

Big Business Backs FDR With Cash

STORY ON PAGE 2

Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES THE
Republican
Convention

ON PAGE 12

Socialist Call

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FLOG 2 SOCIALISTS IN COTTON STRIKE TERROR

FDR'S Silence Is Hit By Thomas

"You're awfully brave men, aren't you?" Miss Willie Sue Blagden, 28-year-old Socialist, asked six men, as they flogged her with a harness in a swamp near Earle, Arkansas, Monday night.

"How many times have you kissed a Nigger? Who did



President Roosevelt greets Dorothy Strauss, queen of the pageant at Rockport, Arkansas, on his tour of "The Wonder State." Arkansas advertises its centennial, with this blurb: "Life is colorful and charming here. Visitors have learned the warmth of our welcome."

It was a charming welcome for Roosevelt, for he didn't mention cotton terror, but for the two courageous Socialists—

you come to see in Earle?" were the only replies from the men, all of whom were either planters or their agents, bent on using lynch terror and murder if need be to break the militant strike of 5,000 sharecroppers and cotton pickers now entering its fifth week under the leadership of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Lashed with Miss Blagden was the Reverend Claude C. Williams, Socialist candidate for Governor of Arkansas at the last election, who lost his pastorate at Paris, Arkansas, because of his 10-year battle for the exploited sharecroppers.

The Rev. Williams had come to Earle with Miss Blagden, of Memphis, Tennessee, to conduct public funeral services for Frank Weems, Negro tenant farmer believed slain by riding bosses.

On his trip through the state last week, President Roosevelt deliberately ignored the forgotten men of America—the sharecroppers—and the terror loosed against them by the friends of Senator Joe Robinson, Roosevelt's floor leader from Arkansas.

Only five days before the barbaric beating in the swamp reminiscent of the punishment inflicted on women and ministers

by the Nazis Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate had wired Roosevelt, "Because of the critical development of cotton strike, a word from you is imperatively necessary."

No such word came from the President.

The night before his speech in Little Rock, a union group was attacked and Weems, among others, was injured. Weems either died of his wounds, his body being concealed by the "murderers, or is in hiding, fearing for his life.

Despite knowledge of this, the President still keeps silent.

"I've lived in constant terror of hearing that news," said Thomas when informed of the flogging.

Thomas assailed Roosevelt for his indifference to the Arkansas terror. "The President knows all about it," said Thomas, "but because of political expediency he went into Arkansas and did nothing but praise Robinson, who is

In Arkansas—The Wonder State

"This is the first chance I have had to enjoy the generosity, the kindness and the courtesy of true Arkansas hospitality."—
—Franklin D. Roosevelt.



the political leader of the slaveholders."

In a wire to the White House, Thomas appealed to Roosevelt "to act in this monstrous perversion of everything decent."

"You have just come from Arkansas," read the telegram, "where you eulogized the state and its leaders without reference to peonage, mob law and murder."

Only last week Sam E. Whitaker, sent to Arkansas by the U. S. Attorney General, whitewashed all evidence of peonage in the cotton fields.

David Benson, organizer for the Workers Alliance, was fined \$1,

060 a few days ago for aiding the strikers, after a conviction by a jury composed of landowners.

Jack Bennet, union leader, is being held in Chicago at the request of Arkansas authorities, who are aiding the cotton bosses in their union-busting fight.

Funds to carry on the strike, to appeal Benson's case, and to aid in seeking the men who flogged the two Socialists are urgently needed, and should be sent to either the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, or the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, P. O. Box 3215, Memphis, Tenn.

THREE MEN

"The American people should thank Almighty God for the Constitution and the Supreme Court."

—Herbert Hoover.

"Under its (the Constitution's) broad purposes we intend to march forward."—Pres. Roosevelt.

"Our great task (with reference to the Constitution) is to push the Workers' Rights Amendment."

—Norman Thomas.

See Article Page Seven.

Big Biz Puts Up Slush Fund For FDR Re-Election

Washington Bureau, Socialist Call

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bread cast upon the waters by the Roosevelt administration is being returned in the form of cookies to the Democratic National Committee.

In the financial report submitted to the clerk of the House of Representatives by the Democratic Party, a list of contributors shows that \$302,550 worth of advertising space has been bought in the Democratic "Souvenir Handbook."

The workers of Remington-Rand, Inc., who have been waging a bitter strike against the officials of that hard-shelled company, may be pleased to learn that their bosses contributed \$5,000 to the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt.

Rubber workers will bounce up and down in ecstatic joy at the knowledge that both the Goodyear and Firestone companies crashed through with \$3,125 each. Swift, Armour and Cudahy also came across with a lot of ham for the Democratic reelection picnic.

John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America dug up \$5,000 for Roosevelt, matching the United Steel Corporation's \$5,000. Lewis has started an organization drive in the steel industry, but he's willing to help re-elect U. S. Steel's president.

Distillers and brewers led all the rest in contributing \$73,000 for space; manufacturers of auto parts and airplane manufacturers \$27,000; oil companies \$15,000; the rest scattered.

A partial list of contributions from big business follows:

- \$10,000 Associated American Distilleries.
- \$7,500 Schenley Products Co. W. P. Chrysler.
- \$6,000 Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
- \$5,000 United States Steel Corp. Remington-Rand, Inc.
- \$3,125 General Electric Co. Hiram Walker, Inc. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Ingersoll-Rand Co., N. Y. C.
- \$2,500 Ethyl Gasoline Corp. Union Carbide Co. Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. American Tobacco Co. Armour & Co. Calvert-Maryland Distilling Co. Penn. Mutual Insurance Co. Joseph Schlitz Brewery Co. Addressograph-Multigraph Co. Holland Furnace Co. Cudahy Packing Co. Wabash Portland Cement Co. Swift & Co. David A. Schulte Co.
- \$2,000 Royal Typewriter Co. Sinclair Refining Co. Sears, Roebuck & Co. Chevrolet Motor Co. Olds Motor Works. Continental Distilling Corp. York Ice Machine Corp., Phila. Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
- \$1,250 Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. S. H. Kress & Co.
- \$625 Eastman Kodak Co. Charms Co.

Aid to Sharecroppers

NEW YORK—A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the American Civil Liberties Union for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person guilty of an act of violence against a member of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union now striking in eastern Arkansas.

Gifts of \$112, 168 Subs Boost The Call Drive

Socialists! Boost your branch affairs to collect subscriptions and funds for the Socialist Call.

Call Boosters! Fill out those collection lists and mail them in now.

This week 168 new subscribers began reading the Call, America's liveliest radical weekly. This week also, \$112 in donations reached the Call office, making the total received to date \$1,057. Funds are urgently needed. Get to work.

Donations

Name	Amount
Emanuel Eales, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$ 1.00
A. Reiger, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Harold Reisman, New York City	1.00
Margaret Pugh, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Katherine Lovell, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
Madge Evans, Washington, D. C.	1.50
Ada Walker, Jackson Heights, N. Y.	5.00
Glen-Elynn Wheaton Br., Chicago	3.00
Wesley Cook, Phila., Pa.	5.00
Dr. Loef, Phila., Pa.	5.00
Amenta, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Gosser, Phila., Pa.	5.00
Koffman, Phila., Pa.	5.00
Levinson, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Stacie, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Dennis, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Jos. Schaeffer, Jackson Heights, N.Y.	1.00
Ben. Rubinstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Fannie Polack	1.00
Malamud, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Anonymous, Phila., Pa.	1.50
Vanderlice, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Towey, Phila., Pa.	5.00
Colton, Phila., Pa.	.25
Steinbach, Phila., Pa.	1.00
Spencer, Phila., Pa.	1.00
I. Cyrus Gordon, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Benj. Schapin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
W. B. New York City	10.00
Jack Drachler, New York City	5.00
Jacob Pilskin, Queens, New York	2.00
Hugh Thomas	1.00
S. Wyciniowski, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.75
S. Dryer, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
Oscar Signer, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
Kay & Klein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
11th Ward Branch, S. F. Baltimore, Md.	15.50
Village Branch, S. F. N.Y.C.	3.70

Subscriptions

Murray Weiss, Washington, D. C.	1
Irvin Fox, Baltimore, Md.	2
F. Haag, Reading, Pa.	2
Rudolph Olson, Chicago, Ill.	2
C. M. Albrecht, Houston, Tex.	1
A. B. Lewis, Boston, Mass.	2
Omaha Local, S. F.	2
Clara Lowin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
John Timm, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Sylvia Hecker, N. Y. C.	2
Andrew Lindgren, So. Petersburg, Fla.	2
Hyman Fromowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
C. Hickman, Ohio	1
Ruth Far, Glen Elynn, Ill.	2
Madge Evans, Washington, D. C.	4
Syd Devin, Chicago, Ill.	9
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Knut Stillberg, N. J.	2
Al. Hardman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	2
Dr. E. Rubinstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
Wm. Hechtmann, Peru, Ill.	1
21st A. D. Kings, N. Y.	1
Joe Leah, N. Y. C.	1
Rose Pearlman, N. Y. C.	1
A. F. Green, Ohio	1
Isidore Fried, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
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J. Petrone, N. Y. C.	1
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Jos. Beach, N. J.	1
Hugo Rasmussen, Ind.	3
Nilton F. Wells, Springfield, Pa.	1
M. Brown, Reading, Pa.	2
N. Miller, Chicago, Ill.	5
C. Woodcock, Detroit, Mich.	3
H. Zeitlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
M. Hunnman, N. J.	1
H. E. Double, Palo Alto, Calif.	2
Harry W. Laidler, N. Y. C.	3

Rally July 4th

NEW YORK—The Socialist Party will celebrate the 4th of July here with a mass meeting in Union Square, at which the Farmers and Workers Rights Amendment and the Constitution will be the major issues.

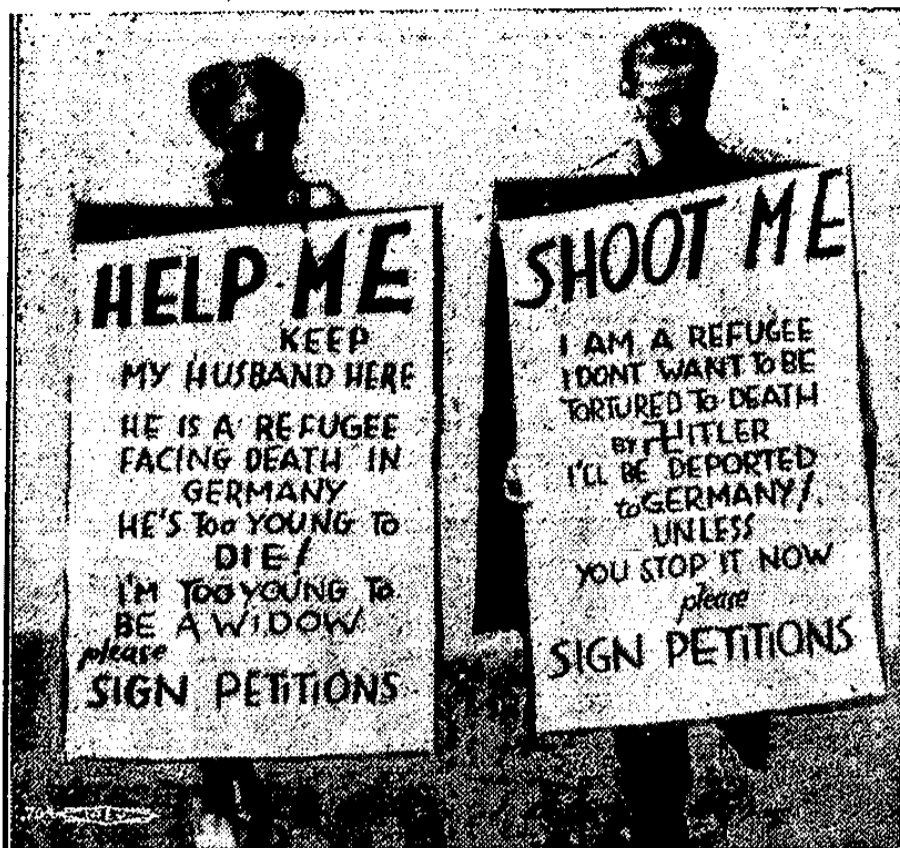
Speakers will include prominent Socialists. Representatives of various trade union organizations are expected to participate.

The meeting will begin at 11 a. m. on Saturday, July 4th.

Recovery Note

John Jacob Astor III is buying a new yacht.

Marching to His Death



Together with his American-born wife, young Otto Richter, ordered deported by the Roosevelt administration to Germany where death awaits him in Nazi hands because of his anti-fascist activities. They are seen marching through New York's streets on the day scheduled for the deportation. A last minute postponement was announced by the authorities as New York workers demonstrated in Union Square against the contemplated murder of Richter and others in the same plight.

They Bring No Bonus To Real War Martyrs

Gene Debs never got his bonus. If any man gave service to this country during the war, it was the Socialist martyr.

Some of you readers out there, beyond the reach of our voices but within sight of our words, are getting bonuses this week from the Government. Since the war days, you've learned what it's all about and know your duties.

Remember that you have no right to that bonus while Gene Debs still goes unrewarded. You've got to make up for it; you've got to pay a bonus to the memory of the most valiant soldier in the war for workers' liberation. You can't do better than to set aside part of your bonus money for the Socialist Call, the living monument that still burns with the flame of the Man Unafraid.

The Socialist movement has the right to say to you: Give ten per cent of your bonus to help its campaign, to build its campaign organ, the Socialist Call.

We understand how hard things are for you in these grim days, how badly you need that money. But whatever sacrifice you make now for Socialism will reduce the number of days in which men must suffer the privations of capitalism.

Don't rest content, however, with your own donation of ten per cent of your bonus to the Call. Go out and visit your buddies. Impress them with their duty to help stop the system of bombs-and-bonuses! Get them to contribute to the Call, too.

But that doesn't relieve the rest of you from meeting your responsibilities. While the war-veterans are contributing bonus-money, you've got to remember that you are all soldiers in the war for Socialism.

Here are some samples from various parts of the country of what you can do for the Call.

Baltimore, Maryland, reports its fund-raising efforts in a letter from Elizabeth Gilman:

"The 11th Ward Club held a social evening last week, and from its proceeds I am glad to send you the enclosed check for \$18.50."

Socialists in Florida's flogging belt, fresh from their victory in the Tampa case, are still fearlessly on the job. Andrew Lindgren writes:

"At the last meeting of Local Jacksonville, it was decided to hold an outing for the benefit of the Call. We are all very poor, but we are fortunate enough to have one exception amongst us who has some money coming in.

Workers Alliance Protests Terror In Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—In protest against a new wave of police and vigilante terrorism against the local labor movement, a meeting was held Friday, June 12, by Hoot Rasmussen, organizer for the Workers' Alliance, organization of the unemployed, and Roy Lancaster, state secretary of the Socialist Party of Indiana.

The reign of terror reached a climax last week when police ordered Warren G. Desepte, International President of the Retail Clerks Union, and R. H. Lowman, local business agent, to leave the city. Francis Dillon, Detroit general organizer for the A. F. of L., was taken by police to headquarters and warned to leave the town at once.

In a written deportation proclamation, Mayor Beecher, member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and Law and Order League, responsible for these activities, labelled the union leaders "industrial agitators who disturb the peace of our community."

He has offered to put up five dollars to every one dollar that we can raise for the Call.

"We're going to do our best to raise as much as possible. Our outing will be held on June 28."

Every branch can do the same. You can run dances, socials, parties, picnics. Enjoy yourself while you serve the movement.

If other branches can do it, you can, too. As soon as you collect any money—through contributions or subscriptions, through social affairs or entertainments—send it in, no matter how small the amount appears to you. Even if you have only one item on your donation list and are conscience-stricken because there are so many blank spaces, don't be ashamed. Send it in, and we'll mail you another form which you can fill in with added contributions and thus appease your good Socialist conscience.

Party Ballot In 48 States Seen by Hoan

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"For the first time in many years voters in every state will have the opportunity to vote for Socialist candidates," announced Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee and chairman of the national campaign committee of the Socialist party at its meeting held this week.

"It is going to be difficult to get on the ballot in Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon and South Dakota, but work gathering signatures for the necessary petitions is now under way," said Hoan.

No third party has been on the ballot in Louisiana since 1912.

In Nevada it will be necessary to secure 2,035 signatures, which is 5 percent of the total vote in that state. Mrs. Emma Byrne of Winnemucca is in charge of circulation of petitions.

Ten thousand signatures must be secured in North Carolina by August 5. The campaign in that state is under the supervision of Alton Lawrence of Chapel Hill and is being concentrated in the textile centers where Socialist sympathy is large because of the aid given by Socialists in textile strikes.

In Oregon it will be necessary to secure 16,000 signatures by September 19.

In South Dakota, 5,900 signatures are needed. Marvin Halvorson of Sioux Falls, will have charge of the work there and in Nebraska.

Three new members were added to the campaign committee at this meeting. Gus Johnson, Socialist member of the school board in Racine, Wisconsin, Anton Garden of Chicago, editor of the Slovenian daily paper, "Prosveta," and Arthur G. McDowell, state secretary of the Socialist Party of Illinois, are the new members.

Other members of the committee besides Hoan are Max Raskin, former city attorney of Milwaukee, and Maynard Krueger, assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago and member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party.

There is urgent need of money to carry on this vital work, announced Hoan. Contributions may be sent to the national campaign headquarters at 549 Randolph Street, Chicago.

CIO Bats 100% With 4 to Go

WASHINGTON.—Three more of the ten unions affiliated with the CIO flatly refused to sever connections with the group, according to letters received at AFL headquarters here.

The International Ladies Garment Workers, the International Typographical Union, and the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, joined the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Mine Workers of America, and the United Textile Workers, in refusing to accede to the request of American Federation of Labor executive council to disaffiliate themselves from the CIO. The other unions have not yet acted.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

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

66 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

Babes in Arms



Members of the Sons of the Wolf, Italian fascist organization which starts children on the road to slaughter. Death awaits them at the command of Mussolini.

Calif. Farm Laborers Unite In One Union; Seek A. F. L. Charter

By A. F. ELLER

STOCKTON, Calif.—With the active cooperation and aid of organized labor and Socialists in and out of the labor movement, farm workers of California are organizing into a statewide union federation to end the exploitation and peonage conditions existing in their industry.

First steps were taken at the California Conference of Agricultural Workers, held at Stockton, June 6 and 7. Initiated by Socialists and trade unionists, the conference was a huge success. It was attended by more than 200 delegates, workers and visitors.

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was among the speakers. In addition to representatives of existing farm workers' unions, there were delegations from central labor bodies, trades unions, Workers' Alliance units and dirt farmers organizations from all parts of the state. Practically every central labor council in the farm areas sent representatives.

While George Schlmeyer, master of the State Grange, and other employers told of the "generosity" of farm employers under existing conditions which hardly left farmers a livelihood, workers declared that the only way farm laborers can end starvation wages, intolerable hours and miserable conditions is by organizing into trade unions.

They pointed out that the only remedy for the evils which the employers complained of lies in wiping out the present economic system.

The farm labor delegates at the conference set up a Federation of Agriculture, Cannery and Packing Workers of California.

Seek AFL Charter

The Federation, according to the program unanimously adopted, will be state-wide in character 'comprising all workers in the cannery and agriculture industry, based on the principles enunciated by the AFL.' While independent unions may affiliate with the newly-organized federation, its ultimate object is "to get all the affiliated unions into the ranks of the AFL."

The Federation functions thru a coordinating council representing all affiliated farm workers unions. An executive council of seven was elected at the Conference, to direct the affairs of the farm Federation until the next conference is called.

Officers of the sponsoring committee were named to carry on until the next conference. President is I. Feinberg, a vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and member of the state executive committee of the Socialist Party. The vice-president is Fred West, Alaska Cannery Workers' Union. Sam White, active Socialist, is secretary.

National Conference

In the near future a second conference, exclusively of farm workers' representatives, will be held. This will complete plans for the organization of the California farm workers' Federation. Later it is planned to call a national conference of farm workers' unions, at which time application will be made to the AFL for an international charter.

The conference established a minimum wage of \$3 for an eight-hour day, with a 26-day

month. A guarantee of 20 hours' work per week was demanded. Monthly minimum wages are set at \$65, plus board.

The Conference received fraternal greetings from Tom Mooney, and also from Norman Thomas, who was honorary chairman of the Committee of Sponsors. Other Socialists on the committee of sponsors in addition to Feinberg and White, were Ward Rodgers, of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, now state organizer for the party; J. B. Nathan, Agricultural Labor Research Bureau; Jesse Southwick, Stockton, Motion Picture Projectionists' Union; H. Rubenstein, I. L. G. W. U., Los Angeles; E. D. Patterson, Workers' Alliance, Los Angeles; H. H. Dunnahoo, Stockton, and Williard Smith, Capay Valley, members of the Grange; Mike Shannon, Fresno, and Clem Cole, Escalon, farmers.

Farm Unions Win Labor Contracts For First Time

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Signal victories were won last week on all fronts in the strike conducted by the Federated Agricultural Unions of America, consisting of Japanese, Filipino, and American Agricultural Unions near this city, according to a statement released by Glen Trimble, member of the Strike Relief and Defense Committee, and state secretary of the Socialist Party.

In the Los Angeles Central Labor Council it was voted unanimously to support the activities of the Agricultural Strikers Relief and Defense Committee and the executive board was authorized to set up a committee to cooperate with the strike leaders.

Eighty-eight contracts have been signed by growers in the Harbor City district alone.

The Japanese growers' association, which, with the aid of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and its affiliate, has successfully broken all previous attempts of the agricultural unions to organize, now find their power waning, because of the militancy and determination of the strikers.

Descendants of Revolution Take To Picket Line

BOSTON (FP)—A fancy squad of Boston social registerites, with family trees sprouting out of the American Revolution, is marching on the picket line to help striking furniture movers win the 8-hour day and overtime pay.

Heading the blueblooded pickets is Miss Zara duPont of Cambridge, kin of the wealthy Wilmington, Del., duPonts. Another of the marchers is George Lyman Paine, descendant of Tom Paine, revolutionist and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Others bear names usually found only of society page accounts of swank Beacon Hill parties.

Beginning Next Week!

The series of articles on Roosevelt imperialism in Cuba by Arthur Pincus, recently returned from a study of conditions there, begins next week. Don't miss it!

Aiming At New Society Blum Tells Americans

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

PARIS.—The capitalist system is nearing its end, and the task of the present French government is to improve the well-being of labor and prepare the conditions for moving on to a better social order, Leon Blum, premier of France, told this correspondent in an exclusive interview.

As French trade unionists advanced to new gains in a sweeping victory unparalleled in the nation's history, Premier Blum, Socialist leader and chief of the People's Front regime, explained for the American labor and liberal press the mission of the government he heads.

Last Attempt

"My government will be the last attempt to see if some order and prosperity can be extracted out of a bourgeois democratic regime," the French premier said. "We are not to follow a Socialist program. We have been put in power to carry out a program which was drawn up jointly with our liberal allies. We will abide by our pledge.

"We know the capitalist regime is ruined. The collapse of bourgeois society is an accomplished fact, for it is in irretrievable contradiction with itself. It is in conflict with reason, intelligence and morality. The question, as I said, is whether there is a possibility of at least securing within the present regime relief for those who suffer.

For American Socialists

"At the same time, I want Socialists in America to know that we consider ourselves elected to create conditions for a peaceful transition from this moribund capitalist society to the society which remains our aim. I repeat: we abide by our pledge to the liberals to try and bring a small ration of justice and well-being and a large ration of hope to those who long for a better world.

"They shall not long in vain. For if I find that it is impossible, if I were to fail through insurmountable resistance, I will be the first to tell the working class: 'It was a dream, nothing can be done with this regime,' and then the working class can draw its own conclusions."

Without waiting for the Blum government to assume office, the workers of Paris and the neighboring industrial centers launched the struggle which won them the 40-hour week without reduction in pay, a week's holiday a year with pay and the right of collective bargaining. Factories were occupied day and night to prevent the owners from rushing in strike-breaking crews.

The Paris victory served as an incentive to the workers in the northern and eastern textile industries, to railroad employes, to

Jobless Alliance In Wisc. Confab Backs Unity Act

GREEN BAY, Wisc.—One hundred delegates of the Wisconsin Workers' Alliance, representing nearly 40,000 unemployed and relief workers, voted unanimously at the Alliance state convention held here last week to endorse the action of the national convention of the Alliance in uniting all of the nation's unemployed organizations.

The action is of particular significance, since only three groups at the national convention opposed unity. One of these three, the Oregon Workers' Alliance, at their May convention voted 48 to 2 to endorse the action of the national convention.

With the endorsement of unity now by the Wisconsin organization only the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Unemployed Citizens' League has not yet acted favorably. Robert Lieberman, chairman of the Unemployed Citizens' League, voted for unity on the national executive board of the Alliance, but opposed unity at the national convention.

The units of the Unemployed Citizens' League are now conducting a referendum on the question.

With the action of the Wisconsin organization, which is one of the most powerful in the nation, a loyal united organization is assured.

Aggressive Campaign

Evidence that the Wisconsin Workers' Alliance plans an aggressive organizing campaign on the economic and political field was shown by the many resolutions adopted. Among them, were ones in support of the Farmer Labor Political Federation and organized labor through the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. The Wisconsin Alliance is one of the nine main organizations composing the Farmer Labor Political Federation.

Harlan Fenske of Sheboygan was elected state chairman, Julius Drojewski of Milwaukee, vice-chairman, and Rudolph Koller of Milwaukee, secretary-treasurer.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the delegates from 20 counties, who cheered fighting speeches by David Lasser, national president and Herbert Benjamin, organization secretary of the Alliance.

Lasser, now on an organization tour, will speak at meetings in the coal fields of southern Illinois, in St. Louis, and in the larger cities of Kentucky and West Virginia urging the unemployed to "fight inch by inch" any attempt to further reduce their standard of living.

Appointee



Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, one of the first women in a French cabinet, appointed Under-Secretary for Scientific Research by Leon Blum. She is the daughter of the discoverers of radium and is herself a Nobel prize winner.

longshoremen and to many others to put forward similar demands, until finally all French labor was swept into the onward march.

NEW YORK—American Socialists have expressed the view that the People's Front, by assuming the reigns of capitalist government, will be forced into the position of defending the old order. Articles published in previous issues of the Call have made this plain.

Premier Blum's evident realization that his effort "to see if some order and prosperity can be extracted out of a bourgeois democratic regime" may well be a dream indicates a respect for realism but does not change the basic aspects of the situation, according to opinions expressed here.

Socialists in the United States have looked with satisfaction on the extra-parliamentary moves made by the French workers to improve their condition, believing that so long as the function of a state government in a capitalist economy is recognized, so long does the torch of hope remain alight for workers' victory in France.

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Fighting Back

Joe Tipaldo was a happy man. The Supreme Court had agreed with him that New York's minimum wage law for women in laundries need not be obeyed; in fact, that it was not a law.

Joe owns the Bright Light Laundry. Under the law he had to pay his women workers at least \$12.40 a week.

After the decision, Joe grinned broadly. He announced that he would cut wages immediately and increase hours.

We don't know whether Joe got down on his knees last week when Herbert Hoover told the Republican convention that "the American people should thank Almighty God for the Constitution and the Supreme Court." He certainly had reason to follow that advice.

We don't know what he had to say about Roosevelt's statement in Arkansas that under the "broad purposes" of the Constitution "we can and intend to march forward," but he must have liked it.

This week, however, Joe isn't feeling so good. When he came down to his sweat-shop laundry, he found a picket-line organized by the Laundry Workers International Union which said even plainer than their words: "The unions will not allow this attack against the laundry workers to go unchallenged. The unions are prepared to act against all laundry owners who attempt wage cuts."

Labor isn't going to sit by and see the bread taken out of its mouth. Workers can fight back. They can use their economic and their political weapons.

Workers are not thanking God for the Supreme Court, but they are thanking the Supreme Court for the lesson that it teaches: there is no hope for the workers in any of the agencies of capitalism.

We've got to fight for our economic and political demands. We've got to strengthen our weapons of warfare—our labor organizations and our political party.

For your own protection, build the trade unions and the Socialist Party.

Insurrection!

Eighteen years is a long time in the life of a young man. Eighteen years on a Georgia chain gang is a hundred times as long.

Such is the prospect that faces Angelo Herndon, a young Negro who dared to lift his voice in behalf of his people and his class. Because he made use of the so-called "constitutional guarantees" of civil liberty, Herndon is to be tortured by the sovereign state of Georgia, according to the order of its Supreme Court, which overruled the decision of a county court judge who had held the "insurrection law" under which Herndon was convicted unconstitutional.

The Senatorial Committee recently established to investigate the violations of civil liberties can make a good beginning by subpoenaing the records of the Herndon case and examining the facts.

It is Herndon's misfortune that his case rests on principles of justice—principles which have no standing in a court of capitalist law. It is not Herndon's misfortune alone, however; the decision is a threat to workers in general.

The fight for Herndon's freedom must go on with greater energy.

Steel Will Be Won

The drive to organize the steel industry is beginning. Under the aggressive leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization, unionization will be brought to the steel mills.

Quite rightly, the guiding spirits of the CIO have recognized the key importance of this basic industry. Non-union conditions in the mass production industries are a threat to unions in all other fields.

That the craft union leadership in the AFL failed to undertake with any degree of effectiveness the job of unionizing the mills is attributable both to their lack of militancy and their failure to realize that the future of unionism depends on industrial organization.

The steel drive begins at this time, too, when workers are being compelled to realize that they must act for themselves.

This very week, the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to protect workers employed by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation from discharge because of union activities, ruling under the Guffey decision of the Supreme Court that the National Labor Relations Board had no power to regulate the relations of employer and worker in manufacturing.

It is a hard fight that lies ahead, but the CIO is well equipped to win. The committee it has selected to direct the steel campaign includes labor veterans of experience and understanding like John Brophy. Among the men who will direct the drive are such pro-

Nullify This, Your Honors!



With labor legislation tossed into the judges' waste basket, the workers use their own power.

Working Class Issues In America

To the Editor:

It is not my custom to write letters to busy editors, but since the people of the United States have been subjected to a barrage of hysterical and hypocritical rantings from the advance guard of the Republican Party at their recent convention in Cleveland, I feel it my duty to write. Now, more than ever, the issues facing the working class must be clearly brought forward.

I speak of the ever-increasing profits and decreasing employment, the abrogation of civil liberties as evidenced in Arkansas, Tampa, Terre Haute and elsewhere. Also the increasing number of Hearst-sponsored gag-laws being introduced into Congress, like the Tydings-McCormack Bill and the Kramer Sedition Bill.

How these issues will be dealt with by the major capitalist political parties need not be discussed here. We need only look at their past record. There is only one party with a definite program for the solving of these ills of capitalism. That party is the Socialist Party. Only under Socialism can the workers achieve any measure of security and prosperity which is rightly their due.

Now is the time for all workers and Socialists to make a concerted and earnest drive to elect Norman Thomas as President of the United States. Now is the time for everyone to spread the Socialist Call. Let's build a bigger and better Call! WILLIAM SIMONS, New York City.

A Post-Card To Landon

To the Editor:

Let's all join the popular post-card drive against reaction. Each

aggressive unionists as Julius Hochman and Leo Krzycki, prominent Socialists. The most important organizations in the AFL are prepared to back up the program of the committee with all their resources, organizational as well as financial.

The workers in the steel mills have been waiting for the organ-

one invests five pennies as follows:

A penny post-card to Governor Alf M. Landon, containing the inquiry: "Are you proud to have the support of William Randolph Hearst in your campaign for the presidency?"

Four penny post-cards to four different friends, requesting each to do likewise and continue the chain.

Could you mobilize your Socialist and allied groups at once?

ALEX LIBER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Platform Suggestions

To the Editor:

After reading the platform of the Socialist Party adopted at the Cleveland convention, I was relieved at finding the footnote to the effect that it is subject to editorial revision by the National Executive Committee.

While the document, as a whole, is an excellent statement of Socialist sentiment and conviction, there are several things in the "immediate demands" likely to waste the time of our soap-boxers during the campaign, in cases where their listeners know anything about the platform and labor matters in general. Consequently, I wish to suggest the following changes:

In the paragraph on labor legislation, say, "Prohibition of the misuse (not use) of the police," et al. Certainly, we all believe that the right kind of an administration could make good use of the police in labor disputes.

Cut out the word "social" in the

civil liberties paragraph. Social equality, in the generally accepted sense of the term, cannot be established by legislation. The sentence, "We oppose Jim Crow laws," adequately states our position.

Wipe out the last paragraph, as it is largely repetitious; but if it must be preserved, make it read "militarist" instead of "military" aims, and unconditional opposition to any war engaged in by the "capitalist" instead of "American" government. Although this question is highly academic at present, why play into the hands of an enemy eager to brand Socialists as "anti-American?"

HARRY T. SMITH, Hollis, N. Y.

Prospects Not Hopeful

To the Editor:

Today, as in the days of yore, Democrats and Republicans still show powerful indications of being one flock, birds of one feather.

Bold signs of Roosevelt's drift toward conservatism: in placing a drop of blood taken from the Roosevelt jackass under the powerful microscopic lens of the mind's eye, you can see the Roosevelt germs of defeat taking on a lot of commotion. I doubt very much if the rapid multiplication and spread of these deadly germs can be checked. K. G. V.

Wants Growth Of the Call

To the Editor:

Please send the Socialist Call for one year to the address below, being sure to start with the Convention number.

I hope the circulation of the Call grows in Allegheny County.

WILLIAM M. LUKINS, JR., Oakmont, Pa.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

By John Ball

On at least two questions the demands drawn up by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are way over to the "right" not only of what will be the Democratic Party platform but even the Republican Party planks. In the name of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, William Green demanded of the Republican convention that it insert in its platform demands for the deportation of alien radicals and for withdrawal of recognition from the Soviet Union.

Irony of ironies! The conservative Republican Party refused. What a commentary upon the low level to which the reactionary political policies of the majority of the members of the AFL Executive Council has reduced them. Some of these men voted for such demands out of conviction; others did it probably to be "goody-goodies," "in with the respectable elements." What a slap in the face!

Quarry Workers Attacked

Meanwhile, these same gentlemen continue with their campaign of destruction and discord inside the American Federation of Labor. In St. Louis, Missouri, over one thousand workers in stone, sand and gravel production organized themselves into an industrial union. In order to become part of the main stream of American labor, they asked for and were granted a charter by the Quarry Workers' International Union, AEL. And then they got a hearty welcome from the St. Louis craft unions! The building trades began to demand that members be divided up and handed over. The craft unions called strikes on projects using materials of another AFL union, in order to split and destroy this newcomer. These crafts declared a boycott against the material. Mind you! These crafts which never fought the use of non-union materials so viciously, bitterly undertake a boycott and a strike against another AFL union because it is organized along industrial lines.

Who are the splitters?

Union Autonomy

The inconsistency of the AFL on the matter of controlling local union and national and international bodies grows worse by the day. Every time a motion is brought before the AFL convention to have the body act against national or international unions which may practice Negro discrimination, the AFL calmly adopts a resolution but declares that it can not enforce it without improperly infringing the autonomy of its affiliate bodies. When motions are passed calling upon the AFL to do a little house cleaning by investigating corruption or racketeering in some affiliate, the AFL either delays or refuses, again for autonomy reasons, until capitalist prosecutors and courts are compelled to step in. But when a union joins with other unions in order to educate and propagate for industrial unionism then the Executive Council of the AFL suddenly begins to ACT, quite regardless of the autonomous rights of national and international unions. On all progressive points the council pleads impotence; but on reactionary measures—my, how potent these aged brethren be!

Jim-Crow Unionism

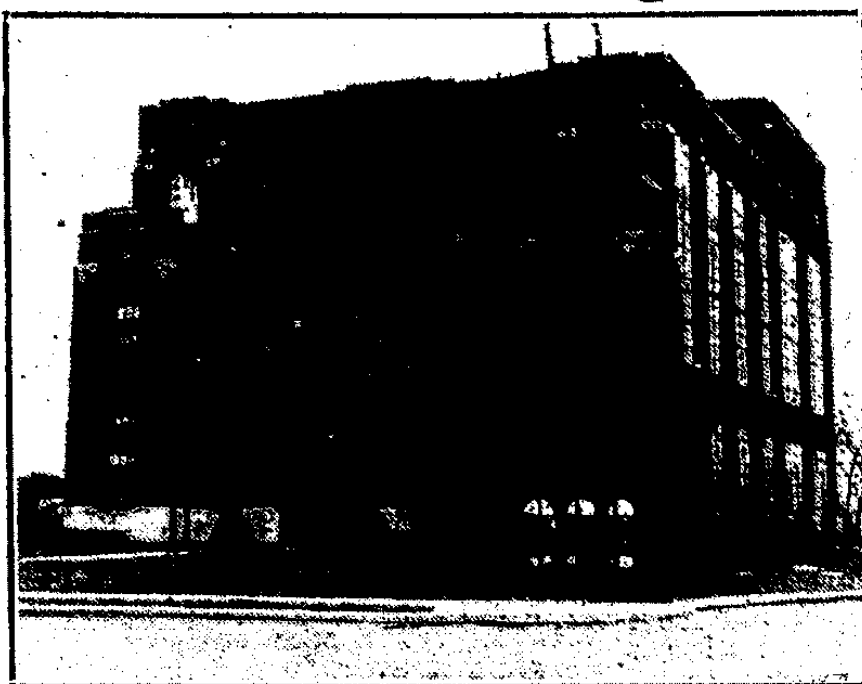
The question of the Negro in the labor movement, although not the same as the question of craft unionism, is closely bound up with it. Division along color lines has in the past shown itself to be as detrimental for labor as division along the lines of craft. Progressive trade unionists wanted a united labor movement, embracing all workers regardless of race, creed, color, political ideals, or skill.

Some unions, in an attempt to solve the question of the Negro, have turned to the organization of jim-crow unions. Socialists and progressives have opposed this, first, on the ground that it artificially divides the workers, and, second, on the ground that it creates undesirable social distinctions, inherited from the master-slave psychology of the capitalist world, within the labor movement.

The Negro Labor Committee, of which our good comrade Frank Crosswaith is one of the chief spokesmen, has done and is doing yeomen work in uniting black and white workers, freed of capitalist inspired hatred.

There is a danger, and even a tendency, however, that Negroes will confuse their fight for equality with a demand for separate Negro unions in imitation of "white" unions. This is Jim-Crowism standing on its head. It is not in the spirit of true labor solidarity; it divides instead of uniting; if carried to its logical conclusion it will lead to the splintering of unions along all sorts of religious, language, national, and color lines; it is a reflection of the spirit of nationalism and racialism rather than of true labor internationalism and interracialism; and lastly, and most dangerously, it will place an argument in the hands of anti-Negro elements to deny the Negro full and proper citizenship within the trade unions.

'Let There Be Light'



Let there be light, 2,900 members of farm cooperatives throughout three Ohio counties decreed—and soon there was light, provided by the municipal power plant at Piqua and distributed over 500 miles of co-op-owned wires. Public plants and cooperative distribution will soon bring electric power to more than 50,000 Ohio farm families at rates lower than private utilities provide.

The Supreme Court Forgot!

Senate to Investigate The U. S. Constitution

By HENRY ZON, Federated Press

WASHINGTON.—Black robes neatly tucked away, nine justices of the United States Supreme Court have shut their legal tomes and taken themselves to various corners of the world to rest. The labor of upholding the constitution will not fall on their bowed shoulders again until the fall.

As the nine old gentlemen scatter, the Senate, by way of comment on the success of their labor in upholding the venerable document, passed without debate the LaFollette resolution to investigate violations of civil liberties. Preliminary testimony before a Senate subcommittee showed the crying need for such an investigation.

So diligently has the Supreme Court upheld the constitution against all attackers that the Senate needs must investigate to find those responsible for the widespread violations of that section known as the Bill of Rights.

Students of history will remember that the Bill of Rights, fashioned after the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, consists of the first ten amendments to the constitution providing for guarantees of personal liberties. Forefathers, representing landed and manufacturing interests, who wrote the venerable document, tried to get it ratified by the states without those guarantees. When backwoodsmen rose on their hind legs, the forefathers hastily said, "All right, take these ten amendments." Only then did the states agree to ratify the new constitution.

Court Saves Wealthy

The Supreme Court has done right well by the first part of the constitution. No measure delegating to the President the duties of Congress has been allowed to slip past its eagle eye. Nothing

impairing the sacred rights to profits, read into the constitution by learned gentlemen such as Roger Taney and John Marshall, early chief justices, has by mistake won the approval of the Mystic Nine.

But that other constitution, those precious guarantees to personal liberty without which the backwoodsmen of 1789 refused to consider ratification, that Bill of Rights seems to have slipped down the drain and become muddied on the way.

One of those amendments reading "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law" has been rewritten to mean "No wealthy person shall be allowed to suffer threat to his property, even with due process of law."

That is the clause upon which the Supreme Court based its minimum wage decision holding that laws preventing employers from working women at whatever wages they see fit to provide, impair the "freedom of contract." That women, forced to the sweatshops by the workings of an economic system, are being deprived of life and liberty distinctly without "due process of law" is something not to be considered.

For sharecroppers and steel workers the constitutional guarantees, so zealously guarded by the Supreme Court, do not exist. For them freedom of speech, assembly, conscience, are mere words in an outmoded document.

20 YEARS AGO in the New York Call

Wednesday, June 14, 1916

Newspapermen, who penetrated the inner councils of the Old Guard of Republican Party at its convention in Chicago this week, reported Charles E. Hughes, its standard bearer in the coming campaign, prepared to advocate armed intervention in Mexico "for the protection of the American lives and property" as a move to win the border states for the G. O. P.

Thursday, June 15, 1916

A draft of the platform to be proposed at the New York State convention of the Socialist Party to be held soon at Albany, calls for a vigorous fight on militarism, and among other things calls the present much heralded "prosperity" a sham, and a precursor of such a period of panic and industrial crisis as the country has seldom, if ever, seen. The railway unions, after two weeks of fruitless negotiation with the Railway Owners Conference, ordered a general strike referendum sent to 350,000 union members, the issue at stake being the 8-hour day.

WORTHY OF OUR STEEL

By McAlister Coleman

The wittiest citizen of the Thirteenth Century died in Buckinghamshire, England, on June 14th, 1386.

Gilbert Keith Chesterton was one of the rare, intelligent opponents of Socialism. And at the same time he had nothing but scorn for latter-day capitalism. He was a jolly medievalist, howling over his heady ale against all things modern. Rejecting Socialism, he was forced to flee from a shoddy and usurious capitalism into the vaguely comforting arms of the Catholic Church. That seems to be the only refuge left for those sensitive souls who can bear neither the disciplines and grime of collectivism nor the cruelties of the profit system.

A Worthy Foeman

The battles that he fought against G. B. Shaw and the Webbs and H. G. Wells and the other Fabians may seem to this upstart generation quaintly dated. But to us hoary-heads they were vastly exciting. We read everything that Chesterton wrote. (I take that back, no living being ever read everything that G. K. C. wrote). We read the best of it, at any rate, with the admiration that one yields to a gallant foeman. We sensed well enough the essential fallacy of the man's most brilliant paradoxes, but just the same, we watched with breathless delight the swift, heat-lightning flashes of a mind that ranged the vastness of all literature.

Compare Chesterton's dazzling polemics with the vaporings of any of the eminent enemies of Socialism today. Our literary foemen are dull, pedantic churls, too lazy or too stupid to master the elements of the very philosophy they are attacking. Over and over they repeat, as the commencement orators have been repeating, the platitudes about changing human nature, the glories of individualism, the blessings of "liberty." We grieve over the passing of Chesterton. He drove a stout lance against our shield. When you were through with him, you knew you had been in a fight. When you are through with the best that reaction can offer today, you have the fatuous feeling of having bitten into a charlotte russe.

The Making of a Man

Our reportorial heart bleeds for the poor devils of political correspondents assigned to cover the boresome activities of Alf Landon. What a build-up job they face! Day after dreary day they have to file copy about how human Alf is when he goes down the street to the cafeteria for dinner (lunch to you) and, just like anyone who hasn't been picked for President by William Randolph Hearst, goes round with his tray, while the boys holler "Hi, Alf!"

They have to sit through sermons delivered by Alf's Man of God, the Reverend Harold C. Case of the First Methodist Church of Topeka and then run hot-foot to the telegraph office to sizzle the wires with the news that the Reverend Harold believes that "it is significant for us to find out how to devote ourselves to the best, to give our consent to the highest, to give our lives to the truth." In short, they have to inject some sort of human interest into the completely pallid veins of the Hon. Alf and they are earning every lousy cent they get.

In despair they turn to the Landon woman folks. Mrs. Landon, they assure us, has a Mona Lisa smile which she turns on when anyone asks her a question, which must be a great help to a desperate reporter in search of a story. It seems that Mrs. Landon has a "knitting project," as the Herald-Tribune breathlessly reports. She is tackling a white-wool knitted brother-and-sister outfit for her two offspring. It may take her all summer. Peggy Ann Landon, the Governor's nineteen-year-old daughter, is going to spend her summer on a horse. She was to get a horse on her birthday last April, but they couldn't find a horse. Now that things have turned out so swell or the Landons, Peggy Ann is going to get her horse. And you have to write this stuff out at Topeka, which is as dry as a Landon speech.

A Man and His Dog

I know what this build-up business is like. I once had the job of ghost-writing the autobiography of a prize-fighter who was a lip-speller and had difficulty signing his name to a contract. I had to have three chapters about his childhood.

"Jess," I said in despair, "can't you remember anything you did when you were a boy?"

The mighty intellect pondered this for a long while. Finally a smile lit my hero's countenance.

"I had a dog," he exclaimed.

"Good," I cried, "everybody likes dogs. Tell me all about your dog. What was its name? Did it have any tricks? Did you go hunting with this dog? Come clean."

Another long pause and then: "Naw, this pooch didn't have no name. Couldn't do no tricks. Never hunted nothing. But then I only had it for a week."

"What happened to it?" I groaned.

The pug scratched his head. "Aw," he said at last, "that dog got killed by a cat."

"I Break Strikes": Kansas Anti-Horse Thieves Trap Army of Bergoff Rats

By EDWARD LEVINSON

A nervous tic makes the corner of the Red Demon's mouth twitch with sudden, startled momentum at the mention of Kansas City. The name brings a swift sequence of pictures. Kansas City in wartime—not marching soldiers, but marching finks; not going

The Kansas City carmen struck on August 6th, after fifty members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees had been discharged. Police Commissioners John R. Ransom and John Halpine made a tour of the carbarns and "reported they were into battle, but driven out of it, hands upraised, hurried on by the threats of tens of thousands of angry citizens. Kansas City—a howling mob in front of Leo Bergoff's hotel and a rope for his neck. Kansas City—where the Red Demon entered "like the president of the railroad" and left secretly, under an assumed name with a guard.

delighted to find the strikers so orderly."

The next day Leo Bergoff arrived in town, accompanied by Jim Troy, his bodyguard. Leo announced that he represented Bergoff Brothers & Waddell, and that before many hours 1,400 strikebreakers recruited in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia would be in Kansas City.

A Cinch
"This job is a cinch," Leo Bergoff told reporters, "This is a pudd. Why we've broken strikes where 25,000 men were out, and we only have a little strike here with 2,000 men. A cinch, I say."

The strikers, meanwhile, were planning a reception for the Bergoff army. Kansas City, in its pioneer days, had an Anti-Horse Thieves Association, a group of vigilantes who acted as lawmakers, judges and enforcers of peace for the community. For years businessmen, glorying in the virile traditions of their city, had kept the name alive. Now the strikers, joined by most of the male population, borrowed the name for a new use.

The finks arrived in Kansas City in the darkness of early morning, August 10. Shortly after eleven o'clock an effort was made to move three hundred of them from the carbarn at Ninth and Brighton. They were met a few blocks away, and a "general rout of the finks" resulted," the Kansas City Star reported.

Strikers captured a wagonload of dishes intended for the fink commissary and engaged in a pitched battle with the Bergoff men, who hurled bricks and pieces of metal into the strikers' ranks. One noble leaned from a window at an adjacent carbarn and fired a pistol at a policeman. Four cars of finks started on a hopeful journey to the old Priest of Pallas Den, a carbarn at Tenth and Euclid, when a strike sympathizer threw a switch and brought the cars to a halt.

"We'll Quit"
"Strikebreakers then started throwing anything they could find at hundreds of strike sympathizers who had gathered," said the Star. "Bricks were thrown at the cars, some of them breaking windows, others striking the strikebreakers who were huddled in the aisle. The anger of the crowd was rising when the doors of the second car were opened and several of the strikebreakers announced they were ready to leave the city.

"In their hurry to get away, few of the finks bothered to carry their baggage with them and the crowd amused itself by ripping open their suitcases and strewing the contents over the floor of the cars and the pavements."

The chiefs of the revived Anti-Horse Thieves Association determined to complete the job that day. All day the strikers and more than five thousand helpful citizens laid siege to the carbarn at Tenth and Euclid. They pelted the barn with sticks and stones. A wagonload of food for the finks was intercepted and turned over. Dishes were smashed against the walls of the besieged barn, and food distributed to any in the

triumph from the crowd, and then some threatening voices. Quickly, they were hushed, as strikers stepped forward and surrounded the captives.

With all the finks out of the barn, hundreds of strikers joined hands and formed a cordon that completely encircled the quaking finks. Through the streets of Kansas City wound the procession amid cheers for the strikers and catcalls for the Bergoff men from tens of thousands who lined the avenues. Not a stick was thrown, nor a stone.

"Eye-bye finks," women called. "Hope you liked your visit," others yelled.

"Back to Sing Sing for yours," jeered another well-wisher.

No answer came from the ranks of the Bergoff men, their arms sagging from the strain of keeping them up-right.

When the parade arrived at Union Station the strike leaders breathed easier. They had kept their promise to deliver the finks unmolested.

"Let's Get Bergoff!"
As the train and its cargo of finks pulled out, a new cry went up from the crowd that filled the station.

"Now for Bergoff," somebody shouted.

"Let's get Bergoff!"

The cry was taken up and rose to a mighty roar. Swiftly, the Anti-Horse Thieves started up Main Street. Two thousand strong, they shouted, "Bergoff's got to go!"—"No more finks for K.C." The shouts developed a rhythmic slogan, tirelessly repeated.

"Bergoff is a rat! Bergoff's gotta go! Bergoff is a rat! Bergoff's gotta go!" the chant echoed down Main Street.

At the Hotel Baltimore, headquarters for Leo Bergoff, the marchers found a waiting crowd with ideas similar to their own. In a few minutes, the crowd packed every foot of space from curb to curb. "Bergoff! rat! come on down!"

Meanwhile, a group of leaders entered the hotel. Foremost among them was a determined, square-shouldered man who carried twelve feet of rope in his hand, dangling it impatiently in front of the hotel clerks. One end was knotted in a noose.

"Lynch Me"—Bergoff

The Red Demon's brother had, fortunately for him, left the Baltimore an hour before. If the crowd had known the features of Leo Bergoff a little better, they would not have had far to look. In the midst of the throng was a man, five-feet-six in height, minus his usual thick-lensed glasses. He yelled louder and more frequently than any of his neighbors.

"Get Bergoff! Kill Bergoff! Lynch him," Leo Bergoff yelled, and thus saved his life that August night in Kansas City.

The Red Demon arrived in the city next day, late enough to be spared the sight of his army's rout.

crowd who expressed a desire for it. Three streetcars, which had been used to transport the finks from the railroad station, were fired, and only the steel frames remained.

Reporters who visited the finks in the Priest of Pallas Den found them "huddled in corners on the second floor," afraid to descend to the first floor to eat the meal which had been scraped together for them.

Several hundred pleaded with the reporters for leave to get to the Union Station, promising they would quit the city at once. Many protested they had not known they were to be used as strikebreakers when they enlisted.

Meanwhile, the throng outside showed no signs of weariness, and was being constantly augmented by new friends of the strikers and foes of the streetcar company. Police Chief Thomas O. Flahive entered into parleys with leaders of the crowd. By the time of the police chief's intervention, the ground had been laid for a long-threatened rush on the Priest of Pallas Den. Fearful of the consequences, Flahive mounted a packing case and told the thousands of maddened men that a conflict would bring certain loss of life and might serve to injure the cause of the strikers.

The Enemy Meet

"The result," said the Star, "was the appointment of a committee of street car men to meet with the finks and arrange the departure of the latter. The chief accompanied the men inside and it was made plain to the men they had their chance of leaving the city voluntarily or sticking it out. Not a man desired to stay. The strikers then promised safe conduct to the station."

Wartime America saw many parades, but only one such as started from the Priest of Pallas Den the night of August 11th. The Bergoff finks came out of the carbarn in single file, their hands upraised "after the fashion of surrendering Germans." There was a roar of

Three More Installments

The Call will carry three more selections from Edward Levinson's book, "I Break Strikes." These chapters will deal with:

- The Finances of Strikebreaking.
- The Strikebreaking Industry Today.
- The Future of Strikebreaking.

The Call is proud of the fact that it has been able to bring you selections from this outstanding book of the year. No other book has been of such importance to workers; no other book has caused a Senate investigation.

The U. S. Senate will probe civil liberty violations and strikebreaking activities, under a resolution passed last week. "I Break Strikes," written by Edward Levinson, veteran Socialist, was the most instrumental force in gaining this investigation.

Due to lack of space, we have been unable to reprint "I Break Strikes" in its entirety, but have only been able to give our readers the high-spots. We suggest that Call readers would do well to obtain an autographed copy of this book through the Call Bookstore for only \$2.50.—The Editors.

"When I got to the station," Bergoff related later, "I saw two or three fellows eyeing me. I took a taxi to the hotel. As I was registering under a phoney name I learned what had happened. Everybody was talking about it. Suddenly one of the men who followed me at the station came up to me.

"You're Bergoff?" he said. "No, my name is Solomon." "Oh," he says, "I thought you were Bergoff. I'm passenger agent for the railroad and I wanted to see whether he wanted to send any more finks back to New York."

Strikers Win

The Red Demon had arrived in time to watch, from a safe distance, the burning of his brother Leo in effigy. He was also in time to make vain efforts to ship food to his deported finks who had been parked at Selsa, thirty miles out of the city. Meanwhile, the finks were not counting on food from Kansas City. According to the Kansas City Journal, "they were camping at Selsa on the Chicago & Alton right-of-way . . . terrorizing the community by stealing food and

raiding chicken coops."

The Kansas City traction company had gone to the Federal courts and obtained an injunction which proclaimed that the strikers and Kansas City officials were not to interfere with operation of the cars. Hope was entertained by the company that the finks could be brought back to the city again. The Red Demon pleaded for three hundred rifles and another chance for his army. But these hopes were dashed when the sheriff of Jackson County sent a posse to the Chicago & Alton right-of-way and loaded the finks into railroad trains headed for St. Louis.

Meanwhile, the strikers were still hunting for Leo Bergoff and for Waddell, not knowing that the King himself had arrived in the city. But Waddell and Leo, and Pearl soon after them, had left for Excelsior Springs and were not again to set foot in Kansas City. On August 15th the company capitulated to the strikers' principal demand—the right of employees to join the Amalgamated—and the strike was ended.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

Cooperation and Morality

The third principle upon which the Rochdale Pioneers founded the consumers cooperative movement is that which some cooperative writers have been pleased to call "Equity." Included in this concept are what we commonly know as justice and fairness. It is the principle upon which is based

the economic and social morality of the cooperative movement. Great stress has lately been placed upon this aspect of the cooperative movement, especially in America since the visit of Toyohiko Kagawa, the Japanese Christian and cooperator. Kagawa sees in cooperation the application of the teachings of Christ to business activity.

As a result of much agitation to stir up an appreciation of cooperation as the Christian way of doing business, we are seeing denomination after denomination of the Protestant Church approving in principle the cooperative movement and attempting to exert a major influence in its future development.

The Marxist View

A Marxist, however, does not need to justify his appreciation of the cooperative movement through any mysticism of a preconceived religious philosophy. He need only follow the analysis of capitalism made by Karl Marx to arrive at the necessity for a cooperative movement because of the inherent contradictions in the existing system which, if permitted to pursue its course unchecked, must lead inevitably to chaos. In short, to a Socialist, whatever morality is involved in the cooperative movement is acceptable because it fits the needs and is capable of helping to achieve the desires of the working class.

We understand morality as no absolute concept. We know it to be a reflection of the existing order of society. If we accept the materialistic conception of history, we understand morality as not only the reflection of the existing order, but also as an institution to preserve it. To us morality is an effect, not a cause, of the existing order. It is therefore necessary that we first plan and build the new society to which we may later fit a morality consistent with it.

To the Christian cooperator it seems that the process should be reversed. He starts with a preconceived notion of morality and fits an economic order to it. In

so far as the consumers cooperative movement is concerned, both Socialist and Christian cooperator can agree that it is desirable, Arriving as they do at the same point from different directions, it is understandable that each should place a different emphasis upon the importance of his conclusions.

Different Approaches

Whereas a Socialist, taking into account all the aspects of a Socialist society, sees cooperation as fitting into that society, the Christian cooperator is satisfied with a program of cooperative activity alone, because in a sense he need go no further to satisfy the requirements of the morality to which he points.

The basic fallacy in the latter's position lies in the belief that morality shapes society rather than the reverse. As a consequence, he falls into the error of offering consumers' cooperation as a panacea and as an alternative to Socialism. It is possible, however, to arrive at more nearly the Socialist position, even if one should base his argument upon that premise. Some churchmen have succeeded in doing so and we count among our comrades a number of Socialist ministers.

But to arrive at Socialism through the avenue of an ideal morality requires an honesty, clarity and boldness of thought beyond that which the strictures of one's religious community permits, assuming the intellectual capacity were present. In most cases, this thought process stops when it reaches the acceptance of consumers' cooperation. On the other hand, economic compulsion forces the acceptance of a newer morality by the pressure of physical need, a more compelling force to the average worker than any intellectual idealism.

(To be continued)

Deficit

The American Liberty League, which preaches the balanced budget for the government, ran in the hole more than \$50,000 during the first half of last year!

Three Men But Only Two Programs: One For Business and One For Labor

Three men, three statements—two philosophies. One the philosophy of capitalism and property rights, the other the philosophy of Socialism and workers' right.

Millions of Americans sit in their homes listening to the radio broadcasts. At a microphone in the public auditorium of Cleveland, before thousands of sweating politicians, stands Herbert Hoover, prophet of the gospel of big business. For four years he was President of the United States, and he calmly watched workers sink into unemployment from which they have not emerged. And now he has returned, again to express the program of reaction.

A scant few days before, the Supreme Court of the United States had said, "In the name of our sacred Constitution, we order the wages of working women to be reduced from \$12.40 a week to \$6.00."

Herbert Hoover stands at a microphone and says: "The American people should thank Almighty God for the Constitution and the Supreme Court."

In a slum home that night, a ragged woman, toiler in the steaming-hot room of a New York laundry, kneels in prayer: "Almighty God, I thank you for the Constitution and the Supreme Court."

A million Americans twist the dials on their radios, to listen to the smooth drawl of a cultured voice, speaking through a microphone in Arkansas. It is the President of the United States: "The Constitution provided the best instrument ever devised for the continuation of these fundamental principles"—liberty, justice, security.

The cultured voice is saying: "For me this has been a glorious day . . . the kindness and the courtesy of true Arkansas hospitality. . . Arkansas can claim every warrant for the name, Wonder State."

In the fields of that state, some

Hearst's Baby



Al Landon, Hearst's presidential candidate, nominated by the Republican Party, as he appeared at the age of 3. Did his parents dress him in a Scotch suit in anticipation of his program on unemployment relief?

men are working—the sharecroppers. They toil in the cotton fields from which they go to seek their night's rest in the lowliest shacks that men can dwell in. Cotton farmers though they are, their wives are in rags, their children in tatters.

Some are working; most are striking. United in their recently organized Southern Tenant Farmers Union, they are demanding that their wages be raised from a scale as low as 50 cents a day. They are striking for the right to organize, to be freed from the enslaving peonage which is their lot. They are trying to save themselves from being shot by the nightriders, from being evicted into homelessness.

Men starve, men are murdered in the Wonder State.

In a hall in New York, a tall figure of a man is talking to workers who have hurried from their factory benches to hear his words.

Norman Thomas is speaking: "If Mr. Roosevelt is a friend of labor, there is no better place than Arkansas to prove it."

He turns his fire on the Republican orators:

"I refer to the Republican Convention. So far that body has achieved a new low record for political hypocrisy. Senator Steiwer denounced with cheap rhetoric the record of the Administration which he had helped to make by voting to support most of the measures which he criticized.

"Then came ex-President Hoover from the State of Mooney and Billings, the state of the Vigilantes and the Imperial Valley oppression, against which he has not protested, to praise the beauties of liberty under the Republican Party and the rule of the rich. He had nothing constructive to offer except, by inference, a return to those Republican principles and practices which brought us to the ruin from which we have not yet recovered. And this sort of thing was greeted with a great demonstration by a Convention which wants to persuade the masses that it speaks with the voice of Kansas and not of the Liberty League."

Slavery Not Abolished
He calls the attention of his hearers to the orator in Arkansas: "Mr. Roosevelt made an ingenious use of a historical occasion to criticize by inference the Supreme Court. He dared not make one specific proposal to deal with the problem of the Constitution."

He recites these facts: "In the cotton fields of Arkansas, as of other Southern states, slavery has not been abolished. Wages for field hands run from 50 to 75 cents a day. When there is a shortage of field hands workers are arrested for 'vagrancy.' They are fined heavily. Then a cotton planter bargains with the County to let the man off for cost — a sum much less than the fine while he makes the man work out the entire fine in the cotton field. It is charged by the union that a certain planter named Peachers is town marshal, makes his own arrests in that capacity and then gets for himself the labor of the men he has arrested.

"The current strike against these conditions and these wages has been met by a reign of terror. Lawyers have been intimidated and chased out of the country where trials were held.

The life of union organizers is unsafe. Refugees who have escaped to Tennessee have been arrested there as vagrants. There has been a combination of planters' violence through nominally legal form and through sheer terrorism.

"This terrorism is scarcely worse in crushing a strike than in normal times. I have talked with a white family of sharecroppers who could get no justice at all when their 13-year-old daughter was abducted by a riding boss. The case was settled by the planter who promptly evicted the aggrieved family. I have been told by reliable men of one planter who in the course of a long life is alleged to have killed 31 Negroes, nominally in self defense, but really because they protested to him against some grievance. That is part of the general story of the robbery and degradation of share croppers under a worse than barbarous system.

F. D. R. Helps Bosses

"It is a system which has been worsened rather than helped by the Administration. The Administration has taken off the backs of the planters most of their worries and responsibilities. It has pegged the price of cotton, loaned them money on easy terms, and assumed the burden of relief. It has allowed local committees to use the giving or withholding of relief as a club over the workers. It has at all times trucked to the planting interests represented by Joe Robinson. It has scarcely pretended to see that its unfair

parity payments have been honestly handed over to sharecroppers. But it has paid the planters millions.

"It is nonsense for city workers to say: 'Never mind these country folks. Roosevelt has helped us.' What kind of labor solidarity is that? What kind of good sense is that? How secure are you, surrounded by these exploited workers who no longer can find even an ordinary living in the country?"

Herbert Hoover finishes his speech. The delegates cheer. Hours go by. A platform is adopted urging "removal of restrictions on production, etc." Business be

served. Labor be damned. Business is served. Labor is damned.

Franklin D. Roosevelt finishes his speech. The crowds cheer. He says farewell to the Wonder State, the trail of misery left untouched by his coming.

But Norman Thomas has stirred a new hope. He has shown a world in which men are suffering misery and starvation. But he has also shown a world in which men are free from tyranny and insecurity, where no paper Constitution forbids them to satisfy their hunger for food and freedom, where, through the social ownership of industry, men enjoy peace and plenty.

Workers' Children



Sons and daughters of Soviet workers, playing in the granite quarries at Shalsk in Soviet Karelia. One of their playmates is taking a snap-shot of his happy companions.

New Constitution for USSR Grants Direct, Secret Vote

A new constitution for the Soviet Union has been promulgated providing for equal, direct, secret elections of the lower house of a bicameral legislature on the basis of geographical location. This marks the formal abolition of the system of election through Soviets, which during the last years has been practically inoperative because of the growing identification of the state and the party apparatus. To what extent the present constitution will be a popular check upon the party apparatus is still to be seen from the details of the document, not yet before us, and from the practical application of the formal writ.

The general structure of the new constitution seems to be part of an attempt to institute a fairly comprehensive plebiscitary system with some provisions for popular initiative and control. As such, it can be the first step in the extension of certain civil liberties and popular practices that may lead to a fairly rapid forward march of working class democracy, without the binding fetters of the past few years. The development of the present constitution into a fuller system of democracy depends upon the motives of the Communist party apparatus in presenting the document, upon the relation between practice and theory, and upon the utilization of the present constitution by the working class.

The upper house of the new legislature is to be representative of the federated republics of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and is to be elected indirectly. The previous disparity in the system of representation between the peasantry and the proletariat is

wiped out in the present constitution in favor of a method of equal representation.

Political Parties?

The question of political parties, without which the power to vote in secret and with equal power is largely meaningless, is a highly ambiguous matter. Various institutions, such as collectives, unions, societies, at present under the domination of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, may add names to the list of candidates. This, of course, is vastly different from party candidates, backed by political organizations, based on definite planks of major import.

According to supplemental statements made by Stalin and Molotov, the present constitution does not envision the existence of really political campaigns with different political parties. Although it is explained that the reason for this is the fact that "there are no classes," Stalin does not declare whether this also means the abolition of the Communist Party as the party of a class.

Reflects Foreign Policy

The grant of equal suffrage to the peasantry is varyingly interpreted as a recognition of the political maturity of the farm elements or as Stalin's attempt to shift his political base to the peasantry in order to guard against pressure from the Russian proletariat. Another political consideration involved here is the need for absorbing the peasantry into the political life of the nation to give them a personal interest in defending the Soviet Union against imperialist attack.

The preamble of the constitution

has changed greatly, omitting former references to the imperialist world and the sharp division of the earth between the workers' and the capitalist states. The present Soviet constitution will, no doubt, aid the Russian diplomats in the bourgeois democratic states. The forms of the new document, as well as the omission of hostile reference to the entire capitalist world, permit the Soviet diplomats to urge an alliance of the world's "democracies" against the world's "dictatorships." The new constitution is a product of Russia's external as well as internal policy.

The question of civil liberties and political prisoners is still an ambiguous one. Candidates will, apparently, have the right to conduct campaigns. This must entail civil liberties. What limits the party apparatus will stipulate can not be defined in a constitution and can not be accurately foretold. In any event it involves greater latitude in political expression than formerly, and can be utilized by the masses as a means of influencing the government.

The continuance of a system of persecuting certain oppositionist working class prisoners would, of course, be inconsistent with a constitutional allowance of public criticism on political questions. The coming years will probably bring a struggle between the expressed intentions of the constitution and the political habits of the Soviet regime. The ability of the Soviet Union to solve certain basic economic problems will lay the basis for the further extension of democracy in the Soviet Union which certain features of the present constitution foreshadow.

World Socialism

ELECTION RESULTS IN BELGIUM

By HERBERT ZAM

The first reports on the Belgian elections, indicating a Socialist victory, have turned out to be exaggerated. Instead of a Socialist, or even progressive victory, the elections have been a victory for reaction, particularly for the newly organized fascist party, the Rexists. We have had occasion to refer critically in these columns to the Belgian coalition experiment in the past. The recent election has further demonstrated that in Belgium, as elsewhere, coalition has run true to form. Its results have been and can only be, disastrous for the working class.

The standing of the parties in Parliament is as follows:

	Now	Before
Socialist	70	73
Communists	9	3
Catholics	63	79
Liberals	23	24
Flemish Nationalists	16	8
Rexists	21	None

Since the total number of seats increased from 187 to 202, the losses of the Catholics, Liberals and Socialists were in reality greater than it appears. Taking the increase into account, the Socialists really lost nine seats, instead of three, the Catholics 22 rather than 16 and the Liberals 3, not 1. Since these three are the government parties, it is obvious that the election was a severe defeat for the coalition government.

Reactionaries Make Gains

It is clear that there was great discontent among the masses with the coalition government and its policies. An examination of the popular vote shows this in even starker form. In the face of a large increase in the popular vote the Socialists lost 130,000 (from 886,000 to 757,000). The Socialist vote sank from 37% of the total in 1932 to 32% this time. A large body of the Socialist voters expressed their dissatisfaction by voting for the Communists, whose vote increased from 66,000 to 143,000. In spite of this, the labor vote sank from 40% in 1932 to 38% in 1936. The increase in the number of blank and spoiled ballots (from 220,000 to 300,000) is another expression of discontent. (Voting in Belgium is compulsory).

The most serious of the danger signals, however, are positive, rather than negative. All of the reactionary parties were able to make strong gains, but the most astounding gain was made by the Rexists, the open fascist party of Belgium. The Flemish Nationalists, having strong fascist tendencies, doubled their strength. But the Rexist party, only six months old, was able to secure 250,000 votes, more than 10% of the total, and elect 21 members to parliament.

The Lesson Of Belgium

It is essential that Socialists and anti-fascists draw immediate lessons from the Belgian situation, so that there should not be repeated on a huge scale (let us say, in France) what is being enacted on a small scale in Belgium. Let us keep in mind that in Belgium all of the "orthodox" methods for preventing reaction and fascism have been applied: There is a united front between the Socialists and the "democratic" bourgeois parties, and this alliance controls the government; the Socialists are operating on the basis of a "plan," the famous De Man Plan, which has been extensively hailed as THE method of overcoming the crisis and moving toward socialism; the Van Zeeland coalition government put forth a whole series of measures for overcoming the crisis, and

was generally characterized as a "new deal" government. All of this, according to the supporters of coalition, should have made impossible the rise and growth of fascism.

Furthermore, there was no "Communist menace" in Belgium, which, we are often told, is a prerequisite for the growth of fascism. The Communists were a relatively small and unimportant party up to now. It is certainly not on the strength of any "red scare" that the fascists made their sensational gains. And yet, in the face of this carefully worked out reformist scheme, fascism and reaction advanced at an unprecedented pace. Can there be any other explanation except that the very measures which were to have checkmated fascism provided the basis for its rise and growth?

Comrade Arthur Wauters, a leading figure in the Belgian Party, in his analysis of the elections, correctly indicates that the growth of fascism arises from dissatisfaction with the Van Zeeland government. He points out that the electorate

"takes a serious view of the fact that the Government has not acted with more energy against the private capitalist monopolies; that it has not brought about a sufficiently strict control of the banks; that the price of money, although it has been considerably reduced, is still too high for the middle classes; that it has not carried out the administrative reforms which it undertook, or the readaptation of industry which Belgium must achieve after a prolonged crisis. In spite of the fact 125,000 unemployed have found work, the government majority has been the victim of the impatience of those who are still seeking employment. Their number exceeds that of those who have found it."

The Failure Of Coalition

In other words, the coalition government has failed in almost every respect. Would it not be better to admit this and draw the necessary conclusions? Is it anything more than self-deceit to declare that only "a small part" of the defeat is due to the shortcomings of the coalition, or that the "achievements" of the Van Zeeland government are "remarkable"?

Nothing else could possibly have been expected of the Van Zeeland government. By its very nature, a coalition government can only carry through half-hearted measures. It is paralyzed at every turn by the differences in its midst, differences which have their roots deep in the different class interests which the various parties represent. Therefore it can accomplish nothing but a weak maintenance of the status quo. That is all the Socialist-Catholic coalition could accomplish in Germany. And this is what promotes fascism, which feeds on the demagogic promise of a change, on a struggle against the status quo.

It is true that the Rexists, like the fascists in other countries, have drawn largely upon the "impoverished middle classes, tradespeople, peasants, and petty bourgeoisie." But aren't these precisely the elements who were to have been won away from fascism by the coalition? Even for this the coalition was impotent.

Belgium is merely under-scoring the lesson learned from Germany and Austria: Fascism can be defeated, not by alliances with the bourgeoisie, but by sharp struggle against it; not by attempts to maintain the capitalist system, but by an uncompromising struggle for Socialism.



Thursday, June 18

Emanuel Murovchick at open air meeting, 26th Street and 8th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Chelsea Branch.
Sam Borer at open air meeting, 7th Street and 2nd Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Lower East Side Branch.
Open air meeting at Steilway Street and 31st Avenue, Astoria, auspices Astoria Branch.

Friday, June 19

Layle Lane at open air meeting, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, or 137th Street and 7th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices 19-21st A. D. Branch.
Open air meeting, Saratoga and Hinsdale Avenues, auspices East Flatbush Branch.
Murray Feldman at open air meeting, auspices 8th A. D. Kings Branch.
Samuel Tolmach, at open air meeting, Havemeyer and South 4th Street, Brooklyn, auspices 4-14th A. D. Kings.
Edwin Koppel at open air meeting, 14th Street and 13th Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Boro Park Branch.
Sigmond Goldstein at open air meeting, Union and Utica Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 18th A. D. Kings Branch.
Open air meeting at Hinsdale and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 2nd A. D. East New York Branch.
August Gold at open air meeting, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Brighton Beach Branch.
Open air meeting at Flatbush and Alameda Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices 21st A. D. Kings Branch.
Julius Umansky at open air meeting, 170th Street and Walton Avenue, Bronx, auspices 2nd A. D. Bronx Branch.
Al Belskin at open air meeting, Burnside and Walton Avenues, Bronx, auspices 7th A. D. Bronx Branch.
Sam Verne at open air meeting, Aldus Avenue and Southern Blvd., Bronx, auspices Jewish 5, Bronx.
Aaron Levenstein at open air meeting, Ward and Westchester Avenues, Bronx, auspices Lower 8th A. D. Branch.
Social and Dance of Matteotti League at 107 McDougal Street. Admission ten cents.

Saturday, June 20

Open air meeting at Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, Bronx, auspices Jewish 1, Bronx Branch.
House Party of YPSL, 15 St. Kings, at Milton Seldin's, 1472 President Street, Brooklyn. Admission 15 cents.
Dance of Lower East Side Branch at Rebel Arts, 35 E. 19th Street. Admission 15 cents.
Convention Victory Dance of Bensonhurst Branch at 7017 20th Avenue, Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents.
Old Fashioned Party at Mid-Bronx Labor Centre, Jerome Avenue and 170th Street. Admission 35 cents.

Monday, June 22

Mrs. Ada Wright at 966 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices 31st A. D., Manhattan Branch.
Robert LaRene at open air meeting, 141st Street and Cypress Avenue, Bronx, auspices 1st A. D. Bronx Branch.

Tuesday, June 23

Bruno Fischer at open air meeting, Havemeyer and South 4th Street, Brooklyn, auspices 4-14th A. D. Kings Branch.
Ed Koppel at open air meeting, Fulton and Claremont Parkway, Bronx, auspices Jewish 1 Bronx Branch.
Mrs. Ada Wright at 92-21 165th Street, Jamaica, auspices Jamaica Branch.

Wednesday, June 24

Mrs. Ada Wright at 319 8th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Chelsea, Manhattan Branch.

Thursday, June 25

Al Belskin at open air meeting, 26th Street and 8th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Chelsea, Manhattan Branch.
David Landa at open air meeting, 10th Street and 2nd Avenue, Manhattan, auspices Lower East Side, Manhattan Branch.
Open air meeting at Steilway Street and 31st Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, auspices Astoria Branch.

Friday, June 26

Reuben Plaskett at open air meeting, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, or 135th Street and 7th Avenue, Manhattan, auspices 19th A. D. Manhattan Branch.
Open air meeting at Saratoga and Riverdale Avenues, Brooklyn, auspices East Flatbush Brooklyn Branch.
Benjamin Horowitz at open air meeting, auspices 8th A. D. Kings Branch.
August Gold at open air meeting, Havemeyer and South 4th Street, Brooklyn, auspices 4-14th A. D. Kings Branch.
Open air meeting at 4th Street and 13th Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Boro Park Branch.

Fake Telegram

MILLTOWN, Wis.—George A. Nelson, Socialist candidate for Vice-President, denied in a statement issued this week, that he sent a telegram to the third party conference held in Chicago, May 31. A telegram, purporting to be from him in support of the third party move, was read by a Communist party organizer. The Socialist Party did not participate in the conference.

Colorado Convention

DENVER, Colo.—The date for the adjourned session of the Colorado Socialist Convention has been set for Sunday, June 21, by the Denver quorum of the state executive committee. Unless delegates and locals are otherwise notified, the meeting will begin at 10 a. m. in state headquarters, Room 205, 1926 Seventeenth Street, Denver.

Fascist



Leon Degrelle, leader of the Rexists, new fascist party of Belgium, which made an extraordinarily strong showing in the recent elections.

Egypt Pacifists Keep Lights On

(Nonfrontier News Service)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Declaring in plain language their unwillingness to co-operate in rehearsals of war, the executive committee of the peace movement here recently wrote to the Governor of the City, H. E. Hussein Sabry Pacha, in criticism of the announced maneuvers in which the city was to be darkened in preparation for a sham air raid. Said the committee:

"We write to inform you that we are not willing to co-operate, in so far as our co-operation is required, in the trial darkening of Alexandria proposed for Friday, February 21. We consider that the real object of this maneuver is to accustom the public to the idea of air attack, and so to weaken the natural opposition of the people to war.

"We regard the proposal as an attempt to bring the civilian population within the orbit of war preparation, and we consider that this can only tend to make war more probable. People must be told that there is no adequate defense against air attack, and that there is so safety for them except through the elimination of war."

Gloria Vanderbilt is getting an allowance of \$700 for food for her four weeks' vacation in July.

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Hearst Scoop: Even Name Was Spelled Wrong

NEW YORK—Another Hearst "scoop" came to light this week when M. M. Nowinski, correspondent for a number of Polish papers, wrote The Foreign Press, weekly news-sheet, from Mexico, giving the true facts on a story Hearst's International News Service carried April 29.

Under that dateline, INS set the following story from Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico:

"Mexico Takes Man Off Boat. M. M. Mewisky, publisher of a chain of European newspapers, today was taken off the Grace liner Santa Rosa and placed under police guard at a local hotel. Authorities said he had written articles disparaging to Mexico."

Nowinski give the actual story as follows:

"I was not taken off the boat, but arrived in Mexico on my own desire.

"The name of the boat was Santa Elena and not Santa Rosa. I was not placed under arrest but had proceeded directly to Mexico City where I had the best time of my life. The authorities said nothing except welcome.

"I have never been in Mexico before, and have not written a single word about this country previously.

"I am not a publisher, but a correspondent.

"Even my name was wrongly printed."

Nothing like Hearst reporting for accuracy.

Y. P. S. L. Soccer Game

NEW YORK.—The soccer team of the Young People's Socialist League will come to grips with the Fichte Astoria team of the Workers Sports Alliance at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, on Sunday, June 28, at 5 p. m. To get to the field, take the East Side subway to 177th Street; then take Unionport street-car to the last stop.

Summer Resorts

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Write for Particulars

'Empty Promises Make Poor Diet,' Says Ohio's WA

CINCINNATI.—Contrary to the expectations of Federal and State Democrats, jobless men and women here are finding it impossible to eat promises of jobs on WPA and PWA, promises which don't materialize.

Thousands of workers have been laid off by the WPA in the last two months, and private industry, counter to official predictions and statements, has shown no ability to "absorb" these workers. Only a negligible few hundred have been employed on PWA projects.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Alliance, nationwide jobless organization, a stiff fight against repeated relief cuts is being waged in Cincinnati, according to Organizer Edward Hamilton. In addition to a 50 per cent cut effected during past months, local relief authorities have signified that 10 per cent more is to be whittled off family budgets.

With a mobilization of jobless workers June 9 in Flamm's Hall, here, the Alliance will continue its fight against recent repressive tactics in arresting and holding for mental examination relief clients who insist upon receiving immediate attention to their relief needs.

"Already unheard of misery has been inflicted upon the 15,000 direct relief families in the county," Hamilton said. "One of the most necessary items of relief during the summer months—ice—will be refused by the Welfare Department. Clothing, household necessities and fuel have already been stricken from the budget. Medical needs have not been met for months. A real crisis is at hand."

The Workers' Alliance is making a public issue of these questions: Where is the \$300,000 voted by the people of Cincinnati on the Carey Bond Issue in May? Where is the \$1,800,000 snatched from intimidated employes by the Community Chest at the same time? And where is the \$581,697 raised by the sales tax in the first three months of this year? In April, \$56,170 of this was earmarked for relief, and in May \$59,753. The money is unaccounted for, according to the Alliance.

"The State of Ohio," Hamilton alleges, "is passing the buck to the counties and the counties are unloading their problem on the already half-starved unemployed and their families."

WASHINGTON.—Federal relief rolls have been sliced by over 400,000 persons between March 7 and May 16 of this year, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, has revealed.

A further cut of 50,000 more persons in the total Federal relief program is contemplated by July 1 of this year.

THANKS

"The Call is the best Socialist paper we have, by far," writes J. Russell Butler, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, who is now leading his union membership against the organized terror of the southern plantation owners.

Milk Strike Co-op Now 25 Years Old

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (FP) — The Cooperative Trading Co. of Waukegan is celebrating the first quarter century of its corporate existence. The society was organized when housewives struck in 1911 against the high price of milk.

At present it operates not only the greatly expanded dairy but six grocery and meat markets, a bakery and a combination retail bakery store and ice cream parlor. Five of its stores are in Waukegan and one is in Highwood about 15 miles south.

A modern, fully equipped oil and gas station is about to be opened.

Starting as a Finnish enterprise it now includes every nationality and race in the community with 2100 members and sales were over \$600,000 last year.

All employes belong to labor unions. A credit union of more than 200 members has been operating for five years.

Co-op Book Store

CHICAGO.—Last week saw the opening of the Chicago Book and Art Cooperative at the Chicago Labor College, 123 West Madison Street.

The store was opened on Rochdale principles and is at present making a drive for membership. A great many Socialists are showing an interest in the progress of this lusty infant in the ranks of the co-operative movement in the mid-west.

Information regarding membership, price lists, etc. can be obtained by writing to Cliff Williams, manager of the store, at the above mentioned address.

Oldest Gas Co-op

COTTONWOOD, Minn.—Early in July the little town of Cottonwood, Minnesota, will become the mecca for American advocates of consumers' cooperation, as they make the pilgrimage to the site of the oldest consumers' cooperative gas and oil station in the country to celebrate its 15th anniversary.

Since the Cottonwood co-op was organized in July, 1921, more than 2,000 similar organizations have sprung up throughout the west. In 1935 cooperative distribution of gas and oil had grown to a \$40,000,000 business. Retail gas stations had organized their own wholesales and had built their own compounding plants to blend their own petroleum products.

1776 Ancestry Means Nothing—Cops Nab Paine

NASHUA, N. H.—George L. Paine, descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was arrested here last week when he attempted to hold an open-air meeting for the Socialist Party. Paine was dragged off to jail while urging support for Norman Thomas and the Socialist election program.

Paine's arrest is the latest instance of political censorship exercised against the Socialist Party in this New England town. The American Legion has been charged with responsibility for the political censorship.

An application for a writ of mandamus, brought some months ago by Charles R. Hill, New Hampshire state organizer of the Socialist Party, to compel the issuance of permits for meetings to Socialists, proved unsuccessful when the judges of the Superior Court denied the application. Hill's petition asserted that the Licensing Board for the City of Nashua, in refusing permits, had stated that "the reason for the refusal to issue a permit was because of opposition by the American Legion against the holding of political meetings by the Socialist Party."

Paine, the arrested speaker, is a descendant of Robert Treat, Paine, signer of the now-neglected Declaration of Independence. Police ordered him to close the meeting, held in Deschamps Oval, scene of many political gatherings of the major parties. On his refusal he was taken into custody, but later released on \$50 bail pending trial.

Got Labor Humor?

NEW YORK.—The educational committee of Local No. 40, Beltmakers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is under the impression that there is an urgent need for a book of labor humor consisting of material with a definite labor bias, and has undertaken the task of compiling such a work.

Labor jokes, amusing anecdotes from the labor movement, humorous labor poems and stories will make up the bulk of the volume.

Charles Schwartz, who is in charge of editing the work, requests that materials, suggestions and references be sent to him in care of Local No. 40 Beltmakers, 125 West Thirty-third Street, New York City.

WEAR BUTTONS

CLEVELAND.—Four lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers have formed a joint council to speed organization in Cleveland steel mills. The move was initiated by Valley Lodge 185 of the AA to take joint action, in the adjustment of grievances and make the Otis Steel Company, employing over 4,000 men, a 100% union plant. One of the first actions taken by the council was to instruct all AA members to wear buttons openly in the plant.

Initials

Supporters of Hearst-backed Landon and ex-Hearst General Manager Knox should remember that G. O. P. can stand for Grand Old Party—and Grizzly Old Publisher.

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CALL MEETS

NEW YORK.—The Call Publishing Association will meet Saturday, June 20, at 2 p. m. at 21 East 17th Street. Matters on the agenda include the constitution, the fund drive, the convention decision making the Call the official campaign paper, editorial policy, etc. Members of the Association must attend.

Senate Group Has Rights Amendment

WASHINGTON, D. C. A subcommittee has been appointed by the Senate Committee on Judiciary to conduct hearings on the Farmers' and Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution (S249), introduced into the Senate by Elmer A. Benson, Minn. (Farmer-Labor). The hearing, which had been promised for this week, has been delayed, due to the recess taken by Congress.

New support for this amendment has come from the Association of Workers in Public Agencies of Chicago, affiliated with the Federation of Government Employees, A. F. of L., representing a thousand employees in Cook County.

This amendment, which would grant the power to Congress to pass labor and social legislation, as well as to acquire and operate industry, is one of the planks in the platform of the Socialist Party.

Teamsters Attacked

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. The Teamsters Joint Council of Minneapolis renewed its attack on General Drivers Union 574, when two auto loads of gangsters, organizers and thugs in the employ of Local 500 met a carload of 574 men, crowded it to the curb and attacked the 574 drivers.

None of the latter was seriously hurt, however. Greatly outnumbered, the 574 men were forced to retreat, during which the Local 500 thugs fired upon them.

The 574 drivers had set out from their headquarters in several cars for their regular weekly visit to the various loading platforms for organizational work. One car became separated from the others, and this last attack was the result.

For U. S. Ownership

NEW ORLEANS (FP) — A stand for government ownership of the railroads and approval of policies of the Railway Labor Executives Association were among decisions reached by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which has terminated a 2-week convention at New Orleans.

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N. Y. Socialists Plan Convention For State Fight

NEW YORK. Socialists in the Empire State will hold their state convention in New York City at the Hotel Delano, on Saturday and Sunday, June 27-28. The agenda includes the nomination of candidates for the state political campaign, action on state constitution, platform, resolutions, organization, finance and plans for the national and state campaigns.

Temporary drafts for the state platform have already been prepared by Dr. Harry W. Laidler and Coleman B. Cheney.

On Saturday, June 27, the delegates will be welcomed with a dance and reception at the Hotel Delano Roof Garden. Rebel Arts will entertain. The convention will be preceded by a session of the state committee on Friday at 21 East 17th Street.

Names of the delegates must be in the office of the state secretary by June 24. The delegates may be those elected for the recent Buffalo convention or others, as the locals prefer.

In anticipation of the convention, various sections of the state have been holding district conferences. The Western District Council, covering locals Buffalo, Niagara, Dunkirk and Olean, met on June 13. Rochester, Syracuse and Auburn meet on June 20. Other districts are arranging gatherings.

Church Slaps Hearst

MT. VERNON, N. Y. (FP) — William Randolph Hearst, butt of many boycotts, received one more slap when the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in Mt. Vernon, urged Methodist ministers to stop supplying the Hearst newspaper editorial pages with Bible quotations.

The anti-Hearst resolution was one of several hitting reaction and committing the church to a progressive program of social action. Demands for "drastic legislation to protect the worker" and continuation of federal, rather than state, handling of relief, indorsement of the work of the Methodist Federation of Social Service, and a promise to buy only goods with the union label were passed by the conference.

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Strike Against Hearst Sheet Endorsed by Socialist Party

BOYCOTT HEARST!

The recent Socialist convention, meeting in Cleveland, adopted a strong resolution endorsing the American Newspaper Guild in its strike against Hearst's Wisconsin News. The resolution follows in full:

"The defiance of state and national law by labor's enemy number one, William Randolph Hearst, in his refusal to bargain collectively with the newswriters affiliated with the American Newspaper Guild now on strike against the Wisconsin News at Milwaukee, demonstrates again Hearst's complete disregard of human and democratic rights and re-emphasizes the vicious un-Americanism, anti-liberalism and incipient fascism which he represents.

"The struggle of white-collar workers is socially significant, since it characterizes a growing sentiment of solidarity of all workers in a common cause.

"Hearst's defiance, emboldened by the millions of dollars sweated out of workers he now refuses to treat with, demands a universal protest.

"The delegates to this national convention of the Socialist Party offer their protest and urge their friends and the members of the Party to aid in the fight against Hearst by boycotting Hearst publications."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

By A. GEORGE

"Fascism on the tight isle: very good" is Kyle Crichton's terse comment on Storm Jameson's powerful story of England under a coming dictatorship, "In the Second Year." We have just finished this remarkable book and recommend it for your "must" list.

Authors on the Little, Brown summer list range in age from 12 to 92 years. De Van McMurray, age 12, is the author of "A Hoosier Schoolboy on Hudson Bay." Robert H. Richards, age 92, has written an autobiography which tells of his years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Pioneer publishers announces that they have published the first volume of Leon Trotsky's selected works, "The 3rd International After Lenin." It contains his criticism of the program of the C. I. which was adopted at its sixth world congress in 1928. It was around this criticism that the "Opposition" rallied to form the "Trotskyist" movement. This is the first publication of the complete document in English.

The Viking Press reports that Albert Halper's "The Foundry" has been selected as a text book for study at Dartmouth College during this semester. Halper who wrote the brilliant "Union Square" is the only American author to appear on a list which includes such names as Tolstol, Dostoevski, Lawrence and Joyce.

There are about three million young people, age 16 to 24, who are out of school and have no jobs. What they are doing and thinking is recorded in "The Lost Generation" by Maxine Davis, a Washington journalist.

Who is the best selling poet in Europe today? Charles Baudelaire, says Edna St. Vincent Millay, noted poet who has just returned from France where she visited in order to gather material for a book. The book is "Flowers of Evil" a translation from the French of some of Baudelaire's poems. Harpers published it and Miss Millay was aided in the work by George Dillon.

The question of War and its horrors seem to be predominating our contemporary literature. And rightly so. And now, Susan Ertz, summoning her most imaginative powers to full play, pictures the aftermath of a future war so terrible in its weapons of destruction that a mysterious germ, released by the war-makers, supposedly wipes out all women from the face of the earth. What happens when one woman is found alive, makes an unusual and sensational story. On your "must" list.

Clifford Oets' play "Till the Day I Die" is included in Percival Wilde's collection of "Contemporary One Act Plays from Nine Countries" recently published by Little, Brown. Oets writes that the first book on playwriting he ever read was Mr. Wilde's own "The Craftsmanship of the One Act Play."

Are colonies really needed for the "surplus" population of Italy, German, and Japan? In Grover Clark's new book, "A Place in the Sun," he says that less than 1,000 Italians have settled in Eritrea (next door to Ethiopia) since Italy first occupied it in 1893. Japan, he writes, has sent less than 1,000 bonafide settlers to Manchuria since 1930.

BOOKS

Trotsky on France A Featured Article In Modern Monthly

Sprightly and informative are the contents of the June issue of the Modern Monthly and its writers are among the most outstanding in the radical movement.

Leon Trotsky contributes an article on the present situation in France. The story of the primary fight between the Socialist Party and the Old Guard in New York is told by Bruno Fischer in "The Old Guard Dies." There is a short story by Charles Yale Harrison and a long poem by David P. Berenberg.

Max Nomad has a biography of Johann Most, S. L. Solon discusses Frances E. Townsend, James Rorty dissects William Randolph Hearst in a book review, and V. F. Calverton writes on Vachel Lindsey. The recent change in the Communist Party line is critically examined by Allen Stiller.

All in all, this is one of the best of the recent issues of the Modern Monthly and one that no Socialist should miss. —R. G.

The summer issue of the quarterly magazine RACE was out on the newstands on June 15th with an unusual combination of articles and contributions.

Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University writes an article on Poetry?—Propaganda? in which he deals with the adequacy of the poetry being written by class conscious Negro poets. Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, foreign secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has contributed a vivid first-hand account of the persecution of Jews in Germany.

Langston Hughes, in a short story, portrays the shoddiness of a nationally known race leader of the Negroes. Ralph Bunche of Howard University praises the National Negro Congress and George Streater criticizes it. Richard Wright of Chicago, in an open letter to the President, proposes that we eat the Negroes and the Jews and in this way solve the race problem.

Mark Graubard of Columbia discusses genetics and race and concludes with an argument for self-determination in the Black Belt and for the conception of the Negro as a nation. Bertram D. Wolfe, in a review of Graubard's book, disagrees with Graubard's formulations.

There are other articles and letters from Jack Dempsey, Angelo Herndon, Rebecca Pitts and others.

FRANCIS A. HENSON.

Peace Strikers Upheld

NEW YORK—To forestall unfavorable action by colleges throughout the country on applications for admissions by high school students who took part in anti-war strikes on April 22, a number of prominent educators acting through the academic freedom committee of the American Civil Liberties Union have written to 63 university presidents and officials condemning Gabriel H. Mason, principal of Abraham Lincoln High School, for his characterization of the joining of such strikes, contrary to school rules, as "gross disobedience and flagrant disrespect."

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Gloria's Vacation To Cost \$4,250 for One Month

NEW YORK (FP)—It's going to cost exactly \$4,250 to keep little Gloria Vanderbilt, 12, heir to \$4,000,000 of New York Central Railroad profits, happy during her vacation the month of July.

So ruled a New York judge as he approved payment of that amount from the child's estate to her mother, her legal guardian during the 4-week period. And judging from the expense account approved by the court, it's going to be some vacation!

Rent, for instance, will total a flat \$1,000. Little Gloria is going to be fat as a king's horse if she eats all the food a budget of \$700 can provide. "Incidentals"—and you know how they pile up—will take more than \$150 a week.

Coal—for the month of July—will cost \$65!

And newspapers for Gloria to keep posted on the march of events will mean an expense of \$15.17, which is twice as much as 1-month subscriptions to all the New York daily papers would cost.

She's getting sun and fresh air for nothing.

TROUNCED

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Violence broke out in the 10-week strike at Allentown's Freihofer Bakery when James Morrow, a scab, attacked Nathan Rabenold, a picket. Morrow kicked a sign carried by Rabenold bearing the slogan "Don't Buy Scab Bread!" Four other pickets on the line came to the defense of Rabenold and gave Morrow a good trouncing.

Hochman Chosen Brookwood Head

KATONAH, N. Y. — Julius Hochman, Socialist and manager of the New York Joint Board of the Dréssmakers' Union, and vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was chosen president of Brookwood, America's best known resident labor school, at the annual meeting of the board of directors, which was concluded here today.

Hochman succeeds James H. Maurer, Socialist and former president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who was elected to the newly created post of honorary president. Maurer has been too ill recently to be active.

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MAX RASKIN,

Member, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party Former City Attorney, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Anti-Hearstites No Aid to Scab

MILWAUKEE — Ray Hunholz, scabbing photographer on Hearst's Wisconsin News, doesn't find newspaper work so fascinating these days.

He meets lots of interesting people, of course, but some of them, on a recent assignment, collided so frequently with his camera that he couldn't keep it set up and had to go back without pictures. The interesting people are rumored to be sympathizers of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild strikers.

An emergency committee of 15, with representatives of strikes in progress in Milwaukee, has been formed to lend strike support and consider proposals for a 1-day sympathetic general strike.

Strikes which would receive support include those at Hearst's Wisconsin News, the Lindemann-Hoverson plant, and on the waterfront, where International Longshoremen's Association, Local 815, recently called a walkout.

No Mercy

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—Despite relief authorities, Mrs. D. Clark, 22, and her 9-pound baby boy are doing nicely.

The baby was born in a taxicab while Mrs. Clark was on the way to the University hospital in Iowa City. Attempts had been made to admit the young woman to a hospital here, but relief authorities, in their usual red-tape manner, told her to seek admittance elsewhere.

Mrs. Clark's residence happens to be in the shadow of Mercy Hospital.

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POINTED LABOR REVUE STICKS STUFFED SHIRTS

PINS AND NEEDLES, a satirical musical revue in two acts and eighteen scenes. Presented by Labor Stage. At the Princess Theatre, 106 West 39th Street, N. Y.

Hitler, Mussolini, Eden, Laval, Japan, Hearst, Coughlin, Al Smith, Morgan, Freddy Robinson of City College fame, President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court received an awful drubbing at the hands of a newly formed theatrical group's first offering, "Pins and Needles," last Sunday night.

WPA Does Fine Job With 'Battle Hymn'

"BATTLE HYMN" by Michael Blankfort and Michael Gold. Produced by the WPA Experimental Theatre and directed by Vincent Sherman.

Messrs. Blankfort and Gold, who have pioneered before into the wilderness of social dramaturgy, have in "Battle Hymn" attempted to bring to life that usually still-born child of revolutionary tea-drinkers, the use of American tradition for present-day revolutionary purpose.

They have taken the story of John Brown, and have done a good job. They have produced a play which except for minor lapses consistently holds the interest of an audience. That they have failed in their primary purpose of making of John Brown's story a vehicle for present-day agitation does not detract from the value of the play as a stolid historical drama.

John Brown was a quiet, peace-loving Christian who believed with all his heart in the merits of Abolition. When two of his six sons are murdered while fighting for this cause, however, he becomes a fanatical maniac who rationalizes his determination to seek a terrible revenge for the loss of his flesh-and-blood with pious phrases about "God's mission." Gathering about him a motley crew of both fellow-fanatics and adventure seekers, he wreaks his revenge by becoming a lawless night-rider, enforcing his personal whims through the gun and lash. He is finally hanged for treason after a crazy attempt to carry through a slave rebellion in Virginia.

It is a grim story that Blankfort and Gold tell—and they tell it well. Their dialogue becomes wooden and artificial, however, when they attempt to draw too close parallels between the situation before the Civil War and today. The effect of the prologues and the epilogue, too, is to bring confusion in our midst with a very definite "New Theatre Night" haze.

With a cast of something more than 70, it would be unjust to single out names for excellent work. The actors, the direction, the simple but effective sets are more than adequate.—SR.

'Seven Brave Men' Packs Real Wallop

SEVEN BRAVE MEN, starring Nikolai Bogalibov. Directed by S. Gerasimov. Produced by Lenfilm Studios. At the Cameo Theatre.

Certainly one of the finest films ever to come out of the Soviet Union is now showing on the screen of the Cameo Theatre in New York. Admittedly, the plot is somewhat reminiscent of the work of many of Hollywood's hackneyed writers; but it is handled with such sincerity and purpose that the romanticism characteristic of such films of adventure (Petticoat Fever, is a recent example) is absent here. Our whole attention is centered on the struggle of these seven persons against the inestimable forces of nature.

After waiting several months for good weather, Ilya Letimkon, a geologist and chief of the expedition departs with Olya Karfunkel, another metallurgist, in search of the tin. As they depart in the dog sled (because of an accident to the airtled) Zhenya, the doctor and only woman of the party, leaves with the avia-

This group, which presented Richard Rohman's "Power of the Press," is now definitely banded together in what they call the "Contemporary Theatre Company, a cooperative group."

That their initial offering is a success was evidenced by the genuine enthusiasm of the audience which packed the small studio atop the old Princess Theatre, now occupied by the I. L. G. W. U.

While most of the revue was written by Harold J. Rome, of whom the labor theatre should be proud, credit must be given to Emanuel Eisenberg for his sketch satirizing a few of the recent offerings of the labor stage. His "Mother!" and "Let Freedom Wring!" had us almost rolling in the aisles.

Mr. Rome's "Sing Me a Song of Social Significance" and "Men Awake," we predict will soon be as popular with workers as the "St. Louis Blues."

F. D. R. comes to woe in "Red-White and Blue Pastures," in which the President is shown as Noah, producing his famous ark to save the workers. But before these imploring workers are permitted to enter the ark, he cries "animals first" and thereupon proceeds to escort a number of characters more closely aligned with him. First came the Bull and the Bear, representing Wall Street. Then the donkey, representing the Democratic Party, the elephant of the Republicans. But the workers are left behind in the increasing downpour of rain.

On the whole, "Pins and Needles," rather "spotty" occasionally because of the cramped stage, proved to be a highly enjoyable evening. For the present, it will be performed every Sunday evening until the theatre itself is completely renovated, at which time the Contemporary Players will attempt a regular run. Meanwhile, don't wait, but make it your business to see and hear "Pins and Needles."—A. G.

tor in the plane to bring aid to the president of a far flung Eskimo village soviet.

How both parties are caught in a premature cyclone and the effect on those remaining behind, is thrillingly depicted in this beautifully photographed picture. A novelty in Arctic travel is shown by the use of an air-sled.

For sheer drama—and much humor!—you simply must see "Seven Brave Men." It packs a wallop like that of a longshoreman on a picket line. Mention must be made of the fine performance by Nikolai Bogalibov (of PEASANTS fame) as the leader and hero. The film was directed by S. Gerasimov and has complete dialogue titles in English. —A. G.

'My Time Is Your Time'



Rudy Vallee (left), famous crooner, evidently believes in acting out the words of the theme song that made him famous, for he dropped in at a benefit show in New York to aid seamen who recently ended a long strike. Rudy, who is president of the American Federation of Actors, is shown talking over union affairs with Joseph Curran, seamen strike leader.

Hollywood Prepares Films for Campaign

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—The approaching elections are more than slightly responsible for the new crop of patriotic and political films which have gone into production or preparation at the Hollywood studios within the last few weeks.

Warner Brothers are readying a political satire (a very inoffensive one, which will offend no parties—except, maybe just a little, the working class), to be called Everybody Cheer. Hugh Herbert will be in it. Twentieth Century-Fox, whose innocuous political satire Thanks a Million was an outstanding hit, will do a sequel to it, Sing, Baby, Sing.

M. G. M. is doing a short subject dealing with the events leading to the signing of the U. S. constitution, and these historical events are being juggled in such a manner as to level a subtle attack against the New Deal, without being forthright about it.

Warners are doing a short titled Old Glory, in technicolor, which will star Donald Woods and Claire Dodd.

Some political observers draw the conclusion that films will play a hitherto unimagined part in the next electoral campaigns, with the hand of William Randolph Hearst prominent in them. Hearst, it is pointed out, renewed his contract with the Democratic Warner Brothers long before it had expired, thus retaining them on his side, while at the same time backing Landon against Roosevelt.

With the swinging of California's Governor Merriam behind Landon, Hearst has brought into his camp Republican Louis B. Mayer, producer of the Constitution short. Hollywood politicians are asking whether Hearst will thus control both Democratic and Republican film propaganda in the coming campaign.

Fourth USSR Festival

MOSCOW.—Details of the fourth Soviet theatre festival, to be held for ten days starting September 1, indicate that the festival will be an event of world importance.

The prize-winning plays from the All-Soviet Union Theatrical Olympiad will be presented, giving the cream of what has been accomplished by young Soviet theater groups in factories, workers' clubs and collectives. Playwrights, directors, actors and workers who have participated in their own dramatic movements will discuss with the foreign visitors the plays put on and the advances made by the professional Soviet theaters.

Meyerhold, Tairov, Stanislavski and others will lead the discussions. Nine major theaters in Moscow and four in Leningrad will actively participate in the festival.

Death's Junkman

The company which hunts and destroys unexploded shells in the war zone is still at work, 18 years after the World War. It sends out special trucks, fitted for handling explosives, and each shell located is taken to an exploding ground.

How much latent death still is hidden under the soil of France may be deduced from the fact that in the last six years the company trucks have brought in 1,450,000 tons of shells, and destroyed, where they were found, another 167,000 tons of shells considered non-transportable.

The company has not lost a man—but millions died unnecessarily.

Deal With Call Advertisers

Crazy Nazi Ideas Plus Censor Hays Are Choking Films

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—Film circles are buzzing with new moves by Nazi movie men to extend the ban on non-Aryans participating in the making of films.

Berlin has offered to lower its restrictions against Austrian and Hungarian films provided filmmakers in these centers submit, beforehand, a list of all those concerned in the production of their films, so that it may be ascertained whether they "suit German mentality"—in other words, whether they are all pure Aryans.

With more and more German Jewish exiles coming to London and Hollywood, American movie magnates are seriously worried by this extension of Hitler demands.

Hollywood, however, does not seem shocked that the Hays office should demand of British producers that they get a Hays office okay on their scripts before production, if they intend their films for distribution in America. Hollywood moralism and Hitler Aryanism are extending over the film world, and the two tentacles may soon meet around the neck of the movies and strangle all films to death.

Rene Clair's The Ghost Goes West has been banned in Berlin because one of those who contributed to making it is non-Aryan, the composer Spoliansky. For similar reasons of "disregard of race rulings," the Czechoslovakian film Her Royal Highness Dances the Waltz has also been barred. The Czech government has lodged a formal protest against this action.

In an attempt to allay anti-Olympic sentiment, however, it is reported from Berlin that during the Olympic Games new foreign films will be projected in Berlin without having to pass the censorship. In this way, of course, foreign visitors will be given a splendidly false impression of freedom of expression in the Reich.

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Norman Thomas:

REPUBLICANS WRITE A PLATFORM FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

THERE are two extreme opinions about that Republican performance at Cleveland and its aftermath. The one is that we have witnessed the rebirth of a party, a rebirth into an intelligent liberalism far more genuinely democratic than the autocratic rule over the Democratic Party set up by Franklin D. Roosevelt! This is the romantic point of view. The other professes to be very hard-bolled and cynical. It is to the effect that really nothing has changed; that the Liberty League, William Randolph Hearst, and every other protagonist of reaction and possible fascism won at Cleveland. Neither view, it seems to me, is altogether correct although the second is nearer the truth.

The theory of the rebirth of the Party at Cleveland is rather absurd in view of the candidate, the Platform itself and all the attendant circumstances. A reborn party would not have given Herbert Hoover an ovation such as the Republican Convention gave him—not even out of gratitude for his kindness in removing himself as a possible nominee. A reborn party would not have nominated for President a candidate whose managers have made arrangements so highly satisfactory to certain New York financial interests, a candidate publicly praised not only by Herbert but by Ogden Mills. A reborn party would scarcely have nominated for Vice-President the publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

On the other hand, it is true that the Liberty League was very inconspicuous in Cleveland. It is true that the Liberty League as first choice would not have written or adopted the Republican Platform. It is true that a new set of men are at least nominally in control of the destiny of the Grand Old Party. That Landon got the support of Hearst is bad, but Roosevelt got the same support in 1932. That Knox used to work for Hearst is bad but Elliott Roosevelt, the President's second son, works for Hearst at the present moment.

Clashing Interests

The real conclusion to be drawn from proceedings at Cleveland is this: American politics are not so clean-cut as they are often made to appear. They represent a kind of vague compromise of contending interests and contending ideas. The significant thing at Cleveland is that even the Old Guard and the Liberty League came to the conclusion that it was impossible to put over in the face their particular type of finance capitalism. The country wouldn't stand for a Platform which simply said: "Let us go back to the good old days of Coolidge." So the Liberty League didn't even try. It was wiser. It and the interests it represented made terms with the newer forces—terms that doubtless will prove exceedingly satisfactory.

But these terms do not mean such black reaction as certain hysterical supporters of Roosevelt have assumed. Neither do these terms mean fascism. The Republican Party is set not upon fascism as yet but upon trying to do something more remarkable than go back to the time of Coolidge. They want to go back to the time of William McKinley or farther back, that is, to the time of genuine individualistic capitalism, tempered by a little modern social service. They can't do it and they can't check the disintegration of capitalism

When that fact is discovered there will be a real danger from fascism.

Hodge-Podge

What I have been saying is confirmed by an examination of the hodge-podge which the Republican Platform is. It begins by denouncing President Roosevelt and most of his work. It continues with a social program which represents a watering down of Roosevelt's program with an extreme emphasis on states' responsibility and states' rights. Its anti-monopoly plank is taken from the 1912 anti-monopoly plank and is likely to be as sincere and mean as much as it meant in 1912.

Nowhere in the Platform are there any constructive suggestions to meet the economic and political problems of the time. The Platform supports the Constitution and says nothing about judicial encroachment. Landon, to his credit, said that under certain eventualities he would support an amendment. But for what? Only an amendment to let the states adopt certain social welfare legislation, an amendment that goes to the root of nothing.

The Platform does some rare straddling. It favors higher tariffs to restrict "competitive imports." But on the other hand it favors adjusting tariffs "with a view to promoting international trade." It is against not only the League of Nations but the World Court which previous Republicans have favored, but it is for "international arbitration to the establishment of free independent tribunals." It is against the New Deal old age pension plan but it is for some kind of a Federal and state old age pension plan financed by "a direct tax widely distributed." And it doesn't say what it means by a direct tax—maybe some "more sales taxes."

Its agricultural platform means whatever Mr. Landon might make it mean should he get into office. A good thing about it was its clear-cut endorsement of civil service, but one can afford to be very cynical about how long it will take to carry that out. As a matter of fact, a President without a lot of patronage is a President who can't lead or control a Congress of his own party. Hence Presidents will be slow to give up that patronage and Congressmen will be slow to vote for civil service because they also need patronage to further their political ambitions.

Probably the worst thing about the Platform is the complete fraud on the people of its assumption that it is possible to advance any kind of social service or relief on the basis of states' rights. The states haven't the economic or the political means to raise enough to do the job. They will need federal subsidies, and federal subsidies to states is not the best way to handle the relief problem. Look at the situation now in the South, where local committees generally thwart the more or less liberal ambitions of Mr. Harry Hopkins. Under the Republican Platform the local committee will be the highest authority, and local committees, North and South alike, are more responsible for graft and favoritism and racial discrimination as against, let us say, the Negroes, than is any Federal central office.

Silent Roosevelt

While the Republican Platform is likely from a labor standpoint to be worse than the Democratic

and Landon if elected likely to be less satisfactory to labor than Roosevelt, the gap is by no means as great as certain labor leaders who want labor to forget all about its own political organization and Socialism would have us assume.

This is proved not only by an examination of what happened in Cleveland such as we have just been making, but also by an examination of what Mr. Roosevelt did and didn't do during the same period on his trip to the South.

He knew all about night riding peonage and murder in Arkansas. Repeatedly it has been brought to his attention that under his Administration the worst sort of terrorism exists in the cotton fields. Repeatedly he has been told what he has not denied; namely, that the actual working out of his agricultural policy has in many ways been to the greater hurt of the share croppers. Repeatedly he has been told exactly where his floor-leader, Joe Robinson, has stood on every effort to give ordinary justice to the people who are trying to organize labor in the cotton fields. I myself sent him a telegram to Little Rock which was given wide publicity. Yet he contented himself in his speech at Little Rock with praising the "wonder state" of Arkansas and eulogizing Joe Robinson. The rest was silence. And that silence means endorsement of the worst exploitation in America.

What has the Non-Partisan Labor Committee for Roosevelt got to say about that? Or, for that matter, what have they to say about the bravery of a President who in Little Rock criticises the Supreme Court for its interpretation of the Constitution but is still mum about what specific amendment he would propose. He hasn't even gone as far as Governor Landon on that subject. Just how far does labor trust a President or a Party responsible for this kind of silence on fundamental issues? For how cheap a price will it sell its vote? How long will it neglect organizing for itself in order to support such weak-kneed liberalism?

Herndon Case

As one member of the joint committee, representing many organizations, which has had charge of the Herndon case and which will now take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, I want to call attention to the fact that the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia upholding Mr. Herndon's conviction and reversing the able and courageous opinion to the contrary by Judge Dorsey, simply means that in Georgia and other states adopting similar legislation there is little if any more protection, constitutional or otherwise, for Civil Liberty, than in Hitler's Germany.

This issue ought to be non-partisan. Workers and all lovers of justice of every class should rally, not only to support the Herndon appeal, but to overthrow such barbarous laws as that under which he was convicted. It is highly significant, however, that the Herndon case in Georgia, the floggings in Florida, the Scottsboro case in Alabama and the night-riding and terrorism in Arkansas, are all examples of barbarous tyranny which those able critics of the Liberty League, the valuable Mr. Farley and his chief, President Roosevelt, have not yet found time to discuss or words to denounce.

Hearst Aids Strikers!



Farmer-Laborite U. S. Senator Elmer Benson (left) and Duncan McCreia, Detroit prosecutor, look over the evidence of Black Legion terror throughout the auto belt. Benson may call for a federal investigation of the secret black-hooded cult.

McCreia sent a check for \$25 to the newsmen striking Hearst's Wisconsin News this week, and promised them whatever cash he gets from his \$100,000 libel suit against Hearst.

100% Patriots Face Red Quiz

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Legislation requiring loyalty oaths from Legionnaires, Daughters of the American Revolution and World War veterans was advocated by students of Rollins College at a peace demonstration held here recently.

After reciting the disregard of these groups for the constitutional guarantees of civil liberties, the students adopted the following program "in order to counteract this subversive tendency on the part of professional patriots":

"1. At all meetings of the American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution and World War veterans, members shall stand at salute, while the chaplain reads the Declaration of Independence, the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

"2. That at both the opening and closing of all meetings of the American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution and World War veterans, all members present shall take an oath of allegiance to the Declaration of Independence, to the Constitution of the United States, with special reference to the Bill of Rights, and to the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact."

W. A. A. Proceedings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Proceedings of the second national convention of the Workers Alliance of America, held here recently, are now available, according to an announcement made by Paul A. Rasmussen, national secretary. Proceedings may be secured from headquarters at 817 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wasted Effort

News services estimate they sent out 4,000,000 words from Cleveland during the Republican convention.

6 Full-Time Cops Join Mine Union

JENKINS, Ky.—John L. Lewis's belief in industrial unionism has so completely swept this mining town that six of its seven policemen are members of the United Mine Workers, and the seventh hopes to be before long.

The jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers extends to all who "work in and about the mines." Mine carpenters, electricians and machinists are numerous in the U. M. W., and here and there a mining town barber also has joined.

But Jenkins is the only town that has a police force made up of U. M. W. members.

Win Control of Town

The members of Locals 5786 and 5741 of the U. M. W. entered local politics last year with their first plank the ending of coal company domination of the town machinery.

They were so successful that six of the seven full-time cops wear U. M. W. emblems on their lapels, and find the buttons more persuasive with the townspeople than their clubs.

The members of the miners' union also have a majority on the board of trustees here. The president of the board is, president of Local Union 5786, and the secretary of the local is town clerk. The locals are now reaching out for political power in the county.

Bah! To Hitler Bar

BERLIN.—The Polish Socialist newspaper, Robotnik Polski, published in New York, has been barred from admission to Germany by the Nazi authorities. Robotnik Polski is well-known among Polish workers in the United States as a militant Socialist organ.

D. A. R. Democracy

"We can always get the mob to defend the country, but what we need are leaders," chirps Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, chairman of the D. A. R. national defense committee, in a speech favoring enlargement of the R. O. T. C.

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