of their craft.

Plans Drive

Local 17a has demonstrated its strength on several occasions in the past in securing better conditions both for individual members and for the entire body of its membership. It has received the active support of unions in the tri-state mining district and of the Joplin Central Labor Union, with which it is affiliated.

LABOR IN ACTION

By JOHN HERLING

Hosiery Workers under the leadership of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers have won a closed shop union label agreement with the Rambo-Regar Co. of Norristown, Pa.: 40 hours a week, minimum pay of \$27.50 for fixers, check-off and arbitration machinery.

Building Trades Mechanics have tied up the building of the addition to the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, with the possibility that the union men at work on the Boston City Hospital, the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, the State School in Waltham, will follow suit. The contractors are using non-union iron workers and laborers.

Celina, Ohio, is now experiencing the first strike in its history, with 500 workers of the Mersnan Furniture Co. demanding a 10 per cent wage increase, 5 day, 40-hour week, union recognition and reinstatement of eight men fired for union activity. Bosses of Celina are afraid the strike will spread.

From Bakersfield, Calif., comes the news that five unions of agricultural workers have been chartered in Kern County by the American Federation of Labor in recent weeks.

The Fur Workers strike of San Francisco has been won, after workers had tied up wholesale plants and several retail firms for ten days. Fur workers are members of Local No. 79 of the International Fur Workers.

When striking gold miners of Jackson, California, drove a truck through the town streets proclaiming that the strike was still on, vigilantes and scabs raided strike headquarters and beat up strikers. The police arrested one striker on a charge of hitting a strikebreaker.

Workers in the Defiance Pressed Steel Corporation of Ohio refused to grant their boss' request for an increase in hours to 49½ a week. 99 out of every 100 men voted to continue the 40-hour week. They are members of Local No. 14 of Mechanics' Educational Society of America which has the plant 90 per cent organized.

The Jewish Labor Committee of Eastern Massachusetts is organized with Leon Arkin, Jacob Blume, David Monnoson, Philip Kramer as officers. Among the organizations represented by this committee are Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the International Fur Workers Union, Workmen's Circle and numerous other labor bodies.

Storm KC Courthouse

KANSAS CITY.—More than a thousand KC relief workers stormed the county courthouse here, protesting a two-thirds cut in relief funds for the coming months.

As they swarmed through the building, they announced their determination to "stay until we're fed decently."

Canada Follows Washington in Cutting Relief

OTTAWA.—Like the New Deal government at Washington, the Canadian federal government is cutting relief rolls to the bone.

Using the same excuse as that employed by the Roosevelt administration — a mythical shortage of farm labor—Prime-Minister R. B. Bennett is backing provincial moves to get the jobless off relief to work at low pay jobs or to go hungry.

Three provinces have already cut all single men from the relief lists, and one province, Saskatchewan, has even applied the red pencil to heads of families. In Ontario alone, more than 15,000 are affected.

Labor Mayor Protests

TORONTO.—Vigorously protesting the slashing of Ontario relief rolls, James Simpson, labor mayor of Toronto, announced that a telegraphic canvass of the province gives the lie to claims of a shortage of farm labor.

"WE WILL NOT SCAB!"



One of the many demonstrations held by the Workers' Alliance of America during the past few months, announcing their militant policy of cooperation with organized labor and their refusal to be cowed by "save-the-rich" legislators. This demonstration, in Illinois, was protesting against the sales tax.

FRAME JOBLESS LEADER

AFL Executive Considers Industrial Union Dispute

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In session for the final time before the October convention of the American Federation of Labor this week, the AFL executive council again discovered on the meeting's agenda the "industrial vs. craft" union dispute. Observers predicted, however, that the executive would again hedge the matter by delay and then let the national convention attempt a settlement.

Early in its sessions, the executive passed a resolution "directing the working people everywhere to protest against war preparations of Italy and its threat to invade Ethiopia." Declaring that "it was expressing the sentiment of all working people throughout the United States and Canada," the executive declared that there was "no justification for a war of aggression on the part of Italy."

The industrial vs. craft union dispute again centered around two dominant personalities in the AFL, President William Green and John

though they are organized in the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, which is not affiliated to the AFL and functions in opposition to AFL craft unions, such as the machinists and carpenters.

The executive will also hear Green report on preparations for the convention later this month which is expected to form as an autonomous international union the United Automobile Workers of America. Among the problems it must decide is whether craftsmen in the auto factories such as tool-and-die-makers, electricians and metal polishers are under the jurisdiction of the new industrial union or must belong to the older craft unions. The executive will also rule on the degree of autonomy to be granted the new union in the beginning.

Other problems which are expected to take up most of the two-week session are: the demand for autonomy which has come from federal local unions in rubber and aluminum, the organization campaign in steel, the formation of a needle-trades department and factional difficulties in the building trades department.

Suitcase Workers Start Strike Move

NEW YORK.—In the first of a series of walk-outs to be called by the Suitcase, Bag, and Portfolio Makers' Union, Local 48, 800 luggage workers in New York and Newark went on strike here this week following unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a new agreement with employers.

If employers do not come to terms within a few days, the union is expected to extend the strike movement to the entire industry to enforce its demands for higher pay and shorter hours. Strike activities are under the direction of Murray Baron.

UNCLE SAM HIDES HIS SILVER



Because, as one official admitted, "mobs" might break through mint vaults, Uncle Sam is transferring millions of dollars' worth of silver from the country's mints to Washington—where there is more army, fewer jobless.

Judge's Foe Arrested In 'Bomb' Case

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT WILKESBARRE.—In a case bearing every indication of a frame-up, Emerson P. Jennings, active supporter of the United Anthracite Union and the local Unemployed League, was arrested here last Saturday on a charge of "bombing."

The charge grows out of the unsolved bombing of the automobile owned by Judge W. A. Valentine on March 28 during a strike at collieries of the Glen Alden Company. Valentine was not in the car at the time and no one was injured, although the blast rocked the central city and provided a newspaper sensation here.

A vigorous opponent of Valentine, whose injunctions was a major factor in breaking the Glen Alden strike, Jennings led a fight by the state legislature. After the legislature failed to act, Jennings as late as last week presented a demand for Valentine's resignation.

Local police, claim a conspiracy existed between Jennings and other unnamed persons, to commit the bombing. Jennings, however, insisted that the case is a frame-up and threatened to prefer conspiracy charges against County Detective Leo Grohowski and Assistant District Attorney John H. Dando.

Labor Considers Political Action In Massachusetts

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Opening its golden jubilee state convention here, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor had before it several resolutions favoring formation of a state labor party. The one with most support provided for a referendum of all locals on the question in November. If the referendum should be successful, a special convention to found the party would be held in Boston in February.

Among those greeting the convention by invitation of the delegates was Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party.

Socialist trade unionists, present in large numbers, hoped for favorable action on a motion endorsing the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment.

Toledo Unions Endorse City Labor Party

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT TOLEDO.—Whether or not Toledo will have an official "labor" party presenting a complete municipal slate at the coming elections will be decided at a meeting of the trade-union "Committee of 23" this Saturday, the Toledo Central Labor Union voted last week.

All working class groups in the city, both economic and political have signified their intention of supporting a bona fide labor party if it is genuinely working class in its nature and objectives. Most of the groups, however, have reserved final endorsement until details of the proposed party are made public by the "Committee of 23."

Unions Rally To Support Ship Strike

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT CAMDEN.—With strikers at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation plant continuing their mass picketing here pending action by the company or by the Navy Department at Washington to end their three months' long struggle, funds to feed and clothe the workers were flowing into the union commissary with increasing speed. Unions lending their financial support to the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, conducting the strike here, included large and influential unions within the American Federation of Labor. The Industrial Union is not an A. F. of L. affiliate.

In addition to the \$2,500 check received from the United Mine Workers of America last week, the commissary reported a contribution of \$500 from the Dressmakers' Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York, one of \$250 from the general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and another of \$100 from the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated. Twenty-five dollars was also received from the Motion Picture Operators' Union, Local 306, of New York.

Cops Try to Smash Philadelphia Pickets

PHILADELPHIA.—After being forced to battle with mounted police attempting to break up their mass picket line, workers at the Opal Hosiery Mill won their two-week strike and went back to work with a 6 per cent. wage increase and union recognition.

The strike directly involved 160 men, but on the day before the settlement was arrived at, 3,500 members of the American Federation of Hosiery workers from thirty-two local mills joined the strikers in a huge demonstration of labor solidarity outside the plant.



LEWIS GREEN

L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America. The fact that Green during the past three months has seen Green come out more and more often for the industrial form of labor organization was marked as a victory for the Lewis forces.

During the session, the executive will prepare its annual report to the national convention. The report will cover labor conditions under and since the NRA, the growing organization of employers, organizational problems, the various general strikes that have marked the past year and, according to Secretary Frank Morrison, possibly the Camden shipyard strike.

The inclusion of the Camden strike in the report by Morrison was believed to be part of the fight against the industrial unionists. Lewis's union, the UMWA, donated \$2,500 to the Camden workers, al-

SO THE BOAT DOESN'T BUDGE



The picket line of San Francisco strikers who have carried on their strike for more than a month and still hold the pier. It costs the bosses \$1,000 a day to scab, pickets claim.

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for
PICTURES

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World Socialism

ANTI-FASCIST OR ANTI-CAPITALIST

By HERBERT ZAM

With the passage of the reactionary electoral reform and the dissolution of the Sejm, the political situation in Poland has become very tense. The new elections have been set for September, but they are considered of little importance, as the struggle over the new laws will take place outside of the Sejm and by other means than election campaigns.

The organized working class has already expressed its attitude by a series of brief general strikes covering all sections of the country. This indicated what the general character of the struggle will be—extra-parliamentary. The Socialist Party, continuing in this direction, has decided to boycott the election.

This course of action is also being followed by the trade unions, the Bund (Jewish Socialists), the communists, the more radical section of the national minorities (Ukrainians, Germans, Jews), the Peasant Party, and the National Democratic Party. During the electoral campaign a series of extra-parliamentary actions will be organized to discredit the election and mobilize the masses against the new laws.

Cooperation

The problem of the cooperation of the various opposition parties and groups in the anti-government campaign is now occupying the respective organizations, especially in the ranks of the working class. Basic differences have already manifested themselves.

The Socialist Party proposes an anti-fascist front to include the Socialists, labor unions, Bund, Peasant Party and radical national minorities; the front to have an anti-capitalist character, and not merely an anti-fascist and pro-democratic one; the communists to be excluded.

The Bund and the left wing of the Socialist Party oppose a united front with the Peasant Party as a whole, but favors united action with its left wing. They favor the inclusion of the communists. They agree with the Socialist Party as to the character of the anti-fascist front.

The Congress of the Peasant Party decided for common action with all parties willing to fight for a more democratic electoral system, including the National Democrats, and presumably also the communists.

In radical circles somewhat of a sensation was created by the proposals of the communists, showing how great the swing to the extreme right has become. At first the communists even favored participating in the new elections, and changed their position only when the boycott movement gained its present proportions. Now the communists propose to set up an anti-fascist "peoples" front, the character of which should be anti-fascist and pro-democratic and which should include not only the Peasant Party as a whole, but also the National Democrats.

The right wing, we might even say reactionary, character of this proposal can be seen best by taking a glance at the Peasant Party and the National Democratic Party.

Peasant Party

The Peasant Party is not an entity. It is really an amalgamation of three more or less autonomous groups. It is already splitting apart. The dominant section, the old Piast, led by Witos, who was three times premier under Pilsudski, represents the big landowners and well-to-do farmers. It is reactionary, opposed to the granting of rights to national minorities and semi-fascist in its current politics. The left wing of the party is made up of the old Wyzwolenie Party and the old Peasant Union. It

represents the small farmers and peasants and the agricultural laborers. It advocates agrarian reform, expropriation of the big landowners without compensation and separation of Church and State.

Here is a case where the sheep must be separated from the goats. The left wing of the party is progressive; the right wing is reactionary. The position of the Bund is obviously the correct one.

The National Democratic Party is also boycotting the elections. Because it is "democratic" or anti-fascist? Not at all! It has its own good reasons. Mallory's "Political Handbook of the World" describes the National Democratic Party as follows:

"Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals retail merchants, small bourgeoisie and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Considered to have fascist tendencies. Party has strong control of university students." (My emphasis—H. Z.)

And this is the party with which the communists wish to form a "Peoples' Front"!

The Communists

Here again, as in France, the position of the communists on all important questions is to the right, not only of the left Socialists, but also of the right-wing Socialists! No Socialist today favors a united front with the National Democrats, but the communists have "courage" even for this. And, of course, if the "N. D.'s" are to be included in a united front its program cannot have an anti-capitalist tinge.

The communists are making the same error here as in France, and their error has a common origin. Their estimate of a party today does not depend on the role that party plays in the class struggle in its own country, but on its position on foreign questions, specifically its diplomatic policy with regard to the Soviet Union. They want a united front with the "N. D.'s" because that party, for its own interests, is opposed to the pro-German orientation of the government. In France, also, the communists forget that one can favor the Franc-Soviet pact and still be a bitter enemy of the labor movement.

The shortcomings of the anti-fascist front in France, which the Socialists are now trying to correct, is that it does not have a definite anti-capitalist orientation, leading eventually to a struggle for power and the formation of a workers' government. The Socialists wish to avoid this error in Poland. This is what the communists forget. This is also forgotten by others such as "John Powers" in The New Leader, who for months has been directing a drum fire against the united front in France. "Powers" calls to his assistance criticism of the united front by the French comrades—but there's a hitch. The French Socialists criticize the united front from the left; "Powers" from the right. The French Socialists want to consolidate the united front and make it more effective; "Powers" wants to liquidate it. The French Socialists wish to avoid a repetition of the German events; "Powers" wants to follow in the footsteps of Braun.

To the extent that there is a choice between the German and the French roads in the battle

BIG-PROFIT TENEMENTS CRACK IN NEW YORK



When some of the remarkable tenements in New York City began to fall in, these tenants were hurriedly moved into a courthouse and furnished with cots for the night. The tenements had been rushed up to make "big profits" predicted in boom times.

Collective Farms Organized in Mexico

By FANNY SIMON

MERIDA, Yuc., Mexico (FP)—About 220 communal land organizations, or ejidos, have already been organized in Yucatan by the Mexican government, according to the head of the Agricultural Credit Bank, a branch of the National Credit Bank, established to help organize and provide funds for the ejidos. Of this number about 100 produce henequen or sisal, and 50 have been established from land taken by the government from the big estates, or haciendas.

The government is forcing the owners to rent their machinery to the cooperatives formed from their estates. Where the owner refuses, the government assumes control over the machinery and turns it over to the cooperative.

This aspect of the agrarian program is new and has been initiated only since Cardenas has been president of Mexico. Formerly land division never included henequen plantations. Nor were workers living on these plantations entitled to the land that was taken to form ejidos. Until the recent agrarian law, only day laborers in the villages were entitled to ejidos.

Pushes Socialization

Cardenas has amplified the agrarian program and seems to be pushing it. He has reformed the agrarian laws to include in the category of those entitled to land the workers on the haciendas, or the "peones acasilladas."

When the program of dividing the land of the large haciendas was first started, it frequently met with opposition from the peones acasilladas. When part of the land was taken to form an ejido with the people from the villages, those

against fascism, there is no doubt that every intelligent Socialist will prefer the French road, even with its shortcomings.

A Postscript

P.S. "Powers" challenged an article I wrote on Czechoslovakia recently. In doing this, he only displayed his prejudice, not his love for accuracy. All pertinent facts were taken either from the speech of Dr. Czech or from the official report of the convention—and in each case were identified as authoritative by quotation marks.

I urge "Powers" to continue reading this column if he is really desirous of more information as to the progress of united action between Socialists and communists.

on the hacienda found themselves with very little work. Thus, the socialization program often worked against the interests of some of the poorest workers.

The new program involves establishing collectives through the aid of the National Agricultural Credit Bank. In Yucatan, the government is taking over developed plantations and turning them over to the workers as ejidos. Formerly, no ejidos were formed with products that required an international market.

The experiment in Yucatan is noteworthy in another respect. A newly-formed henequen plantation yields an income only after seven years. This difficulty the government is avoiding by taking over plantations that are ready for cutting.

Given Credit

The National Agricultural Credit Bank has allotted to Yucatan about \$700,000, of which \$400,000 will go to establish henequen collectives and the other \$300,000 for different products, mainly corn.

The organization of henequen ejidos differs from that of other products. The henequen land is not given to each individual, as is the case with ejidos producing corn, for example. The land is not divided but is worked as a unit. Each member is paid in accordance with the amount of work he does.

Profits are divided at the end of the year. Credit is extended to the collective, whereas in the case of corn, it is extended to an individual, with all the other members in part responsible for the credit.

Furnish Technicians

Those who ask for the formation of an ejido send in their requests to the agrarian commission. When they are granted, the national credit bank furnishes technicians to the cooperative. They make a study of the amount of money the cooperative will need to carry it through the production season.

The cooperative elects its own committee of administration, but this committee is supervised by the technicians, who see that the money borrowed is spent for the proper purpose.

Control 17.5%

The ejidos must sell their products to the Marketing Cooperative. In fact, that is true of all growers of henequen. Growers of other products are encouraged to sell them through cooperatives, but they do not have to. When any

one does so, he obtains only part of the value of the product and the rest when the product is sold.

As yet henequen cooperatives produce only 17.5% of the total amount of sisal brought to market. The control is still with the larger growers, and the government has merely scratched the surface in socializing the henequen lands. There are many who predict failure for the collectives. On the other hand, those in charge of the work feel that many of them will show a profit at the end of the year.

Ask Labor Radio For Los Angeles

WASHINGTON (FP).—Establishment of a labor radio station in Los Angeles was endorsed by Representatives Costello and Hoepfel of California, testifying before the Federal Communications Commission last week.

The station would be known as the "Voice of Labor" and would be under Central Labor Council and American Federation of Labor management. Short talks on legislation affecting labor, music by union bands and special periods for different unions would feature the station's programs, the commission was told.

Union Ruling Voids Sharrenberg Ouster

WASHINGTON.—The attempted expulsion of Paul Sharrenberg, secretary of the California Federation of Labor, by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific is "unconstitutional and void," according to the executive board of the International Seamen's Union of America.

The expulsion was "illegal," the board has ruled, because the charges against Sharrenberg "did not warrant or justify any action against him under the rules of the union." The charges on which the San Francisco union based the expulsion were that Sharrenberg called the oil tanker seamen's strike without an approving vote of the membership, that he fostered a company union, and that he urged a war between the United States and Japan.

The executive board's ruling was on an appeal from the decision of the Sailor's Union.

Youth Is Killed Stealing Milk

By DOROTHY SCHER

CHICAGO.—Another starving baby didn't get his milk today. And his uncle, Edward Schulte, 17 years old, won't be tortured any more by the pitiful cries of his 14-month-old nephew. The youth was killed this week by a bullet fired by Joseph Kirner, whose bottle of milk Edward attempted to steal.

For days Edward had trudged the streets looking for a sign "Boy Wanted." The sobs of the children at home urged him on. The baby couldn't even play any longer, it had grown so weak. If only he could bring it some milk—anything to keep the fluttering little heart alive. But there was no work.

"We ain't hiring," he was told, "We're firing."

"But there's a baby home—it's got to have milk!"

"Yeah. There's lots of babies ain't getting their food. Sorry."

At last, driven by desperation, the boy decided to steal the precious nourishment. It was right to steal for a baby.

At the inquest later, Kirner said he saw a figure in the early morning shadows stealing toward his back porch toward the bottle of milk left there by the delivery man. He got a pistol and fired one shot.

"I just did it to scare him," he said.

The wounded boy staggered, fell, and then crawled off into the dark-

ness, moaning. Arthur Wozniak, his brother-in-law, was with him, but he could do nothing to save him. He died a few hours later.

Mrs. Wozniak, mother of the child, told how the milk deliveries to her, bare little home were stopped because they could not pay a small bill. How her husband had vainly sought work for weeks.

"How could we pay," she cried. "My husband is out of work. He has applied for relief for ten weeks, now. My baby cried for two days. We couldn't stand it!"

And there are seven more children in the Schulte and Wozniak families, all hungry, all tugging at their mothers' skirts for food.

Cris J. McGarigle, deputy coroner, told Kirner he had "no right to shoot the Schulte boy" and ordered him held for the grand jury. Kirner mumbled something about the toothache he had the morning of the tragedy.

Right or no right, the "Schulte boy" is dead, and all because he couldn't stand the cries of a starving tot.

LABOR DEMANDS PLACES ON N. Y. COLLEGE BOARD

NEW YORK.—Labor is demanding its own representatives in the administration of this city's colleges, it was disclosed when three unions here came out for the appointment of Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing

Workers of America, and Harold Rugg, professor at Columbia University, to the New York Board of Higher Education.

The candidates were proposed last week by the Student League for Industrial Democracy and have already been endorsed by the New York joint board of the Amalgamated, the Embroidery Workers' Union, and the United Neckwear Workers' Union.

Schlossberg has been active in the labor movement for over forty



JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG

years, and has distinguished himself in the field of workers' education, labor leaders pointed out. "Schlossberg is eminently fitted to represent the children of working people on the Board of Education," declared Abraham Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Joint Board.

Anti-Labor Record

The nominations are of particular significance because of the notorious anti-labor record of some of the city's colleges, particularly Hunter and CCNY, which have frequently taken repressive measures against campus progressive expression in the name of "public interests," although there has been no representation of New York's great working population on the college board.

Among those who have endorsed the candidates is Lawrence Rogin, instructor of labor history and labor journalism at Brookwood Labor College and former head of the Reading Labor College. "There must be an educator on the board," Rogin declared, "and that man should be some one who is as likely to see labor's point of view as Professor Rugg."

CLU DELEGATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two outstanding "graduates" of the radical student movement were elected to the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia this week.

They are Kenneth Meiklejohn and Felix Cohen, and were chosen to represent the Interior Lodge of American Federation of Labor Employees.

Meiklejohn was secretary of the Student League for Industrial Democracy during the school year of 1933-34, in which organization he has been prominent since his days at Swartmore.

Felix Cohen first attracted national attention in 1927 when, as a member of the SLID at City College, New York, he led the first successful fight against compulsory ROTC in the country.

YPSL Convention Shows Class Struggle Emphasis

By ERNEST ERBER

National Chairman, Young People's Socialist League.

The eighth national convention of the Young People's Socialist League gives us great hope for the future. This hope is not the result of gains recorded in the number of circles or in membership. This hope is the result of the determination of the delegates to have an organizational structure that will enable the League membership to root itself in youth organizations and to carry on educational work not as an end in itself but as a guide to action in the class struggle.

After struggling along for four or five years as a national organization, we are beginning to more accurately see what our role in the labor movement is. From this realization flows the great emphasis the League is now placing on the importance of work among youth organizations. An attempt to become merely a cultural and educational movement could only isolate us from the masses of youth.

Political Education

We must concentrate our efforts on raising the level of political knowledge of our membership, educating them to a better understanding of how the organization is to function, and instilling a greater spirit of discipline. With a better understanding of the fundamentals of Socialism and the tactics of the class struggle, the confidence of the membership in the organization will increase.

A good deal of this education can be achieved by a thorough and

consistent criticism of the Communist Party from the left. The new turn of the Communist International makes it one of the greatest dangers to the revolutionary movement. Our membership must be able to combat the influence of the Communist movement wherever it meets it.

Changes in organizational structure cannot be achieved through resolutions. Only when we have educated our membership to understand the aims of organizational changes can we begin to function in a more effective manner. Such education is every bit as important as education in the fundamentals of Socialism. Frequent conferences, and seminars can do much to achieve such education.

Discipline

Without discipline it is impossible to carry on any activity as a unified organization. Yet discipline cannot be mechanically imposed on the membership. It can only come from the membership's own realization for the need of it and the resulting willingness to abide by decisions and carry out tasks regardless of how disagreeable they may be.

The years before the 1937 convention assemblies are important ones. The continuing decline of capitalism, the growth of sentiment that can be corralled for a fascist movement, the increasing danger of war, all make it imperative that we hasten in our work of building a revolutionary youth movement that can win the youth of America to its banners and support the Socialist Party in its struggle for working class power.

Young Socialists Make Plans for More Activity

CHICAGO.—Important questions will be dealt with at the first meeting of the new National Organization Committee of the Young People's Socialist League of America, which will be held in this city, August 10 and 11.

Plans for International Socialist Youth Week, the first week of October, will be made and preparations set in motion for anti-war activities on this day throughout the nation. In addition, arrangements will be completed for placing five additional full-time organizers in the field to work through a newly-adopted district plan, providing that three or more circles of the YPSL may be formed into a district for organizational purposes.

Simultaneously, the Socialist Youth Publishing Committee, a sub-division set up by the new administration of the League, will prepare final drafts for two pamphlets to be issued by the League. One will deal with the newly-created National Youth Administration. The other will take up the question of Students and Socialism, stressing the role of the Socialist Party in the future lives of the present-day student body.

Youth Jamboree At Cold Springs August 24-25

COLD SPRINGS, N. Y.—Preparations are being made at Camp Eden for a large young people's jamboree, which will take place here on August 24 and 25.

The jamboree, which is sponsored by the Ypsel cultural committee of New York, will be open to all young people and will have a program calculated to appeal to all tastes.

Items on the calendar include: Saturday afternoon, swimming and other sports; Saturday evening, concert skits, and contest dancing until 12, and a midnight marshmallow roast; Sunday morning, discussion on "Tendencies in the International Socialist and Labor Movement," led by Irving Barshop and Ben Horowitz.

'We Must Go to Youth,' Says Yipsel Secretary

By BEN FISCHER

National Secretary, Young People's Socialist League.

The recent eighth national convention of the Young People's Socialist League did not prove that we had made great gains in our tasks of gaining the leadership of the leftward moving young people or of gaining new members into our ranks. But it did indicate that the Yipsels themselves were developing ideologically and in their understanding of organization and activity.

Since the convention there have been further proofs of this development. The YPSL throughout the nation is realistically discussing Socialist problems and tackling the job of working out organizational policies which will suit our needs. The resulting policies are important; but at present the most important thing is that the Yipsels themselves know and understand, the need for organization along the lines which the convention showed will be the future lines of our work. Understanding will lead to action.

Organize, Educate

Briefly these policies will be threefold. First, the Yipsels will carry on the work of educating themselves in every phase of Socialist thought, history, and methods. Second, the Yipsels will continue to aid the Socialist Party in the work of agitating for Socialism

in the neighborhoods, through street corner meetings, rallies, leaflet distribution, etc.

Thirdly, there is a new venture for Young Socialists. Our education equips us for agitation. Our neighborhood work is aimed at Socialist education of the voters and the youth who are interested in our movement and our ideas. But we cannot depend on the youth coming to us either for our ideas or for our leadership. WE MUST GO TO THE YOUTH.

Outside Youth Work

This is called Outside Youth Work. The League is preparing to make its main emphasis work in youth organizations—the churches, the unions in which there are young people, the "Y" organizations, unemployed groups, negro youth groups, student organizations.

We work with the leadership of these groups in an attempt to provide joint projects in behalf of the economic needs of the young people, the civil liberties of the young people, and the desperate need for welding the instruments of opposition to war.

But more important, Yipsels work as members of these organizations to activate their membership, and to try to awaken their interest in social, political and economic problems and actions.

This is our three-point program for the next two years. Writing it is a simple task. Carrying it out is difficult. It requires long hours of hard work on the part of thousands of Yipsel comrades. But threatening war, and more dangerous social patriotism among so-called revolutionary elements, as well as the dire needs of millions of American young people, are driving us forward to a real appreciation of our work. As this understanding grows, difficulty will seem less and less an obstacle. We will go forward to the building of a powerful political organization of Socialist Youth.

Girl Fined \$50; Picketed Hearst

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If you dislike Hearst, don't try to tell too many people about it or you may find yourself in a Brooklyn jail, Edith Ohl of this borough learned when she tried to picket a theatre showing Hearst Metrotone news-reels.

editorials

Roosevelt and the Jobless

The strikes developing throughout the country against the coolie wage-scales of the Roosevelt Works Progress Administration are fraught with significance for the American working class.

These are no ordinary strikes. A strike on a relief project is more than an economic struggle between boss and worker. Politically it represents open warfare between organized labor and the capitalist state. The strike is against the government and its administration of capitalism. That the jobless are organizing, that the trade unions are cooperating with them, are facts that make these strikes so significant.

The importance of these strikes cannot be stressed too much. For Roosevelt will be forced, necessarily, to declare himself against union wages for work relief projects and against the right of the jobless on these projects to organize. And in this situation, Roosevelt will face the growing cooperation of jobless and organized workers.

The bonus army proved a stumbling block to Hoover. Will the unemployed, supported by organized labor, prove the nemesis of Roosevelt?

ORGANIZED LABOR AND JOBLESS UNIONS

The cooperation between the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Alliance of America, particularly in strikes against Roosevelt's slave-wages on public works, is one of the most healthy aspects of the American labor movement.

For one of the contributing factors to the rise of fascism in Germany was the division of the working class into those with jobs and those without jobs. The antagonism between the two groups drove many jobless either directly into the arms of Hitler or with equally disastrous results to the Social Democracy into the Communist Party. Fundamentally the difficulty was the failure of the trade unions to formulate a policy that, while protecting the interests of those with jobs, would at the same time embrace the interests of the unemployed.

In this country we see the beginning of a policy of active cooperation between the two groups. By energetic action on the part of the A.F.L. to resist Roosevelt's efforts to depress all wages, by paying relief wages to those it transfers from relief rolls to public works, the A.F.L. both protects the wages of those within the trade unions and those who are without private employment.

Because such a policy is in line with the real purposes of a public works program, and with the professed liberalism of the administration itself, it gives promise of the growth of a broad working-class swing away from Pied Piper Roosevelt, who thus clearly reveals his real role.

JOBS SCARCE

WASHINGTON.—Out of 42,000 skilled workers in the metal trades, 9,000 were without jobs from April to June, according to figures compiled by the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The figures, say labor leaders here, categorically refute claims of the National Industrial Conference Board, bosses' statistical agency, that there is a "shortage" of skilled labor in the industry.

Although the conference board claimed the greatest shortage in trades under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, President Arthur O. Wharton states that in the month of May of this year 25,000 unemployment stamps were issued to members of his union who have been out of work for one month or more.

TURN TO THE LEFT

By S. A. DE WITT

Vacations and New York Communists are non-mixing elements. The first imply sunshine, refreshing breezes, trees, flowers, birds carolling, and brooks gurgling happily over mossy pebbles. The second convey, to me at least, the twisted symbolism of a sneer.

Misadventure brought me in contact with a few young Union Square Stalinists last week. The scene was the front porch of a boarding house in the Catskills.

I had called to inquire about some friends who were stopping there, and found that they were out for a walk. While I awaited their return, one of the comrades from the wide left recognized me, and solicited a donation for one of their multitudinous organizations. I demurred, by remarking nastily enough, that since the last announcement of the Communist International to collaborate with bourgeois and capitalist democracies, I could not as a left wing radical be consistent and aid the cause of a party that was now avowedly very much right wing.

This, of course, brought on the usual explanation that Harold Denny of the "Times" had misinterpreted the resolutions and in fact the Comintern never said or meant to say any such thing as working in with social democracies. It is here that the sneer business came in.

When you're on vacation, you somehow try, and often enough succeed, in shedding your city skin and manners. I had my "kidding clothes" on, and assumed that my confabees were possessed of a sense of humor. My error, of course. And in my usual light and dabbling way, I stuck in a few frail barbs about Communism, the German Socialists, the Comintern, and Hitler.

Actually, I made quite a convincing case about whose fault was Nazism, and why. Hereupon, the sneer grew into an articulate snarl. The united front ukases from the Kremlin vanished into thin air. Again I became a social-fascist, a labor faker, and a petty bourgeois defender of a capitalist social democracy. The sneer won over my tongue-in-cheek. I retreated and orated no more.

It will be said when the history of the Comintern is finally written, that it was an organization of revolutionary malapropos who spent vast sums of money and energy to move a mountain of human frailties, and succeeded in implanting an irradicable sneer on the faces of a million young men and women, the world over.

Years ago, when I pleaded with Tovarish Joe Stalin to liquidate the International before it ruined the whole Soviet future, my letters pointed out exactly this pertinent fact: The Communist youth might gain a world in philosophic platitudes, and lose its humanity by the destructive hatreds it was taught to wallow in.

No one of a dozen paragraphs of a Communist International resolution will temper the fires of hate that have been burning so long in the brain and breast of the youthful Communist.

As for the playboys of International Revolution, the sooner Soviet Russia cuts loose from them and their antics, the less cruel all of us will have to eat before a quizzical bourgeois world.

This jumping about from the extreme of revolutionary bluster to pussy-footing with capitalist decay is bewildering to even a class-conscious workers' brain. Suppose you don't mean what you say, there still is no rhyme or reason in such tactics. And if you have some queer devious purpose and method in saying what you say, so that it really means something else, cross my heart, etc., then let us revert to the quaint dictum of America's only philosopher of the common folks, old Mr. Dooley, who in a moment of particular clarity proclaimed: "Anything that requires a lot of explainin' has somethin' the matter with it."

Upton Sinclair, still a personal friend, even if technically he has ceased to be my comrade, complains that his Epic plan was slightly slurred in this column of July the 13th. I had said that the new third party program of "use instead of profit" was all "Epic," since it applies to the unemployed only. Upton sends me his corrected and revised copy of "We, People of America," the Epic handbook, wherein on page 54 almost at the end of the pamphlet, he concludes that once having eliminated the unemployed as competitors in the labor market, the employed ones would be granted their demands for higher wages and still larger shares of the profit system. I'm not quarrelling here with Upton, since I am still democrat enough to say: "You've a perfect right to reason it all out as you do," but I reserve unto myself the right to opine that Sir Upton is tilting at the windmills of Capitalism . . . and that in general he is still terribly wet on his new-born economics.

THEY CALL IT PATRIOTISM



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

The Plight of J. Harvey Renfrew

To the Editor: I noticed an article in The CALL about the imprisonment of J. Harvey Renfrew and his liberation. This young fellow had been organizing the unemployed in the interest of the American Workers' Union in Morganfield. I think he had been in this town of Morganfield about two weeks before his arrest.

I did not know the particulars of it until he had been in jail about six weeks as he was placed in prison on May 30 when the great patriots were celebrating the day with grave decoration for the heroes who had made our country, and the world safe for Democracy, but not safe for workers to organize.

Western Kentucky is about as reactionary as you will find in the South, and these retired bankrupt farmers of the beautiful little city of Morganfield just could not afford to let this brilliant young chap Renfrew agitate much longer, so they put him in one of our nice Kentucky laws that I did not even know we had.

I never met a more intelligent youth who seemed more apprecia-

tive of my kindness in signing his bond. His trial comes up in September and I wish that you would give this publicity, as he will have to have funds to fight his case. If he is convicted, it means a large prison term.

W. A. SANDEFUR, Robards, Ky.

IS HE A TRAITOR?

To the Editor: I am wondering tonight whether I am a traitor. I freely admit that I am an avowed enemy to our present social order, because I believe that it has outlived its day and become a nuisance and a hindrance. It has failed in its guarantee of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; rather it is destroying life, curtails liberty and abolishes happiness.

I want a change. I want a Government of, by and for the people in which the majority of humans rule, and the abolition of rule by the majority of dollars. A politician can throw all the mud he wants to at the President without being

considered a traitor. A new President can promise the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens and betray them by failing to keep his promise. Newspaper editors, preachers and politicians can declare that a war is to make the world safe for Democracy—I wonder whether they should be called traitors.

If trying to make this old world a better place to live in is treason: I plead guilty. The only way that I can see that Society can possibly guarantee to its citizens the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is for Society to own collectively all the means of production and distribution.

DON C. GRUNDTVIG, Huntington, Utah.

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BEATRICE IS BITTER

By McALISTER COLEMAN

This season Beatrice is being bitter. She was charming last season and I've forgotten what the season before. But this season she is being determinedly bitter and from all appearances thriving mightily at it.

You see Beatrice has somewhat belatedly discovered communism. To put it mildly, Beatrice is not as bright as her sparkling blue eyes and raven-black hair and general air of alertness would lead you to believe. So while communism has been old hat for some summers for the majority of Beatrice's friends, Beatrice herself never got on to what it was all about until Felix took her in hand and walked her on the beach under a dim, crescent moon and explained all.

Felix is of the Tight-lipped, Moonlight, surf thunder on a shimmering whiteness, a lovely girl turning her lithe body towards him as they strode along—to Hell with that bourgeois stuff. You could almost hear Felix's teeth grit when he had finished telling Beatrice about the need for disciplined nuclei.

To be sure Beatrice didn't know about nuclei and "discipline" reminded her unpleasantly of dreary days at De Witt Clinton High School, but it was fine to watch the way Felix's hair curled up at the back of his neck and to feel his hand on her bare arm when he became real wrought up about something called "surplus value."

The New Line

When Felix went back to New York, Beatrice began being bitter. She was introduced to the new man at the boarding house and was told he was a Socialist. "Ha," said Beatrice, holding out an indifferent hand, "So you are a Socialist. How very amusing. I didn't know there were any left under the age of forty." When someone said something about amending the Constitution she laughed scornfully and exclaimed, "Petty bourgeois."

She wrote Felix about all the devastating things she had been saying to Liberals and Socialists and such scum, and Felix wrote her back a letter which puzzled her considerably. He said that while it had been their duty a short while back to put these people in their places, things have changed and it might be just as well now to tolerate the wretched creatures in view of the fact that as soon as Earl got back from Moscow they were going to issue an official invitation to the scum to join in a united front.

Becomes Tolerant

After she had read the letter, Beatrice went out with a determined expression on her face and said, "Good afternoon" to the Socialist. The latter was a little startled at this recognition of his existence and he asked Beatrice what had happened and she explained to him that it was her proletarian duty to tolerate him for awhile and he was very grateful.

But you may be sure that this new toleration is not going to lead Beatrice to step over the party line. Beatrice has as yet found none of the scum whose hair crinkles as cutely as Felix's. He's coming back in September and Beatrice is keeping herself hard and bitter against that time. Try being pleasant around Beatrice and you'll soon feel the cold steel of her scorn.

"With people starving," she will murmur, pushing aside the shelly remnants of her second helping of clams and staring wide-eyed at fat Mrs. Higgon, who innocently beams a buttery smile at "that dear little girl in those adorable shorts."

Misses The Mirror

Felix is sending Beatrice The Daily Worker now and when the mail comes and the scum settle down on the front porch to the perusal of yesterday's Times, Beatrice envelops herself in "the only paper for the workers" so that all you can see of her is an engagingly shapely leg propped up on the porch rail.

To be truthful, Beatrice doesn't find much in The Daily Worker that interests her. She misses The Mirror dreadfully but she is quite brave about giving it up because one should make every sacrifice for the workers, shouldn't one, and more often than not Mrs. Higgon leaves her copy of The Mirror where one can get a good look at it when everyone has left the porch.

Don't think for one moment that just because Beatrice is up here on a vacation, she is neglecting her agitational duties. She has just been down the beach in her little red swim suit agitating Mr. Jenkins, who is working on the new cottage. She asked Mr. Jenkins if he was class-conscious and he asked her if she was and she said, of course, and then Mr. Jenkins said he was too. And it was plain enough from the way he looked at her that Mr. Jenkins was being agitated all right.

At the Front



BY NORMAN THOMAS

As the Communist International proceeded on its way, it completed the confusion in program and purpose which its earlier sessions began. Any smart boss in the shipping trade would have paid Sam Darcy to make the kind of speech he made about the threatened general tie-up of shipping.

Communists begin by overtures of good-will in working with the labor movement and then announce publicly in Moscow their intention to run a strike of the shipping industry outside the regular labor movement. Communists announce a new affection even for bourgeois democracy and proclaim their willingness for a united front of extraordinary width; then they are obliged to say that, of course, they do believe that the only thing that will save mankind is the dictatorship of the proletariat, which to them does not mean a workers' democracy but a dictatorship of their own highly organized party.

All proposals for anything else are for temporary and exceedingly precarious trial marriages. How in the world can this sort of program be worked out?

The Best Answer

None of what I am saying is to be interpreted as an argument in favor of keeping communists, as communists, out of legitimate unions. As long as communists will work in legitimate labor unions it is far better to have them there than starting dual unions. The condition for membership in a labor-union ought never to be a matter of one's religious or social opinions. Loyalty is proved by overt acts. The AFL council can best fight what it dislikes in communism by showing that it can do a grand job of organizing American workers industrially.

Camden Strike

President Roosevelt let it be understood some days ago that he would call upon the Navy Department to withdraw its contracts from the New York ship building corporation or take other action if the company persisted in tying up work by refusing all genuine collective bargaining with the workers who are on strike. It has taken the President twelve weeks to come to this point and still he has not made good on his promise. Pressure should be brought to bear immediately on the President to keep that promise and in the meantime all possible help should be given to the workers to maintain their solidarity.

Speaking of strikes, here's success to the well planned general strike of the luggage makers in New York. Their victory will be one to hearten the workers everywhere.

Reading between the lines of communist statements and more directly from communist actions, one is justified in thinking that the present Communist Party line is one of extreme opportunism. It includes the united front with Father Divine, an effort to offer more to war veterans than old line politicians, and a willingness to let the farmers write their own program. Now all of us are up against a real problem here—Socialists and labor party as well as communists.

There is no absolute formula that covers the case. We cannot build a mass movement strong enough to withstand potential fascism in the next few years on the basis of a complete Socialist program.

All the more then must we be free, honestly to educate for a complete Socialist program within any alliance which we may join. We may accept particular measures that fall short of Socialism, but we can scarcely accept measures contrary to the spirit of Socialism. Any alliance that we make on the basis of such a compromise will break like a rope of sand and we shall be defeated at the moment of seeming victory.

Boycott Italy!

It looks as if the Council of the League of Nations presided over by Maxim Litvinov, Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, would not stop Mussolini's war on Ethiopia but find some formula to legitimize it. In America we should push the embargo on arms and loans to Italy and advance a popular boycott of Italian goods.

The Olympics

The case for removing the Olympic games from Berlin or else boycotting them grows stronger and stronger. It is one effective means of bringing home to the German people the abhorrence decent people feel for Nazi cruelty and intolerance.

Join the Socialist Party

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

Name

Address

City

Problems of Revolutionary Socialism

By Haim Kantorovitch

Can Socialism Come Through Democracy?

One of the most popular impressions that Socialists must clear up is the belief that acceptance of the principle of workers' democracy necessitates the repudiation of the belief of the possibility of a democratic victory for Socialism. This is why the American Neo-Social Democrats tell us that we must choose between the two.

The communists are largely responsible for this false view. In his interview with the first American labor delegation to Soviet Russia, Stalin explained that "the fundamental idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the political domination of the proletariat, and as the method of overthrowing the reign of capitalism by violence was created by Marx and Engels." (Leninism, Vol. 2.) The implication is that Marx Engels believed that only by violence could the reign of capital be overthrown.

This is a downright falsification of Marxism. It conveys the false idea that Marx and Engels believed that there was only one road to power for the working class—the road of violence. The truth is that Marx made it very plain that there was no one royal road to powers.

Road to Powers

According to Marx, the road to power for the working class will be determined in each country by the specific situation under which the class struggle will necessarily have to be conducted. The methods of struggle will be determined by the economic conditions, the political situation, as well as by the historic and psychological conditions in each country. As a matter of fact, Marx openly expressed his conviction that in some countries the transfer of power from the ruling class to the oppressed class would be a very peaceful process.

One may or may not agree with Marx, but no one has a right to impute opinions to Marx which he did not hold. And this is what Stalin has been doing.

Those who despair of the possibility of a legal, democratic victory somehow manage to forget that the transfer of political power can only take place in a revolutionary situation, that is, at a time when the majority, not only of the working class, but also of its allies (poor farmers, lower middle class, part of the intelligentsia), are thoroughly disillusioned and disgusted with the existing order—at a time when this majority is ready for a change. It would be most natural for these disillusioned masses to express their disillusionment first of all by voting power to a revolutionary party, provided of course that capitalism had not abolished democracy beforehand.

Not the End

For the social reformist, for the Neo-Social Democrat, especially the American Social Democrat, this is the end of his struggle. The victory is complete. For the revolutionary Socialist this is not the end but the real beginning of the struggle for Socialism.

Of course a Socialist government may content itself, as some Socialist governments have done in the past and are doing now, with helping capitalism solve its difficulties: by reforming capitalism. Such governments may be good, honest and efficient, but no matter what they do, they do not further the cause of Socialism. They often retard it. They exchange their Socialist aspirations for the good will of the ruling class. Insofar as such Socialist governments do not try to alter the property relations

on which capitalist society rests, they meet with very little or very weak opposition.

Should a Socialist government, however, really try to use the state machinery, not for the reform of capitalism, but for its abolition, it would meet with opposition of a different kind. First of all the state machinery that it would inherit would not lend itself to the task. The existing state constitution, the institutions, are built for and adapted to the special task of serving capitalism. A Socialist government would first of all have to change the form, content, and the very nature of the state itself. Marx very aptly remarked that:

"The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery and wield it for its own purposes."

It would have to build a new state adapted to the new and unusual task of destroying capitalism and building Socialism. This initial step would at once produce an opposition that would stop at nothing, an opposition ranging from sabotage to open civil war.

A Socialist government that would not be prepared to meet and crush such an opposition, would be entirely helpless. Indeed it would be nothing but a short-lived experiment.

A Socialist government could not last a month if it were to allow the powerful capitalist press, the radio, church and movie to initiate a red scare, to spread lies, misinformation, and "atrocities" about the new government as it undoubtedly



HAIM KANTOROVITCH

This is the last of a series of articles by Haim Kantorovitch on "Problems of Revolutionary Socialism." Kantorovitch, an editor of the American Socialist Quarterly, is one of the leading theoreticians of the international Socialist movement.

would do, on a scale never known before.

A Socialist government would not last long if it were to permit reactionary officers in the army and navy to remain at their posts and turn the army

chinery or the judiciary into an anti-government, counter-revolutionary force.

A Socialist government could not leave the civil service untouched, thus affording the ruling class a first rate opportunity for sabotage.

A Socialist government would thus, willy-nilly, have to break many time honored customs, infringe upon freedom of expression, crush and subdue its enemies in a fashion that is illegal from the point of view of a capitalist legality, unconstitutional from the point of view of a constitution devised for safeguarding capitalist property relations, and immoral from the point of view of capitalist morality.

In short, being a legally, democratically elected government, it would have to act in a dictatorial manner.

It would not have to resort to "The Russian Method" and repeat everything that had been done in Russia, as the communists believe and the reactionaries fear, because the specific Russian conditions that determined "The Russian Method" would not be present. But it would be a dictatorship nevertheless.

But naive people claim we do not face these problems at present. Why discuss them at all now? Why bother about what may happen in the future? Because the future is not only to a great extent determined by the present, but also because we are practical people. Unfortunately, being practical is confused with being opportunistic in our movement. The right

The Necessity For a Basic Philosophy

wing Socialist who tells us that we must leave all problems of the future to the future and meanwhile be practical, really means meanwhile "be opportunists."

Social reformism is really very impractical and hopeless. If we succeeded in convincing a worker of the necessity of this or that practical reform, without connecting the fight for reforms with Socialism, the most logical thing for that worker to do would be to join the Roosevelt forces. It is true that he knows that "Wall Street" will fight every Roosevelt reform, yet there may be some hope in Roosevelt.

When right wing Socialists became so enthusiastic about the New Deal, and particularly about the NRA, they were very consistent. If the fight for social reforms is divorced from Socialism, the New Deal and the NRA would be all that one could demand for the present. But then, why join the Socialist Party? Why not simply join the Roosevelt forces?

On Correct Program

We want to organize a strong and efficient Socialist Party. There are no differences of opinion on that score. How can we do it? By convincing people that Socialism is the only real solution for all social evils. The most natural query is— but how are you going to accomplish it? You don't want me to join a party without knowing what the party intends to do, what methods it intends to use, what plans it has for the future? To say "the future will take care of itself" is equivalent to saying we want Socialism but we really don't know how to get it: We will somehow muddle through! This is certainly not the basis on which a strong and effective Socialist Party can be built.

In order that a Socialist Party may live and grow, it must have a clear cut program. It must know exactly what it wants and how it hopes to get it. We propose revolutionary Marxism as a basis for the party. The Right Wing is privileged to make any other proposal. But to propose that the best way to build a party is to base it on no foundations at all is not only far from practical, it is a proposal for suicide, which Socialists, not yet tired of their Socialism, cannot accept.

Cleveland Garment

Workers Mobilize

CLEVELAND.—Mobilizing their forces for the negotiation of new agreements with the employers, 1,500 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union gathered in the Public Auditorium and heard David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, and other officials urge them to hold themselves ready for any eventuality should negotiations break down.

Dubinsky told his audience that his conference with the employers led him to believe that little difficulty would be experienced in renewing the agreements. He warned the members to take nothing for granted, however.

Other speakers included Luigi Antonini, first vice-president of the International; Mark Starr, educational director; Meyer Ber- man, president of the Cleveland joint board, and Abraham W. Katovsky, manager of the joint board.

WATCH FOR THE SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE CALL LABOR DAY!

Letters Of A Socialist To His Son--IV

By David P. Berenberg

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

AS things are, now the owners of capital and the employers of labor have everything their own way. In America there has not been since 1776 a class of aristocrats that could dispute the power of the capitalist class. The Civil War settled once and for all the struggle between the landowners and the capitalists for control over the government. The capitalists won that war. Since that time they have been able to do what they wished with the government.

You know what they have done. They have set up a code of law which puts property rights first, and far ahead of the rights of mere workers. When the Supreme Court declared that Congress had no right to control the wages and the hours of labor of the workers, it merely gave expression to the first principle of all capitalist government; that the law exists for the protection of property and privilege. The same principle is at work in the successful fight of the holding companies against the laws that would have abolished them; in the fight of the patent medicine makers against honest advertising. If property can best be protected by increasing federal rights, then that becomes the government program. If the workers gain even a small measure of influence in the federal government, then the press and the politicians discover that "states rights must be preserved."

WHEN WORKERS TRY

LET the workers try to get laws passed favoring them! Let them try, for example, to secure legal recognition for unions, picketing and the strike! They will discover the forces that oppose them, the editorials, the sermons, the inspired letters in the papers all shouting that the country is going to the dogs, that labor is being "pampered," that a "dictatorship of labor" is being set up. No one says anything about the "dictatorship of capital" that already exists! Lobbyists are turned loose on the lawmakers; legislators are bribed. If need be the whole machinery for creating public opinion is set in motion to kill the labor measure.

If it does pass, the lawyers of the capitalists and the courts (where these same lawyers are the judges) set to work to "interpret" the law so as to make it meaningless. That's what happened with the Clayton Act, with Section 7-A of the

NRA. That's what will happen with the Wagner Bill. It will always happen—so long as the capitalists control the government.

You will tell me that I exaggerate; that laws favorable to labor do pass; that workers have gained justice in the courts. You will point to the workmen's compensation laws, to the old age pension laws, to the laws limiting the hours of labor of women and children. But remember the years of struggle needed to get these laws passed. Remember how weak and ineffective they are. Remember that not all states have them, and that the effort to get the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution adopted has so far failed.

And if you say that the workers do get justice in the courts, I say that it happens rarely, and only when public opinion has been thoroughly aroused. The very fact that a furor is raised every time a worker gets justice proves how rare it is.

A CAPITALIST STATE

THE capitalists control the government. They pass what laws they please. They have constructed the government cleverly, so that it will be hard for the workers to get control over it. To gain effective control it is necessary to win over thirty-six of the forty-eight state governments, both houses of Congress, and the Presidency. Even then the capitalists will be able to undo all that a workers' government can do, because they will still control the Supreme Court. To have full power the workers must be able to win elections over a period of at least a generation.

The capitalists have left nothing to chance. Through the press, the schools, the church, the movies and the radio they control the minds of the workers. They tell the workers what to think, and so far they have been successful in ruling the thoughts of the masses, just as they control their food, clothing and shelter.

Yet, strong as the hold of capital is, it is not permanent. It is not so strong today as it was ten years ago. The depression has caused the workers to think along lines not approved of by the capitalist class. Out of that thinking will one day grow the great movement leading toward the Workers' Democracy that is the Socialist aim.

TRUE STORIES FROM LIFE

By THE BYSTANDER

Sigmund Wisniewski was in a quandary. He had been in the Home Relief Bureau all morning, a committee from the unemployed organization had spent two hours arguing his case, and yet he was as empty-handed as before.

Sigmund had understood very little of what had been said. The simpler questions he had answered eagerly, others had left him blank, staring at his interrogator puzzled.

Over and over he had told them that for 18 months he had been without work, that he was a citizen, had lived in the city for ten years and that he knew just so much English and no more. Why wouldn't they please give him some help and let him go home to his hungry family. He had finally gone out with the committee and they had promised him that he would get relief if he would only be patient while they investigated his case.

Sigmund started for the dingy flat where his unhappy family was eagerly awaiting their beloved bread-winner who, they were sure, was at last bringing home food. As he turned into the street in which he lived he met his old friend Dombrowski. They greeted each other quietly, for Dombrowski too had been laid off long ago.

"Well, Sigmund, you got relief?" Dombrowski asked.

"I don't know, they talk to me and they ask to me until I go crazy, but they told me tomorrow come by my house investigator give me food ticket. I hope so maybe he come," said Sigmund sadly. "How is with you and with the Novaks what live next door to you?"

Mrs. Novak

"Oh Mrs. Novak she getting along pretty good on the widow's pensions she's getting since Joe die—I try to live with my family on relief what they give me and I look for job. But say, Sigmund, don't depend too much on promises they give you in the Home Relief. I wait two week for my first relief."

"So Mrs. Novak get along pretty good you say with this widows pension, better than you with your relief. Hah?" queried Sigmund.

"Sure, she get plenty more from me. What I get anyhow? A dollar and a half a week for me to eat, and a dollar for each kid. What can we eat like Mrs. Novak? At least she's eating meat once in a while. Ha!—well, so long, Sigmund, I go home."

Sigmund went home and told his wife about the promises he had received. For supper they ate a plateful of beans apiece which his wife bought with the 15c their eldest son John was 11 had earned, peddling papers for another boy.

Next morning Sigmund sat on the fire escape waiting for the investigator, brooding about relief and widows pensions and meat on the table, looking at his children.

No Investigators

As the hours passed he became more and more bitter and finally he went down into the basement

GROWING FAST

CHICAGO.—An unprecedented growth in union organization among class-room teachers is reported by Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers, on the eve of the AFT convention to be held in Cleveland the week of August 25.

Between June, 1933, and May, 1935, the Federation chartered 165 new locals, bringing the total active membership up to about 20,000, according to Miss Hanson. These gains are the greatest during any period in the history of the organization.

where he wouldn't have to see his family.

Late that afternoon the investigator arrived with an emergency food-check, and little Johnny was sent to look for his father. Johnny looked in the basement and at the neighbors, but returned without Sigmund.

After several hours had passed and Sigmund had not returned, his frantic wife and some neighbors began to search for him again.

Late that night they found Sigmund hanging from a beam in a dark corner of the basement with a note fastened to a button on his jacket.

"You get widows pension now, Mary, meat on the table," the note read.

SLUGS YIPSELS

NEW YORK—Young Socialists and pickets were slugged in a mad foray when four cars filled with gangsters suddenly descended on the picket lines of the National Seal Company in Brooklyn. The strike, organized by the automatic metal capmakers federal local 19,917, affiliated to the AFL, was called when the company tried to force "yellow-dog" contracts upon union workers. The union is also demanding better conditions and recognition.

BUILD THE CALL—AND YOU BUILD FOR SOCIALISM!

Union Militants Organize in Ohio

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CLEVELAND.—With the support of Socialist unionists, militants in the local labor movement organized a Progressive Trade Union Conference at Painters' Hall last Wednesday. About 90 delegates from over 60 unions attended.

After a key-note address by Wyndham Mortimer, militant president of Federal Local 18,468, the unionists elected an executive committee of fifteen members. A tentative program advanced by Trent Longo, business agent of the Paint and Varnishmakers' Union, and recent progressive candidate for the presidency of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, was referred to the newly-elected committee for additional points.

In addition to Mortimer and Longo, the committee includes Hal Richards, of the painters; Ralph Rymus, of the painters; William Brown, of the carmen; Bernard McGroarty, of the stereotypers; Curtis Garvin, of the post office clerks; John Newton Thurber, of the teachers; William Kics, of the body workers; Vincent T. Favorite, of the steel workers; Hy Fish, of the garment workers; Coleman Taylor, of the battery workers; Harry Green, of the garment workers; Rose Offner, of the teachers, and James McFarlane, of the painters.

Socialists are active in the new organization and are helping to form progressive groups in their local unions.

Build the Call Use the Sub List—Now!

to be . . . or not to be

Is exactly the question . . . perhaps not in the obscure philosophical sense of Shakespeare's Hamlet . . . but certainly in a more personal and intimate way . . .

Are we going to continue to permit ourselves to be exploited by our employers . . . are we going to continue to be cannon fodder so that some fat boy industrialist or banker can make secure his profits or a new foreign market . . . are we going to starve in the midst of plenty . . . and are we going to let nine old men on a Supreme Court bench decide our lives for us?

The Answer is No!

The workers of America, organized in the labor and Socialist movements, have thundered back a decisive NO! In a thousand cities, at a thousand plants, workers are on the picket lines shouting NO! Among workers everywhere the answer has been unequivocal and decisive!

The Socialist Call

Since the inception of the Socialist Call only twenty short weeks ago it has been in the vanguard of the growing chorus of Noes . . . organizing, educating, agitating, fighting to swell the chorus until the voice of every worker has been added to it . . .

You have been reading the CALL, know the work we've been doing . . . We need your help . . . you are the only ones who can help . . . for in order for the CALL to be the effective weapon it must be if the chorus is to swell it must be put in the hands of thousands of workers in every community . . . in every state . . .

Call Boosters

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

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SOCIALIST CALL

America's Picture Labor Weekly
21 East 17th St., New York City

BASEBALL

I.L.G.W.U., Local 10

vs.

FRANKLIN SIMON

(Champs Dept. Store League)

Championship Playoffs

for

Amateur Baseball Championship of New York

at

Yankee Stadium

161st Street and River Ave., Bronx

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1935

at 3:15

PRELIMINARY GAME AT 1:30 P. M.

General Admission 35¢ — Reserved 75¢
Plus Tax

Get Tickets at Your Local or 3 W. 16th St.

Party Activity

CHICAGO.—Maryland, Massachusetts and Ohio report substantial progress during the last half of July on their quotas in the 1935 UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE. Maryland has increased the percentage from 25% to 44%; Massachusetts, from 42.7% to 50.5%; Ohio, from 54.3% to 63.4%.

Besides the ten that have already raised more than their quotas in the Drive, other high-ranking states are Tennessee, Vermont, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Kansas and California.

Arizona

ORGANIZER for Northern Arizona will be O. B. McClaren of Winslow. Special attention will be given to Holbrook, Flagstaff and Williams. Local Yuma has just purchased a newly-remodeled meeting hall.

Illinois

CHICAGO (Cook County) picnic at Pilsen Park August 24. Plans are going forward and the lineup looks excellent.

Iowa

STATE CONVENTION will be held in Des Moines on August 24-25. George A. Nelson, Wisconsin farmer leader, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting on Sunday.

Michigan

DETROIT Socialists, just moved into new headquarters and planning an ambitious program, are seeking a full time organizer to go into Detroit to help build the party there. The party address is 3946 Trumbull Avenue.

New York

Julius Gerber has been appointed executive secretary of Local New York by the city executive committee to replace Henry Fruchter.

Pennsylvania

READING workers, 12,000 strong, attended a Socialist picnic at the Sinking Springs park last Sunday.

Boss Bribery Probe Sought By Socialists

NEW YORK.—Investigations started by Thomas E. Dewey, special district attorney probing vice and crime conditions in the City of New York, into alleged criminal practices among trade unions can do no good to the bona fide labor movement "if, and only if, the corrupt activities of many employers and their associations are traced to their sources and exposed."

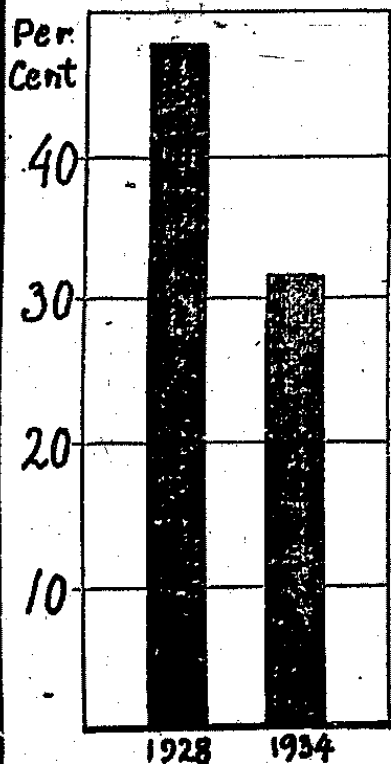
So declares the Public Affairs Committee of the Queens County Socialist Party in a letter addressed to Dewey by its secretary, Leonard Lazarus.

Pointing out that Section 380 of the New York Penal Law provides heavy penalties for any employer offering or giving a bribe to any union official, the committee urges that the law be enforced with the "utmost stringency." The letter in part follows:

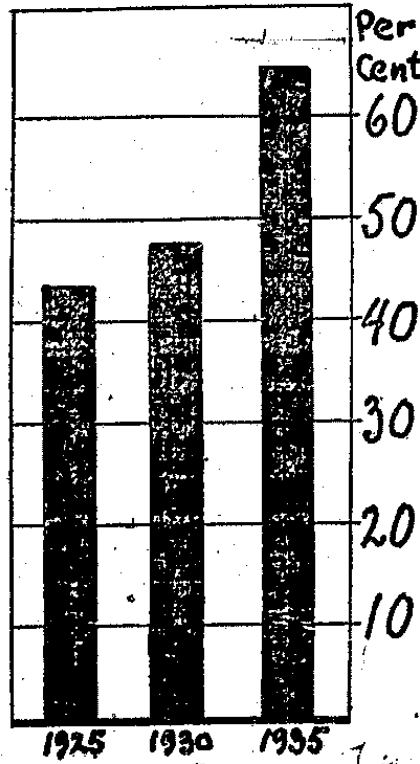
"Business interests, when their employes cannot be enjoined, cajoled, or threatened, are only too eager to purchase their leaders. The vast majority of trade unions conduct themselves on a scale of honesty and fair dealing that can be compared favorably with that of most business. Few trade union leaders are guilty of betraying the trust that has been imposed upon

OLD MACHINES FOR UNCLE SAM

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TEXTILES



IRON AND STEEL



AMERICAN MACHINES BECOMING OBSOLETE

American industrial leaders have become cocksure and over-confident and are losing out. While world industrial production last January had advanced to 105% of the 1928 level, industrial production in the United States was only 81% of the 1928 level.

With 1928 industrial output equal to 100, Japan showed an activity index of 153 last year; Great Britain, 105; Germany, 86; France, one of the hardest-hit of the European nations, 78—and the United States tagging away at the end of the list of great industrial nations with an industrial production index of 71.

At 58% Capacity

Last year Great Britain's industrial plant operated at 88% of capacity Germany's at 73%, France's at 82%—but the United States' plant worked at only 58% of capacity. Some 42% more goods could have been turned out and consumed, if American capital had been willing to see a fair distribution of income.

The result of this dog-in-the-manger attitude on the part of capital—unwilling to invest in new equipment and unwilling to give labor a fair share of what it produces—is a rapid deterioration of America's industrial plant. A survey by the American Machinist recently revealed that 65% of the

them, but those business men who have made it profitable to betray a union should be punished as severely as the law permits.

"The legislature long ago decreed that the offering or giving of a bribe to a trade union official for any corrupt purpose is a crime. We feel sure that a thorough investigation of labor research and labor conciliation funds of various business firms and associations will lead to indictments under Section 380."

metal working machinery in the United States is virtually obsolete.

Half for Fuel

The magazine Power recently discovered that American manufacturers were wasting 50 cents of every dollar for fuel because of obsolete equipment. The magazine Steel has quoted an outstanding authority, Arthur G. McKee, as declaring that between \$1,000,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 is required to modernize America's steel plant.

What is the result of this negligence of capital? In 1928 the United States provided 44.8% of the world's industrial production. In 1934 we produced only 33.3% of the world's industrial output; a decline of a fourth in six years.

And yet the American working man still believes the American banker and industrialist is the smartest man in the world and trusts him to manage our industries for us. If industry were run for use—not just for profit—it would not be necessary to slow down the works and allow millions to subsist upon government charity.

'Aw, Nuts!' Mayor Answers to Jobless

NEW YORK.—"Aw, nuts!" That was the answer of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia when leaders of the unemployed told him at City Hall last week that thousands of New Yorkers are hungry.

Threatening to throw the jobless heads "out the window," the Mayor abruptly turned down demands of the Workers' Unemployed Union for more relief. The union was represented by David Lasser, I. Harrison, and George Johnson.

Pressed for a definite statement, Hizzonner defensively declared: "I belong back in Congress." And the unemployed vigorously assented.

SOCIALIST SCHOOL



Students at the Socialist Junior College at Ashtabula, Ohio. Sixth from the left is Dr. A. P. R. Drucker, director of the school. STORY ON THIS PAGE.

21 Graduate From Ohio Socialist Junior College

By HY FISH

ASHTABULA, Ohio.—"The speeches and actions of the martyred labor leaders which we have studied are an inspiration to all of us in carrying on the fight against the evils of the capitalist system and for the Socialist cooperative commonwealth," said Irma Kymalainen of Warren, Ohio, one of the class speakers at the closing exercises of the Socialist Junior College, Sunday, July 28, at Mankinen's Grove, near here.

The closing program consisted of several songs by the twenty-one students, some solos, two plays, and addresses by two of the students, the faculty members, representatives of the Regional Board of the Finnish Socialist Federation and Robert D. Dullea, state secretary of the Socialist Party. The second class speaker was Robert Donovan, Lakewood, Ohio, who spoke on "War and Fascism."

Diplomas Given

Diplomas were presented to the 21 students by Dr. A. P. R. Drucker, the director of the school and Hjalmer Reinikainen, secretary of the Regional Board.

Dr. Drucker was the founder of the Colorado Labor College and taught a term at Commonwealth College. The two other faculty members were Esther Levine, a recent graduate of Brookwood Labor College, and Hy Fish, member of the national executive committee of the Young People's Socialist League and active trade unionist.

During the three weeks the school was in session, the following courses were given: economics, labor history, workers problems, current events, journalism, dramatics and singing, and public speaking. In addition, the students par-

ticipated in a number of swimming parties, socials, dances and plays. Second Year

This is the second year of this summer school for young people. Last year it was started by the Finnish Socialists of Ohio. This year they decided to broaden the school and turned the school over to the Socialist Party of Ohio. The Ashtabula Finnish comrades furnished housing and meals for all the students. The young people who attended came from Warren, Painesville, Cleveland in addition to a number from Ashtabula.

"Although I was skeptical about what can be done in three weeks with young people, especially in summer," Dr. Drucker said, "the success of this school was surprising. Next summer should see scores of such schools in every part of the country."

NAZIS JAIL 88

BERLIN—For distributing Socialist propaganda under the guise of philosophical treatises, 88 Socialists have been arrested at Bremen on a charge of treason to the Nazi state.

Research

Case workers in relief agencies who are interested in the organization of a national research group for the purpose of collecting and publishing data on relief policies are urged to communicate at once with Robert Shostek, 1121 Orren St., N.E., Washington, D. C. Such a group would be affiliated with the Labor Research Front and it would conduct national surveys of relief and works progress policies and activities. It would likewise serve as a clearing house for news of interest to the labor and Socialist press.

Call Auto Picnic JONES BEACH

Sunday, Aug. 18, 8.30 A.M.

CALL THE CALL GRAMERCY 5-8779
If you want to enjoy yourself next Sunday Go on this outing. Special rate to you \$1.00

Have YOU a Car? Become Part of the CARACADE to Jones Beach and help BUILD THE CALL GRAMERCY 5-8779

BOOKS

BOOKS RECEIVED

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE U.S.S.R. by J. D. Yanson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., \$1.75. A documented study of Soviet Russia's foreign trade by the director of the Foreign Trade Research Institute in Moscow.

AMERICA FACES THE BARRICADES by John L. Spivak, Covic-Friede, N. Y., \$2.50. Impressions of the country as recorded by a prominent Communist newspaperman.

CONVEYOR by James Steele, International, N. Y. A novel about the auto belt and the men chained to it.

THE LAND OF THE FREE—SOCIALIST AMERICA. Profits and Poverty Series, No. 3. Published by the Socialist Party of the United States, Chicago.

What would Socialism in America mean to the "common man"? This question more and more occupies a place in current discussions. The well-known author who writes anonymously the pamphlets in the Profits and Poverty series being issued by the Socialist Party answers that question in the third of her series, "The Land of The Free—Socialist America."

In the two previous pamphlets, she described America as the realist see it, and pointed out the reasons for the poverty and insecurity which exist beside the greatest accumulations of wealth in the history of the world. "Typical Americans" and their lives were pictured.

"Only when we all have enough for a healthy life and are secure can we really be free" says the author in starting this pamphlet which describes what life under Socialism would be for those same "Typical Americans": John Smith, railroad worker; Mary McBride, stenographer; Dick Hogan, southern tenant farmer; Sam Sorensen, middle-western wheat producer; Nicolo Villa, small merchant; Lucy Stein, teacher; Ralph Wilson, recent college graduate, and Marie Leduc, small investor.

No longer does the farmer "plant in hope, harvest in faith, and market in charity." The railroader and all the rest are immeasurably better off in wages and in security. The methods by which these happier days are brought about are those outlined in Paul Porter's "Commonwealth Plan," published last fall.

The two previous issues of the series are "Why Aren't We All Rich?" and "The Siamese Twins—Profits and Poverty." Each sells for ten cents by mail. All three will be sent for a quarter.

WIN AFTER 16 WEEKS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—After a 16-week strike, 270 bookbinders and pressmen of Ginn & Co., textbook publishers, have secured union recognition and wage increases.

A LARGER ISSUE OF THE CALL ON LABOR DAY—HAS YOUR UNION ORDERED IT?

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LARGE, LIGHT COOL, HOT WATER, shower, bath, kitchen facilities, \$5.50 single; \$8 double. YPSL Cooperative, 250 W. 10th St.

WANTED AS A GIFT
I. D. C. Electric Radio for Party Social Activity. W. H. H. Co., 8770 20th St., New York

PHARMACIST
J. RUTES, Pharmacist-Chemist
441 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH by Max Knepper, with an introduction by Upton Sinclair. Epic League, \$2.00.

This is an obscene book. Ostensibly an expose of the licentiousness of Hollywood, it is an illustration of prurient puritanism having its cake and eating it. The author evidently enjoys repeating all the nasty stories he has heard about the prominent figures of the movie world.

Upton Sinclair, himself a frequent victim of censorship, writes the preface to this new demand for censorship. It is hardly surprising to find that the patent-medicine vendors of the Epic movement support the quack remedy of censorship for a social ill. It is shocking, however, to find that the Sinclair movement has turned out a piece of anti-Semitism in such low form. The Jews, who are supposed to run Hollywood, come in for a good share of abuse.

"Sodom and Gomorrah" is the latest stage in the retreat of Upton Sinclair from the advanced position which he once advocated. His connection with this book further reduces his stature on the intellectual scene. A. L.

Conference Votes End of Dual Union

NEW YORK.—Officially ending a union dispute that has brought confusion into the ranks of the entire retail men's clothing industry here, members of the dual "union" expelled from the ranks of organized labor have agreed to join the legitimate union in the field and work to build the united organization.

After a conference held here Tuesday night and attended by representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Council, the United Hebrew Trades, the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, and the two rival unions, it was announced that:

1. The dual "union" would be abolished.
2. Hyman Nemser, "dictator" of the outlawed group, should resign at once.

Read
THE LAND of the FREE--SOCIALIST AMERICA

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

Ten cents, coin or stamps.
SOCIALIST PARTY OF U.S.A.
549 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CALENDAR

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

All Week

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

Sunday, August 11

Queens county picnic all day (in case of rain, August 18) at Hillside Park, L.I.; picnic grounds near the first filling station on Grand Central Parkway. Food, drinks and amusements have been arranged for those who attend.

By subway via Flushing, bus marked Queens Village express until Hillside Avenue and 212th Street. Via Jamaica, bus on Hillside Avenue until same stop. Private "picnic" car will take you to picnic grounds free. Admission 10c.

Picnic of Lebanon Hospital branch of Association of Federation Workers at Pleasant Bay Park. Plays, music, athletic games, dancing and barbecue. By Unionport car on East 17th Street until picnic grounds. Admission 25c.

Saturday, August 17

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

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

Sunday, August 18

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

Weekend, August 24-25
Y.P.S.L. Jamboree at Camp Eden, Cold Springs, N. Y. All expenses: \$2.50, fare: \$1. Registration closes August 15 at Y.P.S.L., 21 East 17th Street.

Weekend, September 7-8

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

3. Members of the outlaw "union" would join Local 1006, the recognized union, as individuals. Prior to the conference the United Hebrew Trades, with which Nemser's "union" had claimed affiliation, specifically repudiated the group and voted to seek an amalgamation of the two rival organizations. Meanwhile, continuing their strike against the World Clothing Exchange, local men's clothing store, the Retail Clerks, Local 1006 are starting a mass picketing campaign on Friday.



GOING TO THE THEATRE

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

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

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

REFUSE COOLIE WAGES
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Strenuously objecting to announced Works Progress Administration pay rates, the Rochester Building Trades Council has gone on record as refusing to work for less than the prevailing wage on any project.

ORGANIZATIONS

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gay operetta
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GREET THE FIVE HEROIC SEAMEN ARRESTED FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE BREMEN DEMONSTRATION

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given by

NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

FRIDAY
Aug. 9, 8 P.M.

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Thomas and Berenberg to Lead Institute Discussions

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

Norman Thomas and David P. Berenberg will lead two of the session discussions at the first annual SOCIALIST CALL Institute September 7 and 8 at Camp Northover, Bound Brook, N. J.

Thomas will lead the discussion Saturday evening on "The Immediate Tasks of the Party" and Berenberg will present the report on Saturday afternoon on "The Road to Socialism." Discussion leaders for the other topics will be announced next week; the other topics include "Socialism and Labor—The Labor Party" and "Socialism and the Fight Against War and Fascism." Saturday morning will be devoted to the first national meeting of the CALL Association.

All those interested in attending the Institute are urged to get in their reservations immediately. There will only be room for a limited number of people at the camp and if reservations keep coming in at the present rate, there will soon be no space left. Use the blank appearing on this page.

All expenses for the camp will be only \$3 in addition to the \$1 fee which must be paid at the time of registration. Transportation can be arranged through the CALL offices. Attendance at the conference will be limited to members of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League. There will be a 50c single session-fee.

The camp, which is located thirty miles from New York City, contains swimming pools and tennis courts as well as usual camp features. Use of these facilities are included in the \$3 fee. A special attraction will be the presentation Saturday night of "The Socialist Follies of 1936"—a musical revue featuring several

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

Please enter my reservation for _____ places for the SOCIALIST CALL Institute for September 7th and 8th at Camp Northover, Bound Brook, N. J.

I am enclosing \$_____ (minimum of One Dollar per reservation required).

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

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Movie Operators Fight Wage Cuts

NEW YORK—A strike which may involve 20,000 workers in the theatrical trades of the metropolitan area was threatened this week when members of the recently reorganized Motion Picture Operators' Union, Local 306, voted a strike against all RKO and Loew's theatres.

The motion picture operators' strike vote, taken at a meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, was the

workers' answer to wage slashes of approximately 41% ordered simultaneously by both movie chains. The exhibitors sought to cut the hourly rate for operators from \$2.12 to \$1.25.

Local 306, which has just re-established internal democracy and local autonomy by the election of a progressive slate of officers headed by President Joseph D. Basson, has secured the backing of twelve other New York theatre unions, embraced in the Associated Theatrical Bodies of Greater New York. The group, which includes

skits and original songs. Dancing will take place after the stage presentation.

The Institute discussions, it is expected, will provide the beginning for national discussions on

Socialist issues facing the 1936 convention of the party. Socialists will be present from every section of the East and Middle West and South, with a few coming from the Pacific Coast.

The Hillquit Amendment

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

The amendment reads:

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

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

Hillquit Bill 'Necessary,' Says Whitney

WASHINGTON.—Members of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, before whom the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment (H. J. Res. 327) is now pending, received an urgent plea for favorable action on the amendment this week from A. F. Whitney, president of the powerful Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Registering his hearty endorsement of the "very necessary" bill, Whitney wrote:

"For many years we in the railroad industry have endeavored to bring about desirable social legislation, and we have had to depend largely on the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. This, of course, is an indirect and unsatisfactory way of achieving such social reform as is greatly needed in this country. Modern industrial and economical developments have had the effect of wiping out state boundary lines, so far as a solution of these problems is concerned.

"The problems that have arisen out of these developments, call for national action. It seems to me, therefore, that House Joint Resolution No. 327 proposes to clothe Congress with a proper and very necessary constitutional power."

Unionists Back Bill

CHICAGO.—Dozens of unions representing thousands of workers added their endorsements this week

to the ever-mounting number demanding passage of the Hillquit Bill.

Among the central labor bodies approving the amendment were the Hudson County (N. J.) Central Labor Union, the Massillon (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly, and the Ashtabula (Ohio) Central Labor Union.

Locals Announce Support

New local unions announcing their support of the bill included: United Automobile Workers, No. 18,336, St. Louis; Boot and Shoe Workers, Milwaukee; Gasoline, Pump and Tank Workers, No. 18,439, Ft. Wayne; Bakery and Confectionary Workers, No. 100, Massillon; Barbers, Toledo; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 65, Butte, Mont.; I. B. E. W., No. 102, Passaic, N. J.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 611, Eldon, Md., and Progressive Mine Workers, No. 1.

Meanwhile, the labor and farmer committees being formed to push the campaign for the bill announced new additions to their ranks. Joining the labor committee were F. S. Goldthwaite, secretary of the Puxsatawney (Pa.) C. L. U.; James D. Graham, president of the Montana Federation of Labor; Colin McIntyre, president of the Building Laborers' union, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers, Local 1397, Centralia,

Ill., and Guilford Liard, of the United Textile Workers, Local 1810, Woonsocket, R. I.

Hosiery Workers Join

The following, all from the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, also joined: Luther Adams, Reading; John Banochowitz, Milwaukee; John W. Edelman, Philadelphia; Carl Holderman, Paterson, and Alexander Kellenberg.

Also lining up behind the bill was the powerful farm committee, including in its membership George A. Nelson, chairman of the committee and national board member of the Farmers' Union; Chester A. Graham, committee secretary and secretary of the Farmers' Union of Michigan; Adam Allen, secretary of the Agricultural Workers Union, A. F. of L. No. 19,724, and other farm leaders.

Fraternal Groups Approve

NEW YORK.—Throwing their support behind the campaign for the Hillquit bill this week were the two most powerful fraternal organizations among Jewish-speaking workers in America, the Workmen's Circle and the Jewish National Workers' Alliance. The latter organization, by vote of its general executive board on July 28, is asking all its branches to support the Hillquit bill campaign in every possible way.

Rayon Strike Ended With Compromise

By HY FISH
CLEVELAND.—The ten-week strike of the workers of the Industrial Rayon Corp. came to an end last week after a "settlement" was effected by Edward McGrady, the Government's chief strike-breaker.

The agreement has no provisions for changes in the number of hours nor for an increase in wages. The company agreed to recognize Local 2096 of the United Textile Workers of America and give them the same concessions they have given the company union, such as health benefits, check-off, and social affairs. Seniority is to be based on three factors: length of service, dependency, and efficiency.

musicians, building service men, and thousands of other workers employed in the movie industry, will support 306 to the limit.

What Can I Do?

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

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

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

(b) Your Congressman in Washington.

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

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

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

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

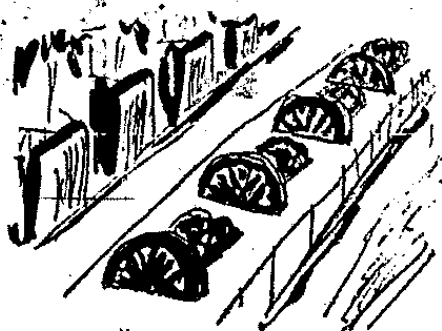
4 Order MAKE FREEDOM CONSTITUTIONAL pamphlets from the CALL, 21 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.; write the national offices of the Socialist Party for more literature.

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

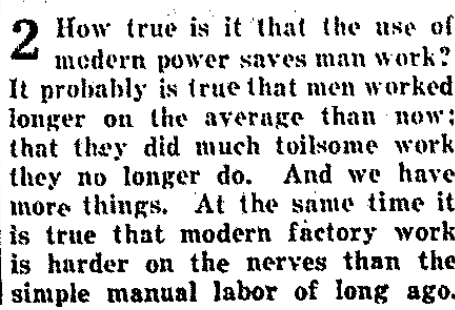
DO YOUR SHARE

OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION

1 If the horse-power produced by modern electrical turbines were produced by horses, there wouldn't be enough oats to feed the horses, let alone barns to stable them. But the term horse-power is a technical term. Before modern power, man—not the horse—furnished most power; electricity saves man from the drudgery that was his.

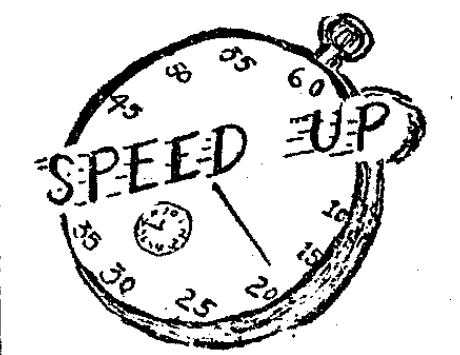
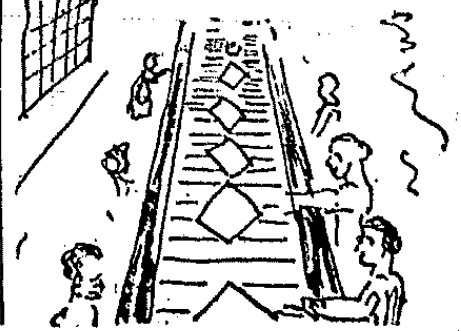


2 How true is it that the use of modern power saves man work? It probably is true that men worked longer on the average than now; that they did much toilsome work they no longer do. And we have more things. At the same time it is true that modern factory work is harder on the nerves than the simple manual labor of long ago.



Speed-Up

3 Mass production methods increase production, as well as do the machine and the use of power. A very important result of the belt-line method, for example, is that one man does a single operation, making his work very boring. A worker does a detailed task, from which he doesn't get the same satisfaction old craftsmen probably did.



4 If modern industry is so productive, why is it necessary to make men work so fast they can't stand it? Again the fault is not the machine's. To get an edge on his competitors, to make a greater profit, one boss speeds up his plant. The others must do likewise to compete. The worker who can't keep up loses his job.

By CHARLES STEWART and SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD

5 All this means there must be some governmental control of conditions of work. Certain factory work is too hard to do for eight hours; certain work is too injurious to do at all; certain work is so dull that a worker must be given enough leisure to enjoy life outside of work. Under our Constitution, Congress can't deal with problems such as the speed-up.

